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*J. H. Garland  
Ottawa*

THE  
**Illustrated War News**

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Nos. 1 TO 18, INCLUSIVE.

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CONTAINING ALL THE ILLUSTRATIONS REFERRING TO THE

**North-West Rebellion of 1885,**

FROM ITS OUTBREAK TO THE RETURN AND  
DISBANDING OF THE TROOPS.



PUBLISHED BY  
THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO.

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1885.





# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

VOL. I. No. 1.]

TORONTO, APRIL 4TH, 1885.

[15C. PER COPY.]



PUBLISHED BY GRIFFIN & CO.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

BATTLE OF DUCK LAKE, MARCH 27TH



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## THE Illustrated War News

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TORONTO, APRIL 4TH, 1885.

THE state of public feeling being such as to warrant the publication of a first-class illustrated journal, we have at considerable expense secured a large staff of artists, and in a remarkably short time have produced the results which we now submit. Considering the lack of time, our readers will admit that the "WAR NEWS" is the best effort ever made in Canada to supply the Canadian public with an illustrated newspaper.

It is the intention of the publishers, if they receive sufficient encouragement, to continue the issue of the "WAR NEWS" as a weekly, at least during the campaign.

Our special artist, accompanying the expedition, will send us, from time to time, sketches of events of interest en route and at the front.

Our thanks are tendered to many friends who have assisted us in various ways in preparing the present issue. Amongst others we would specially mention Mrs. Grasset and Mr. H. E. Smallpiece (of the World). To the latter we are indebted for the authentic views of Battleford town and fort.

The lithographed portion of this issue was executed by the Toronto Lithographing Company, upon very much credit is reflected by the work, done, as it was, on short notice.

HUGH J. MACDONALD, son of Sir John Macdonald, is at the front as Lieutenant of No. 1 Company, 90th Winnipeg Battalion.

The municipal councils of places which furnish troops will look after the necessities of families the heads of which have been called away on the expedition.

"They are the stuff," said an enthusiastic urehin, "Splendid fellows," "They will make fine soldiers," etc. Such exclamations from one who had seen some of the best soldiers in the world on parade. He was deeply impressed with the sturdy bearing of our militia.

## THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS TO DATE.

The suppression of the rebellion among the half-breeds of the North-West Territories, which broke out last week, is likely to prove a serious, difficult and tedious task. The Indians are joining the half-breeds in large numbers and aggravating the trouble, so that large bodies of troops must go forward to quell the insurgents, and under the best circumstances the campaign is likely to continue all summer. When Indians don the war paint, it is next to impossible to reason with them, and it is not likely that even influential mediators like Archbishop Tache can bring about a peaceable solution of the difficulties. Force must meet force, and loyal Canadians, while regretting the outbreak, are hopeful and confident that the superior stratagem of our troops may give them the victory.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The present rebellion originated in the dissatisfaction of the half-breeds, who complain, as stated by the Mail, that while the Metis of Manitoba were given grants of 240 acres under the Act of 1870, their claims have been ignored; and they say with equal truth that the Government should at least give them free patents for the farms which they have been cultivating, and compensation for disturbance in cases where the Dominion surveyors may find it necessary to re-arrange the shape of their holdings, the old French form of delimitation being at variance with the modern system.

Sir John A. Macdonald, who was until recently Minister of the Interior, stated the cause of the dissatisfaction among the half-breeds in these words:—

"The half-breeds have had a great many claims, some of which are reasonable while others are not reasonable. The House knows that, when the settlement of matters in Manitoba was made, a large number of half-breeds were settled on the Assiniboine and Red River who had then little properties in possession under the direct sanction of the Hudson Bay Company. All these claims were recognized. Certain parcels of land were appropriated to satisfy them, and land scrip was issued to those half-breeds to the value of their holdings. The half-breeds scattered over the plains had no such rights from the Hudson Bay Company or anyone else. But they had heard that the half-breeds in the Red River had received certain money or money's worth, and they claimed that they had the same rights. Now among these half-breeds at Prince Albert, and on both banks of the Saskatchewan there are a number of half-breeds who received scrip for land on the Red River, and afterwards left Manitoba and went to the plains. They put in their demands for land scrip again, thinking that they would not be identified. A great many of them have been identified, and their claims refused. The half-breeds have been told that if they desire to be considered as Indians a most liberal reserve will be set apart for them. If they desire to be considered white men they can get 160 acres of land as homesteads. But they are not satisfied with that. They want to get land scrip for a large quantity of land, upwards of 200 acres, and then get their homesteads as well. Then there was some difficulty about the settlement of the plots which these half-breeds settled along the Saskatchewan. No man has been disturbed on these plots, and they have been told they will not be disturbed. Sometimes the half-breeds fought among themselves, because in the bending of the river one man's claim overlaps another's. There have been several reports from different officials for some years and a great many claims have been settled. Some are still unsettled. Finally, there is a commission which we hope will proceed in the spring, or as soon as possible, to settle the few claims that remain unadjusted."

### THE LEADER OF THE REBELLION.

Louis Riel, who became notorious by the leadership of what is known as the "Red River Rebellion," in 1870, is at the head of the rebels in the present case. Riel, it is said, has been lately living in Montana Territory teaching school, but was invited over by the half-breeds, who, months ago, planned their mode of attack.

Louis Riel is now about forty years old, a medium height, stout and dark complexioned, with dark brown hair and mustache. He has a well shaped and somewhat massive forehead, a Roman nose. His eyes are dark,

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 Tyngsboro, Ont., June 3, 1881. JONAS PAOE.

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 I have two children, club footed both legs; had three doctors attending them for two years. Feet were operated on twice under chloroform, but complete failures. Under your mechanical treatment both are perfectly straight—all done by such easy process with springs and screws. You have the thanks of my whole family.

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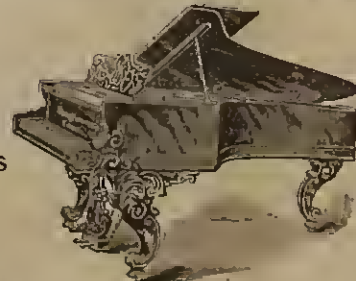
## BRUCE, "THE PHOTOGRAPHER."

who is, and always has been at the FRONT in the ART, where he intends to stay, prepared to offer his best services to his country, men, women and children, who will find him "READY, AYE, READY," at 118 King St. West.

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bright and restless. He speaks very rapidly, and much after the manner of French Canadians, a superabundance of gesture being a noticeable feature both in his conversation and his "oratory." He was born in the Red River Settlement, but when a mere boy he was sent under the patronage of Bishop Tache to one of the Catholic colleges in Montreal, where he completed his education. It is said that at one time he intended studying for the priesthood, but afterwards changed his mind. His powers as a public speaker were noted and favorably commented on while he was at college. During his earlier days he spent his time much as the other young men of his race used to do in that country in those days, which means a little farming and a good deal of buffalo hunting. It was not until the autumn of 1869 that Riel came prominently before the public. His first act of rebellion was when Col. Dennis and his surveyors were running a base line through the property of some of the anti-Canadian party. Mr. Webb and his men were running the line when Riel, followed by a party of unarmed half-breeds, put his foot on the chain they were using and ordered them to quit work. They took his advice and retired, and he next figures in the history of that insurrection as leader of the party of malcontents who had erected the barrier on the Pembina trail at Rivière Salle on the 21st of October, 1869, against the entrance of Lieut.-Gov. Macdougall. Here the Red River Rebellion began to take a definite shape and to assume alarming proportions. At this time John Bruce or Brouse was president and Louis Riel secretary of the insurgent party, but as a matter of fact Riel was all along the real leader of the movement, or at least the real leader so far as that functionary was ever known to the general public.

#### THE LOYALIST LEADER.

Major-General Middleton, who has had military directions of the campaign against Riel, is commander of the militia of Canada. He first became known in Canada at the time of the Trent affair, as a major in the 29th regiment. He served ten years on the staff of General Windham, and was afterwards appointed commandant of the Royal Military College. He has seen active service in New Zealand and India, and was engaged in the Sepoy mutiny of 1857-58. At the siege of Lucknow he was A.D.C. to General Luard, and his gallant conduct there gained him the brevet of "Major."

He was time and again specially mentioned in "Home Despatches" during that mutiny, and has received the order of C.B. He was recommended to Lord Clyde for the Victoria Cross for two notable acts of victory. General Middleton was appointed to the command of the Canadian militia last year.

#### THE FIRST BATTLE.

WEDNESDAY, March 25th.—Major Crozier, with one hundred men, comprising mounted police and volunteers from Prince Albert, while proceeding from Fort Carleton to Duck Lake, some ten miles distant, to regain possession of some supplies which had been surrounded there, and which the rebels had seized at the first outbreak, came in contact with 200 rebel half-breeds, who endeavoured to surround Crozier's force, probably with the intention of taking them prisoners. Not succeeding in this they fired a volley which was replied to by Crozier's men. The firing lasted some time when Crozier, finding his men far outnumbered, retreated to Fort Carleton, not however, without serious loss, twelve loyalists being killed and eleven wounded. The policemen and civilians acted with the greatest bravery under heavy fire.

#### KILLED.

##### REGIMENT—

CONSTABLE T. J. GIBSON.  
CONSTABLE G. P. ARNOLD.

##### CIVILIANS—

CAPT. JOHN MERITON.  
W. NAPIER, a notary public of Prince Albert.  
JAMES BARKLY.  
S. NAPIER ELLIOTT, a lawyer, nephew of Judge Elliott, of London, and of Hon. Ed. Blake.  
ROBERT MIDDLETON.  
D. MACKENZIE.  
D. McPHAIL, a hardware merchant from Aylmer, Quebec.  
CHARLES NEWITT, a carpenter from Ontario.  
JOSEPH ANDERSON.  
ALEXANDER FISHER.

#### WOUNDED.

##### CIVILIANS—

CAPT. MOORE (leg broken) saw-mill owner, Prince Albert.  
A. MACNAB.  
W. R. MARKLEY, a general storekeeper from Ontario.  
ALEXANDER STEWART, from Nova Scotia.

#### MOUNTED POLICE—

INSPECTOR J. HOWE.  
CORPORAL GICHURIST.  
CONSTABLE GARNETT.  
S. F. GORDON, brother-in-law of Mr. Fuller, at one time editor of the Kingston *Whig*.  
A. W. SMITH.  
J. J. MOORE.  
A. MILLER.

A later dispatch states that the firing was begun by the rebels while Major Crozier was holding a parley with them under a flag of truce. The rebels are reported to have lost 47 killed and wounded. The cannon of the Mounted Police rendered effective service in covering the retreat to Fort Carleton. But for them inevitable disaster would have followed.

Col. Irvine decided to abandon the fort at Carleton and remove to Prince Albert. Fort Carleton is not defensible, on account of being on the river flat, dominated by a high hill, from which the rebels could fire into it. The situation at Prince Albert is advantageous for defence, and the settlers there also needed protection. Before leaving Carleton, the police destroyed all the stores there, and the fort was set on fire by Irvine's orders to prevent falling into the rebels' hands.

A half-breed reports that when Irvine and Crozier retired to Prince Albert, Riel followed and the half-breed is quite certain another engagement took place.

#### THE SACKING OF BATTLEFORD.

A despatch from Battleford on March 30th said that Poundmaker, the powerful Chief of the Cree Indians, was concentrating his tribes in large numbers in Battleford, 500 strong, more coming in all the time, threatening to burn the town and take possession of the stores and barracks. All the women and children were hurried into the barracks, and all the men enrolled for service, and arms and ammunition issued to them. Nearly all the police have been withdrawn to Prince Albert, and the supply of arms is limited. It is believed the barracks can be defended against the Indians if they should make an attack.

Advices from Battleford, on the 31st, show that the situation is getting worse. The half-breeds and Indians were plundering the stores. Mr. McKay and the Indian agent ventured out of the barracks and remonstrated with them and were fired upon. The men in the barracks think they can hold out until relieved. They have provisions for a month. The Stony Indians have joined the others and killed James Payne and Geo. E. Applegarth, Indian instructors, and two settlers. The buildings on the south side have been burned, including the Hudson Bay Company's stores, the Industrial Buildings and Government Buildings. Colonel Herchener has left Regina for Battleford, via Swift Current, with 70 mounted police and one cannon; he can reach there in six days if not interrupted. It is feared the half-breeds from Duck Lake will come to Battleford and cut off all communication and probably interrupt Herchener. The Indians from Fort Pitt District between Battleford and Edmonton are likely to join these at Battleford. The wires are still broken between Battleford and Edmonton.

The population of Battleford is not more than 600, about one-half of whom are white. There are some good farms in the neighbourhood. On the north shore from the town is a large stock and dairy farm, owned by two ex-mounted policemen. It is surmised that they may be the two settlers killed in the skirmish yesterday.

WINNIPEG, April 1st.—Three bands of Crees are now encamped on the south side of Battleford, and these expect that Big Bear's bands and the Fort Pitt Indians will join them. A family who left Batoche the day of the fight at Duck Lake say that things are pretty serious, and that Big Bear and Beaulieu, with 1,000 armed warriors, are with Riel. All the settlers were ordered to stay on their farms or take up arms on pain of death. Among the prisoners held by the rebels are George and John Kerr, and Baker, of Walker & Baker, operator Thomson, and Postmaster Mitchell of Duck Lake, together with a lot of freighters, whose freight was confiscated. The rebels refused to let the mail go out, and threaten to shoot the carriers. Some settlers coming into Battleford were robbed of their horses, wagons and loads. Others are coming in from the settlements in a destitute condition. Half-breeds are going towards Clarke's Crossing to cut the telegraph wires to Battleford.

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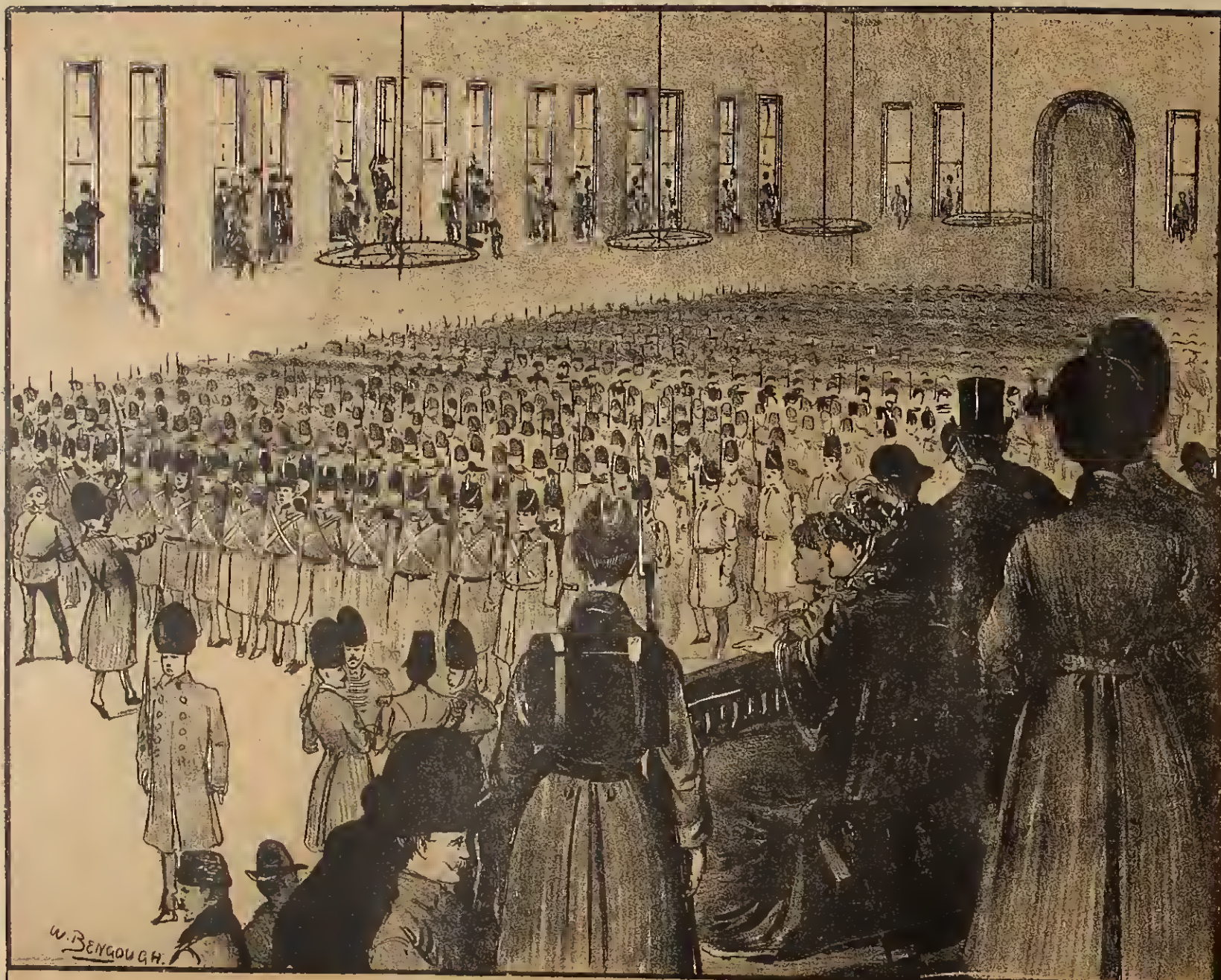
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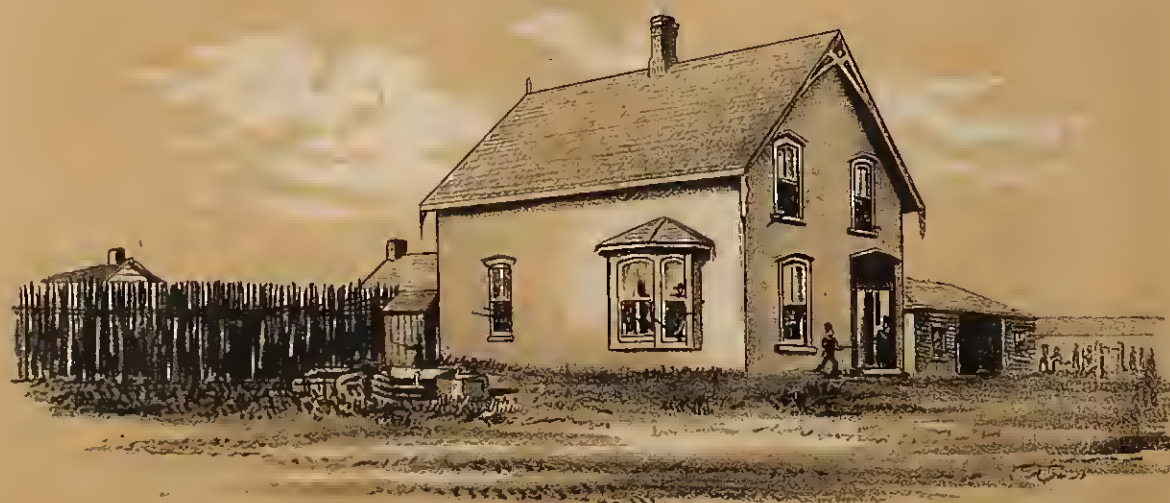
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THE MUSTER OF THE TENTH ROYALS AND QUEEN'S OWN AT THE  
DRILL SHED, TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 28TH.



THE FORT AT BATTLEFORD IN WHICH THE MOUNTED POLICE AND  
CITIZENS TOOK SHELTER AND WERE BESEIGED BY THE REBELS.



THE TOWN OF BATTLEFORD, OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS AND INDIANS  
MARCH 30TH.









# THE DEPARTURE OF THE "QUEEN'S OWN" AND "TENTH REGIMENT"

- 1.—Scene at the Union Station.
- 2.—The Last Kiss.
- 3.—Shower of Bouquets at the Walker House.
- 4.—"Good-Bye Old Fellow!"
- 5.—
- 6.—
- 7.—
- 8.—





TH ROYALS" FOR THE NORTH-WEST, MARCH 30TH.

- 4.—Discussing the Situation. 5.—Colonels Otter, Miller and Grasset. 6.—Loading Baggage Cars.  
Belind. 9.—The Last Glimpse







I could have foretold  
this ten years ago!



at the old gun,  
Annoy.



And I  
can't go  
after  
all!

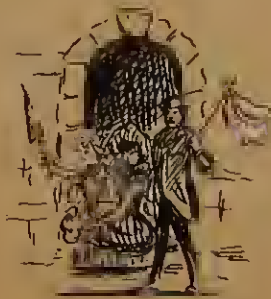


at the Drill Shed Door.



A  
Canadian  
Wife.

"Take your des- are  
Certainly not!"



Top Story  
Union Station



Tra la, da!



The Latest



Brotherly  
Help



## PLAN OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

QU'APPELLE, April 1.—The reports of rebels having field pieces are untrue. Riel at present has between 1,500 and 2,000 men. The rebels seize all inward mail matter. Qu'Appelle half-breeds are quiet, but show a tendency to approve of Riel's action. The Blood and Flathead Indians have a great opinion of Riel. It is reported that emissaries say the troops coming from Winnipeg will be attacked at Touchwood. It is intended to make Touchwood Hills the forward base of supplies and hauling north of Fort Qu'Appelle. It is calculated to have 200 loads at Touchwood by Thursday. There is no word yet of the start of the troops. Gen. Middleton told a correspondent that he did not know when he would start. He said that Riel could not have chosen a worse time for the expedition. The General is greatly excited about crossing the river. From what he said it is evident he will not commence his march until all the troops arrive. He stated emphatically he intended to get the troops now at the fort through. He will move to Touchwood on Friday, and the troops here will move to Fort Qu'Appelle.

## THE UPRISING AT PILE HILLS.

A despatch from Qu'Appelle on 30th inst. reported an outbreak of the Indians in the File Hill Reserve, 30 miles north-west of Fort Qu'Appelle. Gen. Middleton having ascertained that 300 had joined the rebel movement there and killed the Indian agent, Nichols, sent forward to that point three companies of the 90th Rifles (Winnipeg), under command of Col. Houghton and Major Buchan, together with one gun and a portion of the field battery. The File Hills are close upon the Pleasant Plains, and the reserve must be in close proximity to the white settlers on every side.

J. Nichols was sent to File Hills as Government Farm Instructor some years ago. His relatives reside in Carleton County, Ontario.

Up to the end of last year, nothing had occurred to indicate that Nichols was otherwise than well liked by the members of the four bands under his charge. At Indian Head, which is within striking distance of File Hills, Piapot has a band of 500 Crees, well mounted and well armed, and it will surprise no one who knows Piapot to learn that he has also raised the standard of rebellion. There are in Treaty No. 4 over 7,000 Indians, and now the trouble has begun among them, a large proportion of the 8,000 Crees and Saulteaux may openly ally themselves with the malcontents. The Indians in this treaty are the most enlightened and civilized in the territory.

## DISCUSSIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

On the 26th March, in answer to a question by Mr. Casey, Sir Hector Langevin said that Riel had not been in the employ of the Government during the past year, and was not at that date.

In answer to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said:—"We are quite unaware of the proximate causes of the half-breed rising under Riel. Riel came into the country invited by them (the half-breeds) some time ago. I believe he came for the purpose of attempting to extract money from the public purse. We received intimation last summer that if the Government would give him a sum of money, the sum of \$5,000 was mentioned, he would withdraw. This proposition, of course, could not be entertained for a moment. He remained there inciting the half-breeds and attempting to rouse the Indians, by telling them the country belonged to them. The statement has been made that Riel was told he was an outlaw and not a British subject, and had no right in the country. Such an intimation was never made so far as I know. He was considered, on account of the former occurrences, a sort of martyr in the cause, and a sort of half-breed 'Mahdi'; and looked up to with a superstitious regard. He acts upon the feeling of these poor people. I do not believe there is the slightest danger from the half-breeds unless they should be joined by the Indians."

Mr. Robertson, of Hastings, asked whether Gatling guns had been provided for our troops. He believed that 100 shots per minute could be fired by them. Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, said in answer to the Hon. gentleman—"I may say that Gatlings have been ordered. I think every possible precaution has been taken in regard to arming the troops and forwarding them as rapidly as possible to where they are required."

In answer to Mr. Gault, Mr. Caron said—"We have furnished very good arms to the men now sent to the front, and we shall serve out to all who go the very best arms we can procure, considering the short notice upon which we were called upon."

## THE LATEST NEWS.

WINNIPEG, April 1.—Nearly all the Saskatchewan Indians are ready for pillage and bloodshed. The Battleford people are still safe in barracks. The Indians have suddenly gone off in a western direction. They are not expected to stay away long, and are probably plundering the deserted farms near by. Col. Herchmer left Regina to-day for the relief of Battleford with forty men and two field guns. A. McDonald proposed to raise 100 volunteers to go with Herchmer, but his brother in Battleford advised him that it was no use, as the force could not get through. It is feared that Herchmer will have little chance to reach Battleford. The worst fears are entertained for Fort Pitt, as only twenty-five police and a few soldiers are there, and nothing has been heard from them for several days. Communication is still cut off with Prince Albert, but it is thought that settlement is safe. The Hudson Bay Company's agent at Battleford went out this morning to secure stores across the Battle River. Four rebels were loading a cart and buckboard, and under cover of the cannon the agent captured the buckboard and wounded one man. The agent found the stock badly scattered, and removed what was left to the barracks.

Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney is again at Fort Qu'Appelle in consultation with Gen. Middleton. The Sioux Indians at Oak Lake, west of Brandon, are convinced and loyal, and can be enrolled on the Government side. The half-breeds, on the contrary, would assist Riel but for the military. The mail route between Swift Current and Battleford cannot be opened. Big Bear's band and the Fort Pitt Indians have joined Riel. Montana half-breeds are also said to be taking part in the movement. Father Le Bre, of the Fort Qu'Appelle mission, says between 7,000 and 10,000 well-armed troops will be required to suppress the rebellion. Many settlers at Saskatchewan and other places have abandoned their homesteads, leaving everything to the Indians, who plunder and destroy everything in their path. Settlers arriving at Fort Qu'Appelle, from the north, report that their path at night was lit up at stretches with the burning barns and houses. The Indian insurrection is much more serious than the half-breed rising, on account of their desperate condition, their motives being starvation, love of plunder, and revenge on deceitful Government agents. All the repeating rifles and ammunition in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo and other points have been sent for by the Government.

The burning and sacking of the town of Battleford by the Crees is confirmed. The half-breeds around Duck Lake are expected to join in the attack upon the barracks to be made under the immediate direction of Pound-Maker. Three bands of Crees are now encamped on the south side of Battleford, and it is expected that Big Bear's band and the Fort Pitt Indians, numbering 800 warriors, will join them, the meeting-place being the scene of last summer's conflict with the police.

QU'APPELLE, April 1.—It is estimated that Riel has now between fifteen hundred and two thousand men at his command. They are generally well-armed, but the report that they have field pieces is untrue. It is undoubted that he is receiving aid from the other side, as some men have been seen with him who are not half-breeds, Indians or settlers, but are strangers, entirely unacquainted with the country. It is also rumored that he has received a consignment of dynamite, but it is considered extremely improbable, as it is difficult to understand to what use he could put it. Emissaries from the north say the troops coming from Winnipeg will be attacked at Touchwood. Gen. Middleton expects to move to Touchwood on Friday, but he will not make any important aggressive movement until he can muster about 1,500 men.

A courier reports Prince Albert entirely surrounded, and Col. Irvine and Major Crozier with the police hemmed in by a vastly superior force. The runner brought a request for doctors, and a party left this morning for there with Doctor Todd, who is confident, by the aid of scouts that he will take with him, of being able to get through.

The Touchwood Indians to the north of here are greatly excited, and it is feared that they will harass the troops on their progress north.

It is very cold, but fine. Gen. Middleton is evidently not enamored of the climate, and has no relish for penetrating further into the precincts of the north pole.

The gloomy news from Battleford has excited troops here so that they clamor for a

# T. THOMPSON & SON



Because Scott loved his country,  
Nor would to rebels bow,  
He was butchered at Fort Garry,  
Kneeling on the snow,  
Which blushed that sad March morning  
For the British soil below.

That day, almost forgotten,  
Now called to mind again,  
Can never be forgiven  
Till his murderers are slain;—  
Till the rebel Riel is taken  
And the land's at peace again.

Ontario, the first province,  
As quick to act as feel,  
Speaks, and a thousand soldiers  
With batteries of steel  
Make haste to cross the prairie,  
And crush the monster Riel.

The Mammoth feels uneasy,  
Through all his mighty frame;  
Our vacillating statesmen  
Disgrace our country's name.  
They make our burdens heavier,  
While they glory in their shame.

Go, ministers of vengeance,  
In penoply of right;  
Ontario's heart and body  
Trembles with joy to fight;  
While the tyrant's victims weary  
To see your bayonets' light.

Hoard every drop of anger,  
Ner waste a single sup,  
Until that double murderer  
Is made to drink it up.  
To his own lips his malice  
Commeud—and hold the cup.

Our red hot wrath has fused us,  
And made our people ONE;  
And, on the cloud, the rainbow  
Reflects the rising sun.  
We stand to-day UNITED,  
Who—who will lead us on?

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Boy's Serge Suit for 98 cents.

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Fine Spring Overcoat for \$2.90.

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A number of our men have gone to the war, but business will go on as usual, with a desperate Bargains all through the house.

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speedy advance to the relief of the beleaguered garrison.

It is proposed by Gen. Middleton to bridge the South Saskatchewan at Clarke's crossing to permit of the passage of troops, that stream being now open.

WINNIPEG, April 1.—Capt. Nash has a company on patrol at the Emerson frontier keeping a sharp lookout for suspicious visitors. A secret meeting was held in Pembina on Monday, and yesterday morning small green badges with a skull and crossbones on were found in several houses in St. Vincent and Pembina. Detective O'Keef, who came up from St. Paul last night, reports that twenty men got off the up train at Stephen. The United States commander at Fort Pembina has orders to guard the frontier and prevent Fenians or other parties who may mean mischief from crossing the border.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The excitement over the insurrection in Manitoba is said to have aroused the Canadian residents of this city. To the number of about 150, they are reported to have tendered their services to the government at Ottawa, asking to be allowed to proceed at once to Winnipeg to assist in putting down the rebellion.

OTTAWA, April 1.—The air is full of rumours to-night as to the state of affairs in the North-west, and the impression prevails that the Government have received bad news. The general report is that a massacre of settlers around Battleford, by the Indians, has been going on, and it is further stated that the barracks at that place have been burned, and that the garrison are at the mercy of the redskins. The Government say they have received no information, and that they do not believe the reports that are being circulated. The Ottawa Government has sent in all three thousand stand of arms via Chicago to Winnipeg.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir John Macdonald said the official news from the North-west had not changed the general aspect of affairs from what was communicated yesterday. The Indians had retired from Battleford, a distance of about twelve miles, to hold a feast, taking with them a number of cattle and horses and pillage from the houses.

Mr. Blake put a number of questions to the Government about the movement of troops and the means of communication. He also wished to know if this Government had communicated with the Government at Washington in regard to the transport of ammunition and stores through via Chicago, and why troops were not also sent by this route.

Sir John Macdonald replied that his Government had not communicated with the Government of the United States on the subject.

#### A TABLE OF DISTANCES. TRAIL DISTANCES.

	MILES.
Qu'Appelle to Fort Qu'Appelle .....	19
Fort Qu'Appelle to Touchwood hills ....	46
Touchwood hills to Humboldt .....	81
Humboldt to Carleton, via Gabriel's Crossing .....	82
Humboldt to Carleton, via Batoche's Crossing .....	83
Prince Albert to Batoche's Crossing ....	43
Prince Albert to Carleton .....	49
Qu'Appelle to Clarke's Crossing .....	196
Qu'Appelle to Battleford .....	281
Clarke's Crossing to Prince Albert .....	81

#### DISTANCES FROM WINNIPEG.

	MILES.
Fort Ellice .....	220
Fort Qu'Appelle .....	337
Swan River barracks, via Fort Ellice ...	337
Touchwood hills .....	372
Humboldt .....	453
Fort Carleton .....	536
Battleford, via Gabriel's .....	628

The telegraph line runs from Qu'Appelle through Touchwood and Humboldt to Clarke's Crossing, and thence on to Battleford and Edmonton. From Clarke's Crossing a branch runs to Prince Albert.

	MILES.
Winnipeg to Prince Albert .....	600
do to Regina, via C. P. R. ....	356
Qu'Appelle to Regina, via C. P. R. ....	32
Clarke's Crossing to Battleford .....	85
do do to Edmonton .....	346
Swift Current to Battleford .....	190
do to Fort Carleton .....	210

A TRUE MOTHER.—The mother of one young man to go to the north, remarked:—"I was never willing to have my son go out for mere holiday show, but when the country calls I am willing that he should be the first to respond to that call."

#### ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE Government have ordered 225,000 pounds of canned meat to be shipped to Winnipeg from Chicago.

WHILE the Toronto troops were marching along King Street on the way to the station, an elderly woman was observed to scan the countenances of the men as they passed along. All at once her face lit up, and darting forward, she tightly embraced a young fellow, evidently her son, and kissed him passionately.

A YOUNG man, writing under date March 19, to his parents in this city, states that Riel told him that the Indians never had a desire to fight with the Imperial Government, and this was the reason they abandoned Fort Garry.

It is stated by a keeper of the Beauport Asylum that Riel was hiding in that Institution for two years feigning insanity.

THE volunteers from Ontario and Quebec were furnished, at the expense of the respective municipalities, with warm underclothing, boots, etc.

MESSRS LYMAN & Co. have furnished supplies of medicine for the soldiers.

OPINION is somewhat divided as to the relative merits of the Winchester repeating rifles and the Snider-Enfield. In a pitch battle at short range the Winchester would be the more deadly, but they do not seem to expect this, and in a skirmish, where the men to a great extent would be under cover, the Snider would be a sufficiently rapid lead-pumper to do all the execution that would be necessary.

THE ubiquitous Life Insurance Agent maintained his reputation by tapping the soldiers on the shoulder at the Union Station and politely asking: "In view of all the hardships and dangers to which you will be exposed, don't you want to get your life insured?"

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP TACHE says he had a letter from Riel last October, from St. Laurent, saying that he had only come into the country to help his countrymen to get their rights, but that he did not intend to create any trouble. The only object he had in view was to assist his friends. The Archbishop replied, telling him that the only way to get satisfaction was by constitutional means and by making the necessary representations in the proper manner to the proper authorities. Riel did not reply. The Archbishop said that among other items the half-breeds wanted indemnity to Riel for his being banished by the Dominion Government. His Grace said that the half-breeds are naturally not inclined to bloodshed, but that when once excited are not easily controlled.

THE people are organizing in every town and village of Manitoba, and clamoring for arms. In Winnipeg two regiments more are nearly fully organized. Fear as to the half-breeds and Indians of the Province raising trouble have been allayed by the clergy answering a pastoral from His Grace the Archbishop counselling them to peace.

ON the arrival at Carleton Place Junction the detachment from Toronto were treated to a supper at the expense of the municipality.



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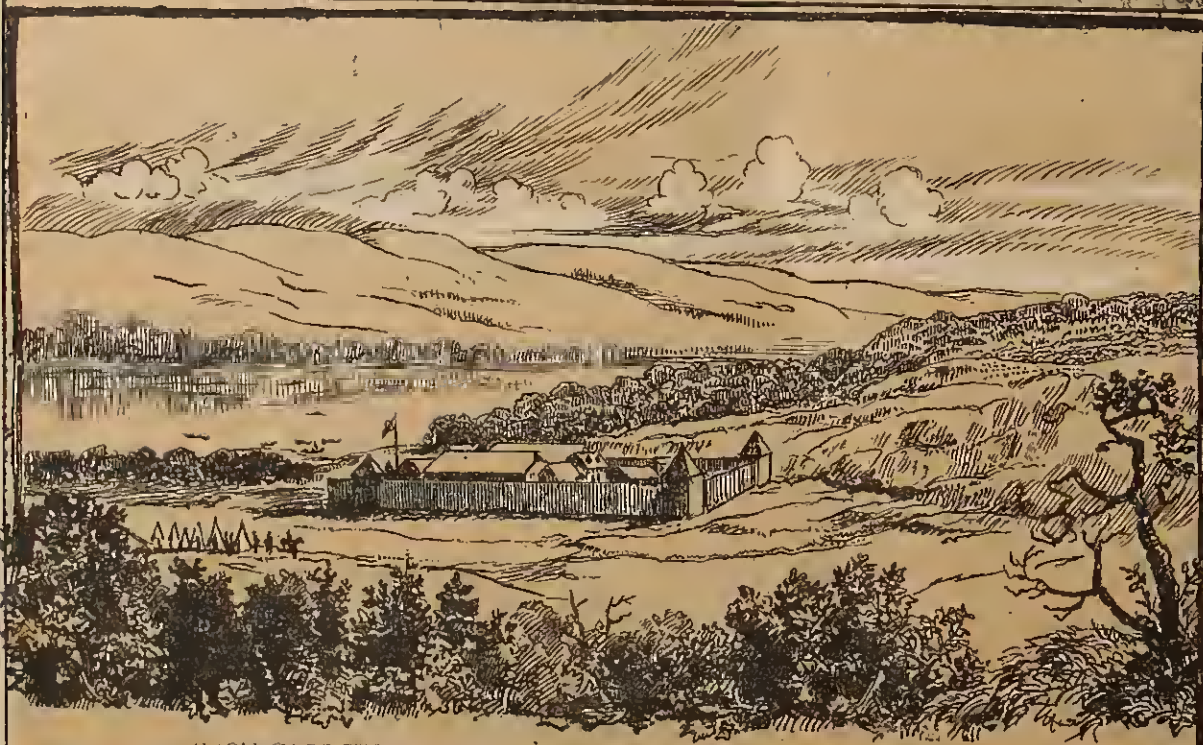
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AFTERWARDS DESTROYED.



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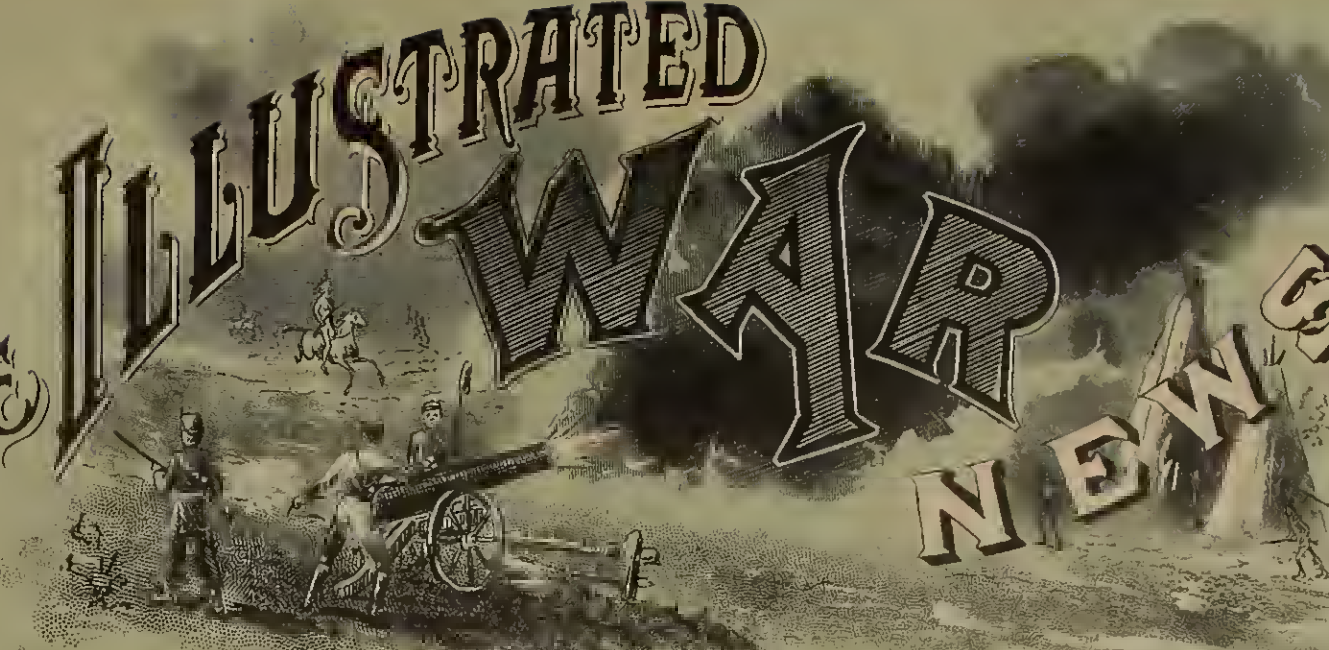
ROWFOOT, THE CHIEF OF THE BLACKFEET



CREE INDIANS



# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



Vol. I, No. 2.]

TORONTO, APRIL 11TH, 1885.

[15C. PER COPY.]



W.D.B.

Published By Geo. P. & T. Co.

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Correspondence intended for publication should  
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Such communications should be addressed to the  
"Editor of the Illustrated War News, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed  
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,  
Toronto."

TORONTO, APRIL 11TH, 1885.

THE publishers of THE ILLUSTRATED  
WAR NEWS feel greatly encouraged at the  
gratifying reception accorded to their enter-  
prise by the public, notwithstanding the  
manifest shortcomings inseparable from  
the first issue of a paper composed so  
largely of pictorial matter. The demand  
for copies has greatly exceeded their most  
sanguine expectations, and justifies the  
continuance of the undertaking while the  
present exciting times prevail in the  
North-West. The third number, which  
will be issued next week, will have a sup-  
plement containing one of J. W. Ben-  
gough's inimitable cartoons—tinted—  
covering two pages, showing "The Real  
Cause of the Rebellion." The subjects of  
the other illustrations in that number will  
be of surpassing interest, embracing vari-  
ous pictures in representation of scenes in  
the experience of our soldiers from the  
pencil of our artist accompanying the ex-  
pediton, besides sketches and photographs  
forwarded from various sources.

In compliance with the urgent requests  
that have reached us, we have made ar-  
rangements for temporarily keeping up the  
supply of the first and second numbers, so  
that all who desire to possess a complete  
volume will be able to gratify their wishes  
by promptly taking advantage of the pre-  
sent opportunity.

### THE REAL CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

The politicians on both sides have  
already shown characteristic ingenuity in  
endeavoring to fasten upon the party  
they respectively—though not always re-  
spectfully—oppose the responsibility for  
the era of murder and rapine which has

set in on the North Saskatchewan; but  
the subject is still involved in dark and  
dreadful mystery, like the true inwardness  
of the now historic Bribery case.

A flood of light, however, will stream  
upon the whole question of the North-  
West troubles when J. W. Bengough's  
two-page tinted cartoon appears in the  
Supplement which will accompany the  
next issue of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

Let the guilty parties tremble!  
Seeing is believing, and the public will  
have no doubt as to who is really blamable  
after having the real facts exposed, not  
simply in black and white, but in their  
true colors.

### WHO SHOULD SUPPLY THE PERSONAL OUTFIT?

VARIOUS municipalities, following the  
public-spirited example set by the Corpo-  
ration of Toronto, have shown their sym-  
pathy with the patriotism exhibited by the  
volunteer militiamen in supplying the  
men suddenly called to the front with the  
good boots and underclothing that the  
circumstances required. While many of  
the recipients are happily in circumstances  
which did not make this commendable  
liberality a matter of necessity, unpleasant  
investigations on the one hand and painful  
admissions on the other have been judi-  
ciously avoided by supplying each man  
going to the front with the articles which  
he was otherwise most illogically expected  
to furnish for himself. On the fallacious  
principle involved in the Government  
leaving this matter to individual or muni-  
cipal attention, the *Globe* offers the follow-  
ing pertinent remarks:—

There is something not at all satisfactory  
about the municipal corporations having to  
supplement the equipment of the volunteers  
as the troops are ordered out to the front. A  
man's undershirt is in this climate at this sea-  
son of the year as necessary a part of his  
equipment as is any other article of his dress.  
The Government could just as easily have sup-  
plied the undershirts, stockings, etc., as the  
corporations could, and common sense would  
indicate that the Government ought to have  
done it. A volunteer when called out for ser-  
vice ought not to be required to furnish any  
part of the clothing which it is necessary for  
him to take; neither ought he to be left de-  
pendent upon charity nor the local taxes for  
his proper equipment. The sacrifice made in  
giving up business and facing the dangers of  
war and all kinds of unaccustomed hardship is  
enough to form the citizen soldier's full share  
of the work. The Government ought to un-  
dertake the rest.

While heartily concurring in the spirit of  
the above remarks, we are prepared to take  
far stronger ground and to protest against  
a serious dereliction of duty on the part  
of the Militia Department in throwing  
upon individual militiamen or the muni-  
cipalities to which their corps belong the  
responsibility of providing necessities  
which it was never contemplated by the  
official regulations should be furnished at  
private expense. By reference to the *Regu-  
lations and Orders for the Militia, Canada,  
1879*, which are those in force, it will be  
seen that they contain the following in-  
structions to the officer commanding a  
corps called out for actual service:—

431. He will require the paymaster to  
draw up a nominal roll of the men under his  
command, with a column of remarks, which  
shall show when any man became non-effec-  
tive; he will, at the first muster parade, per-  
sonally ascertain that each man is in posses-  
sion of the articles of equipment below  
enumerated, and will immediately report any  
deficiencies to the district staff officer:—

1 rifle, with small stores complete.  
1 set of accoutrements capable of carrying  
60 rounds.  
1 knapsack and straps complete, with can-  
teen or great coat straps if knapsacks have  
not been issued.  
1 haversack.  
Sixty rounds of ball ammunition.  
1 water bottle or canteen.  
1 great coat.  
1 change shirt (flannel or cotton).  
1 do pair socks.  
1 do boots or shoes.  
Needle and thread.  
Knife.  
Piece of soap.  
Towel.

Now why, if the Government leaves the  
individual or his municipality to supply  
socks, shirts, boots, or shoes, should it not

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fact that your truss held rupture (beyond my expectations)  
removed a gloom from our whole family. My wife often  
referred to you as a public benefactor.  
Tyronniet, Ont., June 3, 1881. JONAS PAGE.

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I have two children, club footed  
both legs; had three doctors attend-  
ing them for two years. Feet were  
operated on twice under chloroform,  
but complete failures. Under your  
mechanical treatment both are per-  
fectly straight—all done by such  
easy process with springs and screws.  
You have the thanks of my whole  
family.  
JOHN WISE.

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you will know all about the business and see how easily  
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likewise expect he or them to furnish rifle, knapsack, ammunition, etc.? The thing is absurd. It is the business of the Militia Department—and no one else's—to supply arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipment of the kind they consider best suited to the purpose, and it is sheer nonsense for them to lay down regulations as to what should be provided and then only perform half of their own undertaking. Let the individuals or corporations who have incurred expense through a manifest dereliction of duty on the part of the Militia authorities send the receipted bills to Ottawa where they will have to be paid. In the present instance the troops have been called out by the Dominion Government and for national purposes; their expenses should therefore be paid out of the general exchequer. When, however, troops have to take up arms in support of the civil power, upon the requisition of magistrates appointed by the Provincial authorities, the circumstances of the case are altogether different, and there could be no injustice in looking to the Province or the municipality primarily interested to foot a due proportion of the expense. If there is any doubt at all as to the respective responsibility under the various circumstances that may arise in such cases the sooner the matter is looked into and the cost apportioned on a fair basis the better for all concerned. The militiaman must, however, at any rate, be relieved of all personal outlay in connection with his prompt response to a call for actual service.

#### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

No further engagement has yet taken place, but inactivity has given place to action, and the troops are now moving forward to meet the enemy. Orders were issued about 8 a.m. on the 29th ult., and one hour and a half later half of the 90th Battalion (Winnipeg) Rifles, with one of the guns of the Winnipeg Field Battery, set out from Qu'Appelle station for Fort Qu'Appelle. At half past nine the cavalcade started, the strains of the 90th Battalion band and the cheers of the people of the town mingling together and making a magnificent farewell as the advance body of the North-West Field Force, as it has been christened by General Middleton, marched up the streets and disappeared over a swell on the prairie. General Middleton accompanied the party on horseback, and Major Boswell travelled in a like manner, while the other officers secured seats in the waggons. Along the trail the settlers turned out and the few Indians who were met gazed in astonishment at the unusual sight. The distance, as the crow flies, is about eighteen miles, but as the trail winds around among the undulations of the plains it is probably over twenty. After a sharp trip of about three hours the troops obtained their first view of the Qu'Appelle valley. About a mile back from the valley the trail strikes a ravine, and there the descent commenced. The road has been built at some expense, and meanders down the gorge, the banks overhead growing higher and higher each moment, until when one strikes the bottoms one can look up three hundred feet to where one stood fifteen or twenty minutes before. There was a grand view of the Qu'Appelle lakes, still frozen solid. These lakes are in the form of a chain, and are connected by the river, the distance between each being about a mile. The entire chain would be navigable by a small steamer. It is from these sheets of water that the Indians on the surrounding reserves derive their principal supply of food, namely, fish, with which the lakes teem at all seasons of the year.

As at present laid down, General Middleton's plan is to move on to Clarke's Crossing of the South Saskatchewan, via Touchwood Hills and Humboldt, then on to Battleford or Prince Albert, as the circumstances or events may suggest. Supplies are being forwarded with all speed to the front, and as the South Saskatchewan will be open in a few days, a steamer can be sent down stream from Medicine Hat with other supplies. The Ontario and Quebec volunteers will follow as quickly as they can be transported, and in two or three weeks over 1,000 men will be encamped at Clarke's Crossing. Riel's scouts have been seen near Humboldt, but Riel's exact whereabouts is unknown. He is said, however, to have left Duck Lake. The general impression of the old-timers is that the campaign will not be a

bloodless one, but the rebels are much more likely to retire across the North Saskatchewan into the great northern forest. There is no doubt that the wily rebel leader is kept well informed regarding the movements and the strength of the troops. He has friends and sympathizers among his compatriots throughout the country, and it is wonderful how rapidly they can convey intelligence from the most distant points. Time and space they annihilate with the easy readiness of the gentleman of the seven-leagued boots. Riel is too cunning to meet an overpowering force, and when he hears of its approach he will flee to the north for safety. He must either fight or run. There can be no middle course. If he fights, as he says he will unless arrangements are made with him, the result is fore-ordained. If he runs, he may not escape very easily except by the forest.

It is not likely that Gen. Middleton's command will be able to cross the Saskatchewan in less than a fortnight, and not probable that he will attempt to force a crossing in face of a hostile demonstration until the eastern troops reinforce his small advance guard.

S. L. Bedson, warden of Manitoba Penitentiary, has charge of the transport service, which he has thoroughly organized. There are 350 teams, divided into right and left divisions, each of which is sub-divided into sub-divisions of ten teams, under a head-teamster. They pay about seven dollars per day for teams, and drivers find their food and forage. Mr. Bedson is ably assisted by J. H. E. Secretan, C. E., so well known throughout that country. They estimate that they will have to transport for the troops now here, including teamsters, numbering 650 men, 73,800 lbs. of food and 768,000 lbs. of forage for the teams, to last them thirty days. Sub-divisions of ten teams will be placed in charge of a head-teamster, who will be held responsible by transport officers in charge of divisions. Drivers will obey the orders of the head-teamsters of their sub-divisions. When on the move sub-divisions will keep together as much as practicable, and head-teamsters must see that in emergencies teams assist each other, doubling-up if necessary, in ascending hills or crossing soft places. Each head-teamster will be supplied with cooking kit for ten men; he will appoint one of his drivers as cook, a mess of ten thus being formed for each sub-division. During the preparation of meals head-teamsters will detail in regular order one driver who will feed and take care of the cook's team. Troops when occupying seats in waggons, will be governed by the orders of the transport staff, as approved by the Major-General commanding, and must assist transport corps in every possible manner, and especially when ascending hills, etc. Spare waggon-poles, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, etc., will be supplied to each sub-division. In event of any breakage head-teamsters in charge of sub-divisions will be held responsible that no unnecessary delay occurs in repairing same, and must report nature of breakage to transport-officer as soon as possible. In forming encampments each division will form an oblong as directed by transport-officer in charge. Horses are to be secured inside the formation. Every precaution is to be taken to secure horses properly, as a stampede would seriously embarrass the advance of the force. Oats and hay will be issued to the head-teamsters for twenty-four hours each night on making camp, and head-teamsters will be held responsible that no waste occurs. Drivers of waggons containing ammunition will be provided with red flags which must be displayed conspicuously on horses' head-gear.

"A" Battery (from Quebec) commanded by Col. Montizumbert, 115 strong, reached Qu'Appelle station on the evening of the 6th inst., and started next morning to join Gen. Middleton, whom they will, no doubt, overtake before he reaches Humboldt.

The first train of the Toronto brigade, conveying the Queen's Own and "C" company, School of Infantry, reached Winnipeg at 3:30 a.m. on the 7th inst. The troops rested all day, and at 5 p.m. took their departure for Swift Current, where they will form part of the force that will march down the river. The officers spent the day at the Manitoba club, while the men were welcomed by their Winnipeg acquaintances. An enormous crowd was at the station to cheer them as they left. Not a single man in the corps was reported for default, nor was there the slightest sign of drink upon any of the gallant fellows. The Winnipeggers were delighted with them.

The following distances are given by a correspondent with the view of indicating the intended programme of Gen. Middleton's march. It should be understood, however, that many of the places named are but fancy



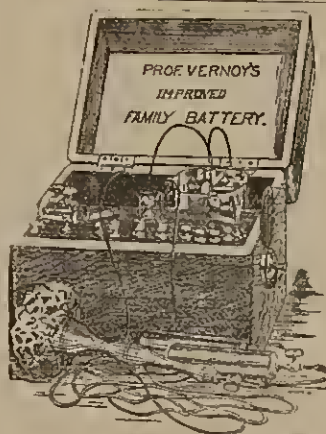
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GENTLEMEN,—I have been confined to my bed for one month from weakness resulting from my rupture of three years' standing, and previous to this I had tried every appliance but found nothing a success to hold my rupture. Your truss held me so easy that I was enabled to take part in football matches. I am now thoroughly cured and have not worn yours or any other appliance for over two years. Respectfully yours, ALFRED E. TOVEY, Printer.

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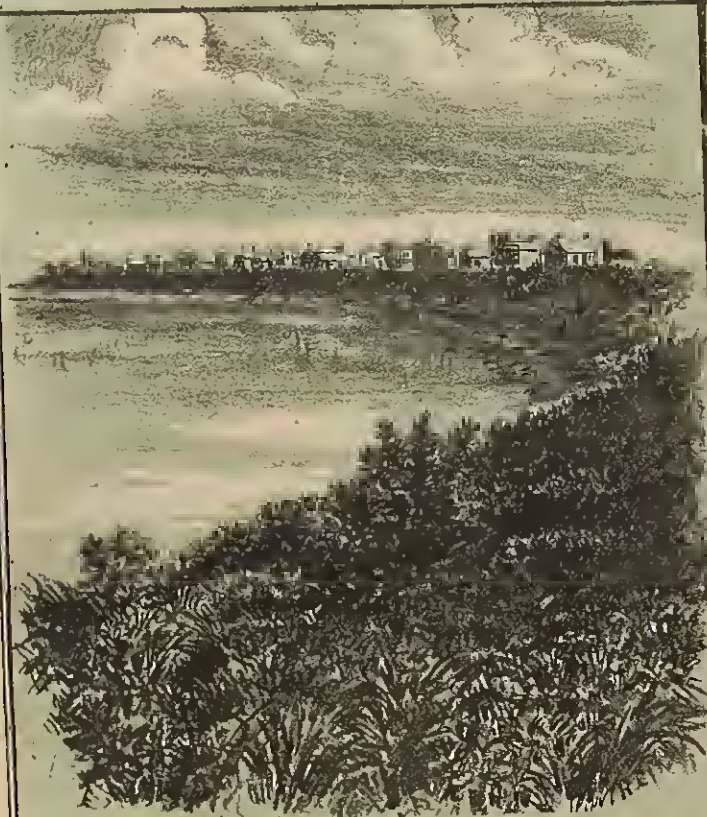
IN THE

Supplement to next week's "Illustrated War News."





FORT QU'APPELLE, N.W.T. (from a photograph).



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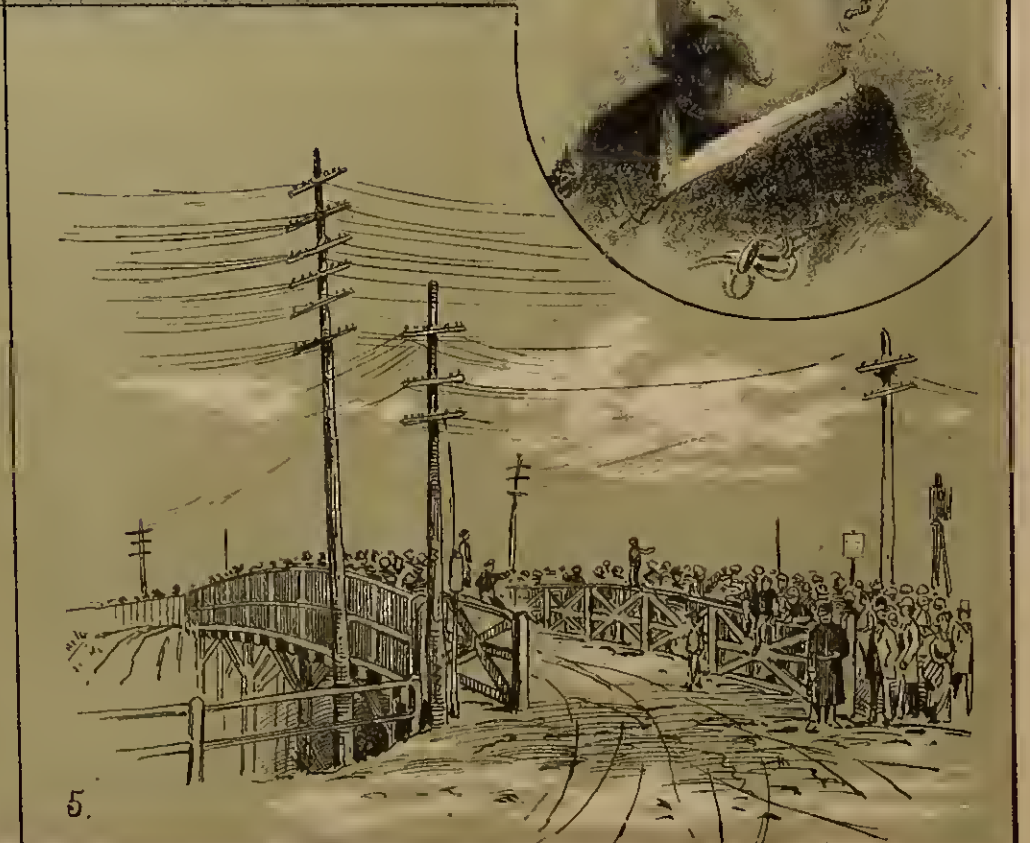
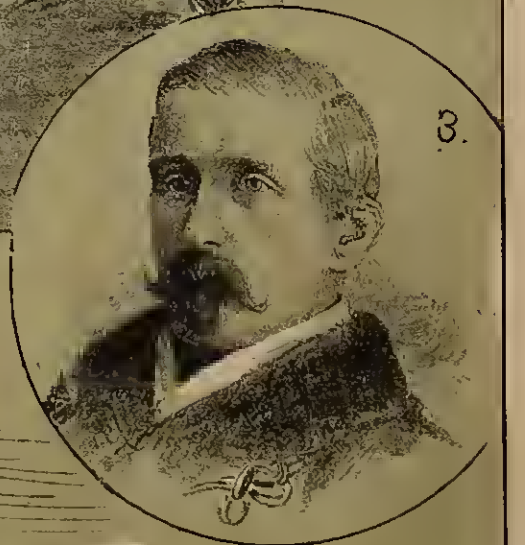


CLARKE'S CROSSING, ON THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, WHERE GENERAL MIDDLETON'S EXPEDITION  
IS EXPECTED TO CROSS (from a photograph).





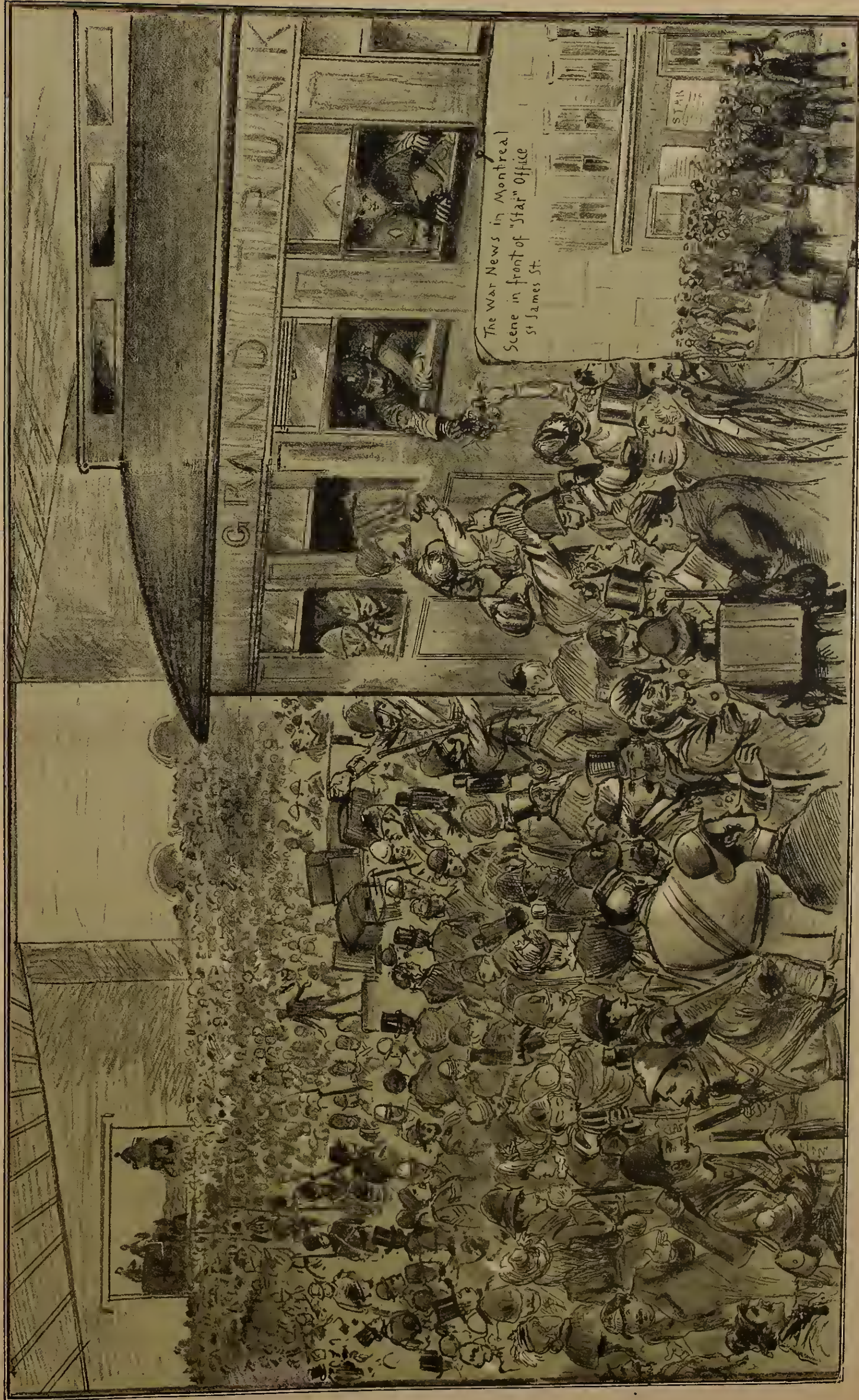




DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

1. Embarking. 2. On Parade. 3. Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison. 4. A Typical Guard. 5. Waiting for the Guards at Bathurst Street Bridge, Sunday Afternoon.





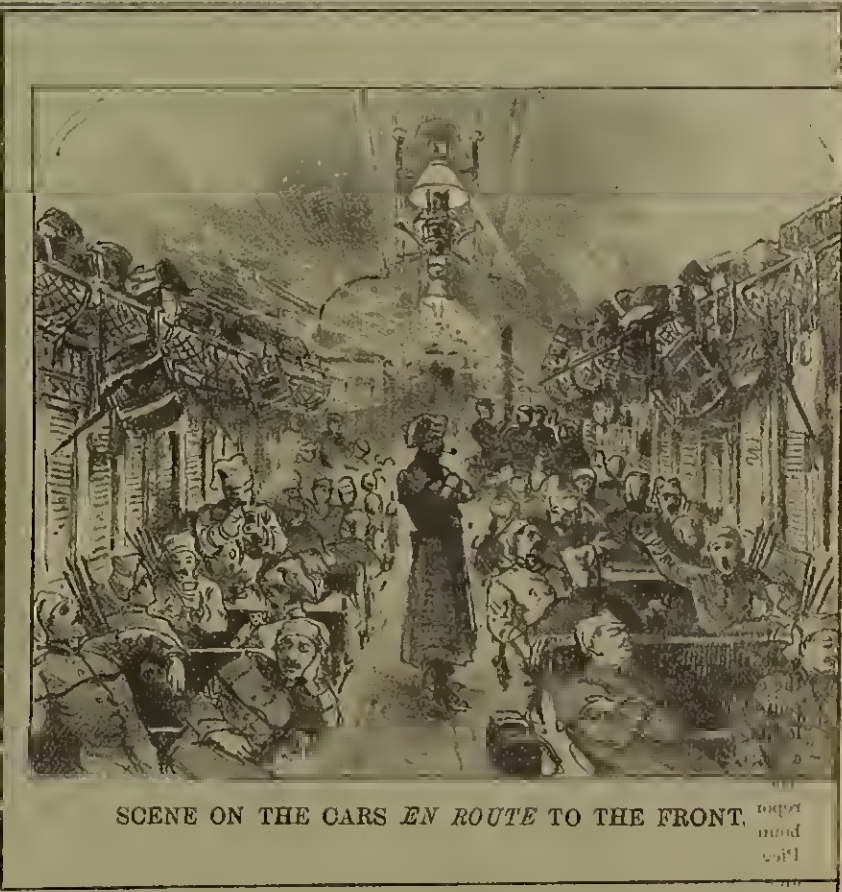






### UPS AND DOWNS.

"No description could give an idea of the terrible roads through the woods. There were pitch-holes six feet deep, into which the horses and sleighs would plunge unexpectedly, and throw the whole load on the tail-board or the haunches of the horses."—*Globe*.



SCENE ON THE CARS *EN ROUTE* TO THE FRONT.

A WELCOME CALL—"HOT POTATERS"

(SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST F. W. CURZON.)



PRESENTATION OF FLAG TO THE TORONTO VOLUNTEERS AT CARLETON PLACE, BY MRS. EDWARD BLAKE.



designations of camps that it is intended to occupy *en route*:—From Fort Qu'Appelle to Houghton, 24½ miles; Houghton to Touchwood, same distance; Touchwood to Bedson, 20 miles; Bedson to Swinford, 20 miles; Swinford to Wise, 21½ miles; Wise to Humboldt, 21½ miles; Humboldt to Melgund, 22 miles; Melgund to Middleton, 20 miles; Middleton to Clark's Crossing, 18 miles; Clark's Crossing to Stobart, 35 miles; a total of 227 miles; then to Prince Albert.

Captain Davis, who went to take charge of the Galt boats at Medicine Hat, says he could take the expedition down to Clarke's Crossing from Swift Current in eight days. He was afraid, however, that the water would be very low and cause trouble. At present the water at the Hat and Swift Current is at a very low stage. The Baroness, which is the boat selected to make the first trip, is, however, of very light draught, not drawing more than seventeen inches loaded, and unless the water gets very low he expects to get through. The boat will tow several barges. Davis expects to get started by Friday. He has been on the Saskatchewan for several years as superintendent of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company's boats. He says he has been expecting this outbreak for some time, and fear of it prevented him from building a steamboat to put on the South Saskatchewan this summer. Last summer, but for the coolness of Major Crozier, an Indian explosion would have occurred at Battleford, and Davis felt sure it must come sooner or later.

The Northcoast, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, has been ordered to leave Medicine Hat for Swift Current, from which point soldiers will embark for Prince Albert down the river. The Queen's Own and Grenadiers, with "B" Battery will form this brigade. This brigade and General Middleton's will form a junction at Clarke's Crossing, and it will then be decided whether they shall all advance together or divide, the Toronto men perhaps going to Battleford, 85 miles west, and General Middleton's force to Prince Albert.

Should the river be found un navigable the column will no doubt be sent from Swift Current overland. The distance from there to Battleford is by the surveyed trail 203 miles; by the ordinary trail 186 miles.

G. H. R. Wainwright and H. Galt, of the North-West Navigation Company, along with their crews, left Winnipeg by special train for Medicine Hat on the 7th inst., to make necessary arrangements for the transportation of supplies and troops down the South Saskatchewan river. They have three steamers and several barges for the work.

Matters begin to look serious in the far west, though due allowance must be made for the exaggeration which correspondents so extensively indulge in, and for the desire of each locality to secure ample protection as well as a share of the public money being expended. The Gros Ventres (American) Indians, are reported to be north of the international boundary on the war path. The South Piegiens and Bloods are said to have formed an alliance. Tobacco sent from Riel's Indians to the Gros Ventres was some time ago accepted by the latter, thus showing Riel has laid a conspiracy in which the Milk River (U. S.) Indians may play an important part. Capt. Stewart, of McLeod, who is at Calgary, believes that matters are looking very bad in the McLeod district. He will probably await the arrival of arms and ammunition for there. These will be sent under escort. The women and children, and those incapable of bearing arms, are flocking to Fort McLeod for protection. Major-General Strange is in constant communication with the threatened points, and is doing his utmost to put everything in that district on a defensive basis.

The Blackfeet did not meet Captain Cotton, N.W.M.P., on Wednesday, at the Crossing, according to agreement, which looks ominous. The principal Indian points east of Calgary are Blackfeet Crossing, on the Bow, and Gleichen, where there is a Blackfeet reserve. The Blackfeet number over 2,000. The Bloods and Piegiens to the south number about 3,500 souls. The Sarcees close to hand are too poor to fight. Though there are 2,000 Blackfeet, they probably could not raise more than 500 armed braves, but they are good fighters. Crowfoot, the Blackfoot chief, will not say anything, but it is believed he has had messages from Pound-Maker. The Blackfeet and Crees had always been enemies until recently. Fort McLeod is 110 miles south-west of Calgary. High River, also the centre of a large rancho region, is 40 miles south of Calgary. McLeod is 100 miles from the American frontier.

### A TOUGH JOURNEY.

A DESPATCH from Winnipeg relates the experience of the Queen's Own in crossing the incomplected portions of the C. P. R. north of Lake Superior, which may be accepted as typical of what all the gallant fellows who have gone to the front by that route have been obliged to encounter. The trip was naturally a hard one, although the men say, with the exception of one cold night, they enjoyed it. They left Toronto at 12.30 p.m. on Monday week, going *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway to Carleton Place and through to Mattawa, where they were billeted among the hotels. From there the journey was continued to Bascatomasing and Log Lake, the end of the track, where they disembarked again and travelled a break of 42 miles. They marched across Dog Lake and had a big dinner at Frazer's camp at the end of the march. It was bitterly cold at this time, and at night they were put on a train of flat cars, the mercury being away down in the twenties. They ran all night, many of them suffering severely, being compelled to run up and down the cars to keep their feet from freezing. Their eyes meanwhile were filled with cinders. This was on Wednesday night. On Thursday afternoon they arrived at Port Monro on Jackfish Bay, across which they marched another twenty-two miles and then had another journey by flat cars under the same trying circumstances for fifteen miles. Along the road they got meals regularly at the camps and did very well in that respect. The next stage was the trip in sleighs, 22 miles in length, and a flat car journey for fifty miles which was not so unpleasant, as the weather was milder. When they disembarked they were told that it was a walk of six miles to Nepigon, but they are ready to swear that it was more than fifteen. Here their troubles for the time being were over, as they found everything comfortable, first-class coaches waiting to carry them to Winnipeg. They reached Nepigon on Sunday at sunset and made a comfortable run to Red River.

The Royal Grenadiers reached Port Arthur at eight o'clock, April 7th, after the hardest day's march since leaving home. They left Jackfish lake early the previous morning on a twenty-five mile march to the fifty-three mile section of the track east of Port Arthur, then took flat cars to McKay's Harbour, where they found two Queen's Own men in hospital, one from an accident in falling on the ice, and the other from congestion of the lungs. Both were convalescent and were to follow in a day or two. After passing over the railway section the men were fed on board the train and ran on to the last portage of ten miles, which was reached about midnight. Some delay was caused waiting for conveyances to cross the bay, but by five o'clock in the morning all were over and on board the cars at Red Rock.

Col. Otter was snow blind and had to be led across the last portage, but is recovering now. Several men were suffering slightly from the same cause. Some of the Queen's Own were delirious at the last portage from want of sleep.

### Patriotism of the Bookbinders.

At a meeting of the Bookbinders' Benevolent Association held on Saturday, April 4th, it was moved by R. Glockling, seconded by W. Allen, and carried, that whereas Messrs. J. Scott, H. Dye, R. Henry, G. C. Brown, and T. Allen, members of this association, are among our citizens who have so heartily responded to our country's call; be it resolved that we, the Bookbinders' Benevolent Association, while deeply deploring the necessity of the said call, feel proud of numbering among us the above gentlemen who have so nobly responded to the call to arms for the suppression of rebellion in this fair Canada of ours and to assist our Government in the enforcement of law and order; and further, that we desire to wish them God-speed and anxiously await their safe return among us; and further be it resolved, that they be exempted from all dues and fines during their absence; and further, the above resolutions shall apply to any other members who may be called upon in this present difficulty.

THE half-breeds are armed with the Remington's and Winchester repeating rifles.

THE mother of Col. Grassett as she handed her son's photograph to the representative of the WAR NEWS said, with tears in her eyes, "Take good care of it, for it is the only one I have left."

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## "UPS AND DOWNS."

The *Globe's* special reporter, accompanying the Queen's Own, telegraphed from West End of Track, April 3, 9:30 p.m., the following graphic description of the boys' experiences on the C. P. R. road-bed where rails have not yet been laid:—

Since my last despatch yesterday from Maggie the troops have had a genuine experience of roughing it. The Grenadiers left Lochalsh in sleighs at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, reaching Maggie at 7 p.m. in excellent order. The troops and animals were fed and rested, and began the journey here at 11 o'clock. The moonlight was magnificent, and the men started out in great spirits, but the weather was intensely cold. It is said to be 20° below zero. The men piled robes and blankets over them, and good progress was made till the teams had to leave the graded track in order to avoid the trestles and make wide detours through narrow, rough, and winding roads through the woods. Here trouble was met. In the dense woods it was impossible to see the partially broken track in the snow, and upsets were numerous. The snow was four and five feet deep, and the spilled soldiers had to pick themselves out of it and search for their seats again. No description could give an idea of the terrible roads through the woods. There were pitch holes six feet deep, into which the horses and sleighs would plunge unexpectedly and throw the whole load on the tailboard or the haunches of the horses. Progress, consequently, was very slow, and it was after 5 a.m. to-day before the advance guard reached here. If pleasant quarters had been awaiting them here it would to some extent have made up for the trying ordeal through which they had passed, but the prospects here could not have been more dismal. The intense cold made all blue, and the only bed the poor fellows had to go to was in an immense unheated tent with many rents through which the wind whistled in cutting blasts. No tents had been pitched previously, and the only preparation for the soldiers was that the snow had been partially shovelled out, leaving a white hard floor of the "beautiful." In the tent some of the Grenadiers penetrated. After being thawed out by the raring fires they had built outside, down went the blankets here and there, and the men rolled themselves over head and heels in their blankets like mummies in black cerements, and tried to woo soft Morphians under circumstances the least advantageous. Most of the men, however, gave it up as a bad job, and laid by the fires half dozing till called out to the usual drill. Now the sun is strong and brilliant, and they are sitting or lying about and sunning themselves luxuriously.

## ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

When asked why he did not employ Indian scouts instead of white men, Gen. Middleton replied:—"Don't you know public opinion would never support me in it, and in England I would be strongly condemned for pitting one nation against another. Now, I could settle this thing in short order by giving the Blackfeet, who are eager to go on the war-path, leave to march against the Crees. But I tried black allies in New Zealand once and got more than enough of them. They go too much on their own hook, and if you punish one the rest get mad or sulky or worthless."

The following patriotic letter was recently received by Col. Gray:

Bradford, April 1, 1885.

"Sir,—I am a member of the Toronto Field Battery. I am at present holding a position in the Salvation Army as captain, working for God and trying to bring souls to Him. I thought I would let you know where I am in case we should be called into active service for the North-West, so that you would know where to send for me. I will be ready to obey the call at any moment, to do my duty to my country and God."

"Yours, &c.,

"T. DALE,

"Salvation Army, Bradford."

CAPT. HOWARD, an American militia officer from Hartford, Conn., has gone to Winnipeg to instruct the Canadian troops in the use of the Gatling guns recently purchased in Hartford, and now en route, via Chicago. Capt. Howard has obtained leave of absence from the adjutant-general of his district to enable him to perform this service. The Gatling guns sent forward weigh about 1,500 pounds each, with carriage. The ammunition to be used is the 45-calibre U. S. government cartridge. Inspector Norman, of the North-West Mounted Police, supply officer at Winnipeg, has been ordered to purchase the necessary complement of horses.

The Toronto graduates and under-graduates who proposed to form a University guerilla corps, under Mr. J. R. Gordon, received the following response:—

"To J. R. Gordon:

"I thank you again for offer of services, but I do not see any way clearly to accept the patriotic offer for active service of the students of University College and School of Practical Science. Should necessity arise later, I shall not forget that you have been among the first to offer your services."

"(Signed.) A. P. CARON."

MR. SUPERINTENDENT GILKINSON, of Brantford, has offered to organize several hundred of the Six Nations Indians as a scouting force, whose services, he is informed, the Government will accept, should they be required.

At a meeting of the Toronto Volunteer Relief Committee on Tuesday, Ald. Carlyle moved that no family receive more than \$6 a week nor less than \$3, except in cases of sickness, the relief committee to exercise their judgment in such special cases, and that the list of names put in be given to a sub-committee consisting of Ald. Defoe, Pepler, Piper and Crocker. This motion was carried, and the Mayor was empowered to administer relief to pressing cases.

MR. APPEGARTH, Indian Inspector, made his escape from the Indians (taking his hair with him) and succeeded in joining the party of refugees with Judge Rouleau.

## Answers to Correspondents.

ONE OF THEM.—We thank you for drawing our attention to the fact that in the last issue of the *Illustrated War News* your corps, of which you are naturally proud, was inadvertently spoken of as the "10th Royals" instead of being referred to by its proper designation. There is nothing like precision in such matters, and the adjutants of both the Royal Grenadiers and the Queen's Own should also be particular in their official advertisements not to say "the Regiment" will do so and so, when the corps in question have actually only the status of battalions.

HOME GUARD (Brantford).—There is no legal ground on which you can refuse to go upon service, if your corps be called out, except by obtaining a medical certificate of unfitness. However, by representing to your captain the facts respecting your sick wife and children, you should be able to secure his sympathy and a recommendation to the commanding officer in favor of your being allowed to furnish an efficient substitute. If the friend whom you speak of is really a well-drilled ex-member of the corps and willing to take your place, the matter should be capable of a satisfactory adjustment.

A YORK RANGER'S WIFE.—No, the militia regulations contain no provision whereby the families of men who go on service have a legal claim to rations or an allowance in lieu thereof. The circumstances of the married men in A and B Batteries, the members of which enlist for a term of three years, are hardly parallel with those of the ordinary militiaman who, when not soldiering, earns far higher wages in civil life than do the artillerymen of the Canadian regular forces.

TROOPER (G. G. F. C.).—(1) If the horse you rode at annual drill was regularly enrolled (see par. 21, sec. 2, R. & O.) the owner could be compelled to surrender its possession for use on actual service. (2) The owner would be paid \$1 per day. (3) The subject of any injury received by the animal on service would be investigated by a Board of Officers. The Regulations forbid the original value of a charger being assessed at a higher amount than \$125.

X. Y. Z. (Cobourg).—No, if the corps to which you belong is not ordered on actual service, you cannot enlist in another battalion for the sake of going to the North-West to fight Riel—that is, without special permission being granted from headquarters at Ottawa. Your captain would not wish to lose the services of a good man, if your own corps should hereafter be selected for service; but you can ask him whether he will sanction such an application to the Adjutant-General as we have mentioned. How do you know that your company may not be called out any day?

GARRISON ARTILLERIAN.—If you never signed a service roll, which to be of legal effect it is essential should contain the conditions of your service, you cannot be compelled to turn out for the performance of garrison duty, or indeed for actual service of any other kind. In fact, you are not, under such circumstances, a member of the corps in question, and therefore not subject to the orders of the officer who commands it.

SENTINEL GO.—No, you were wrong in turning out the guard under the circumstances, the officer not being in uniform. You were quite right to present arms, however.

GRENADEER.—The battalion designated the Governor-General's Foot Guards has not been ordered to the front, nor is it likely to be while Parliament is in session, as many officers and other members of the corps belong to the civil service and could ill be spared at the present time from their official duties. Capt. Todd, of the Guards, a very efficient officer and enthusiastic rifleman, offered the services of a company composed of picked marksmen to do duty as sharpshooters, and his proposition was accepted. This contingent are already well on their way to the front, and promise to render good service. It has been said they will temporarily substitute the rifle uniform for that of their own corps, which is identical with that of the Coldstream Guards.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—Yes, if your son has performed three years' service as an Active Militiaman he is entitled to receive a certificate of discharge, signed by the captain of his company and the officer commanding his battalion. This would protect him against being drafted for service. Practically few officers take the trouble to issue such certificates, but they cannot be refused, if demanded.

J. B. (Port Hope).—Asks whether Riel will fight when Gen. Middleton comes up with him. We give it up; not good at commandments.

ANXIOUS ESQUIRE.—Certainly. The Militia Regulations provide that "when any officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision shall be made for his wife and family out of the public funds."

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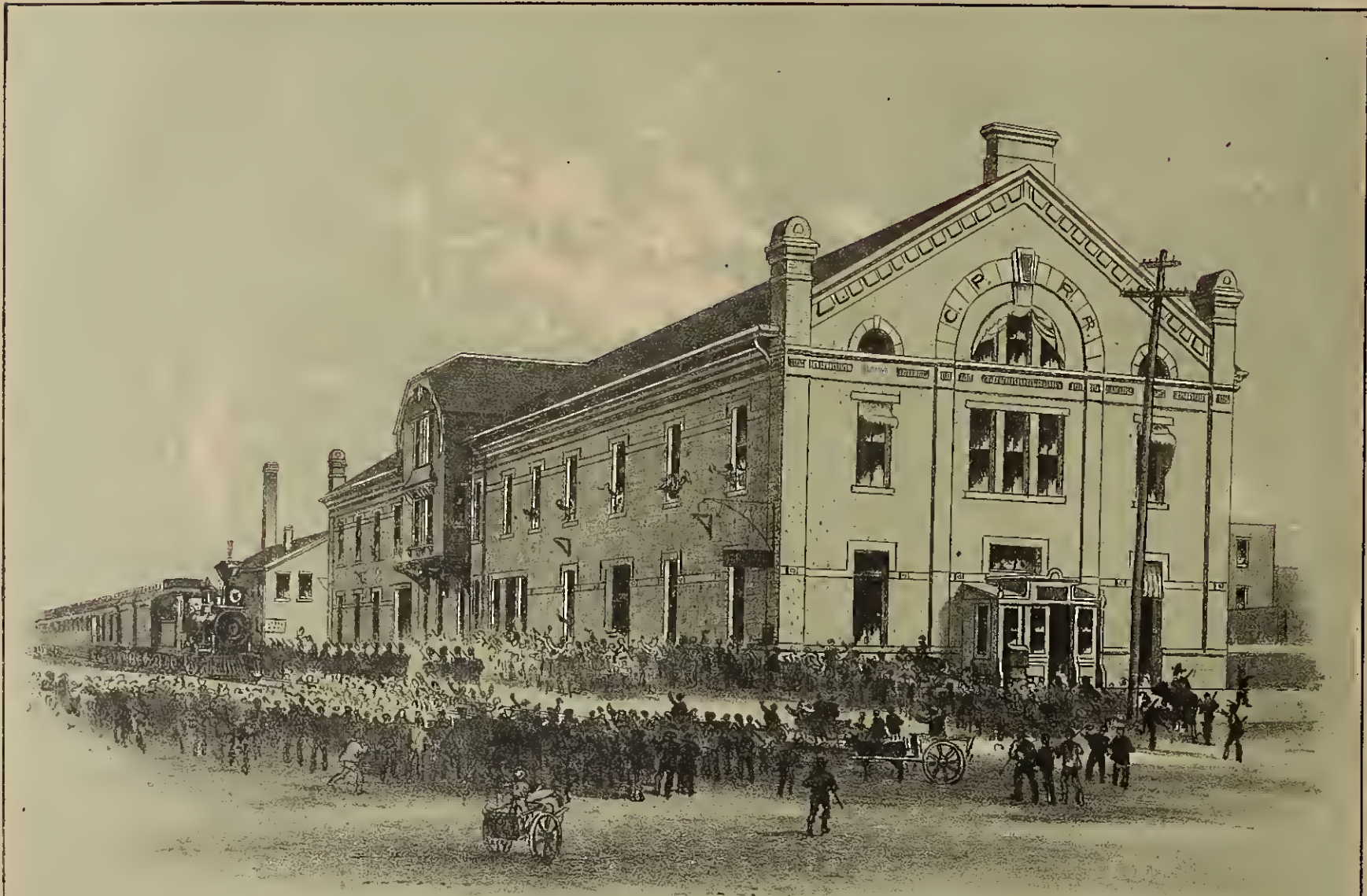
## THE MURDER OF THOMAS SCOTT.

SICKENING DETAILS OF THAT SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

THE *Ottawa Sun* reprints the account given by the *Globe's* special correspondent, of the murder of Scott by Riel, and adds:—There are some additional facts, however, in connection with this crime which are not generally known, gathered from a reliable source, and published last year by the writer in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, which lend new features of horror to the terrible tragedy of Fort Garry. At the date of this murder a newspaper was published at Garry called the *New Nation*, which was either the willing mouthpiece of Riel, or was impressed into service as such, edited by a retired English officer, by name, Major Robinson. The manager of the office was Mr. George B. Winship, now proprietor of the Grand Forks (Dakota) *Morning Herald*, and a leading public man in that territory. Mr. Winship's statement is to the effect that in the afternoon of the day of the tragedy Major Robinson was summoned by Riel to the Fort for the purpose, as he expressed it, of receiving instructions for an article justifying the so-called execution. In about an hour Major Robinson returned in such a state of nervous prostration that he was quite incapable of doing what was required of him; in fact he did not recover from the horror of what he had seen and heard, and shortly after left the country for England. The circumstances related by Major Robinson to Mr. Winship were these:—That on reach-

ing the Fort he found the Provisional Council in a state of intoxication, Riel being the only one among them at all in the possession of his sober senses. When Riel entered upon an explanation of what had been done, Major Robinson refused to credit the fact that the deed had been actually perpetrated. "Come with me," said Riel, "and I will show you." Together they proceeded to the square in the interior of the Fort, and to one of the sheds ranged along the interior of the walls, which were used by the Hudson Bay Company for storage purposes. In front of this a sentry was pacing. Riel entered the door, accompanied by Major Robinson, and as the former pointed to the rude wooden box which lay there, Major Robinson distinctly heard these words proceed from the living tomb of this unfortunate murdered man: "Oh, how I suffer! For God's sake let me out of this!" Horror-stricken he hastily retired. Riel came to the door, called the sentry and closed the door. Immediately after, Major Robinson heard two reports of a revolver, at deliberate intervals. This was the end of the life of Thomas Scott. Major Robinson declares that the sentry was armed only with his rifle. The inference as to by whose hand poor Scott's soul was sped to meet his Maker, is plain. Louis Riel is not only the judicial murderer of Scott, but he is undoubtedly his personal butcher. To fully comprehend this tale of horror, it must be understood that this man had been enclosed alive, dreadfully wounded, and left exposed in the bitter cold from the time of the execution for several hours afterwards. How many death agonies poor Scott endured in those awful hours can hardly be realized by human imagination.





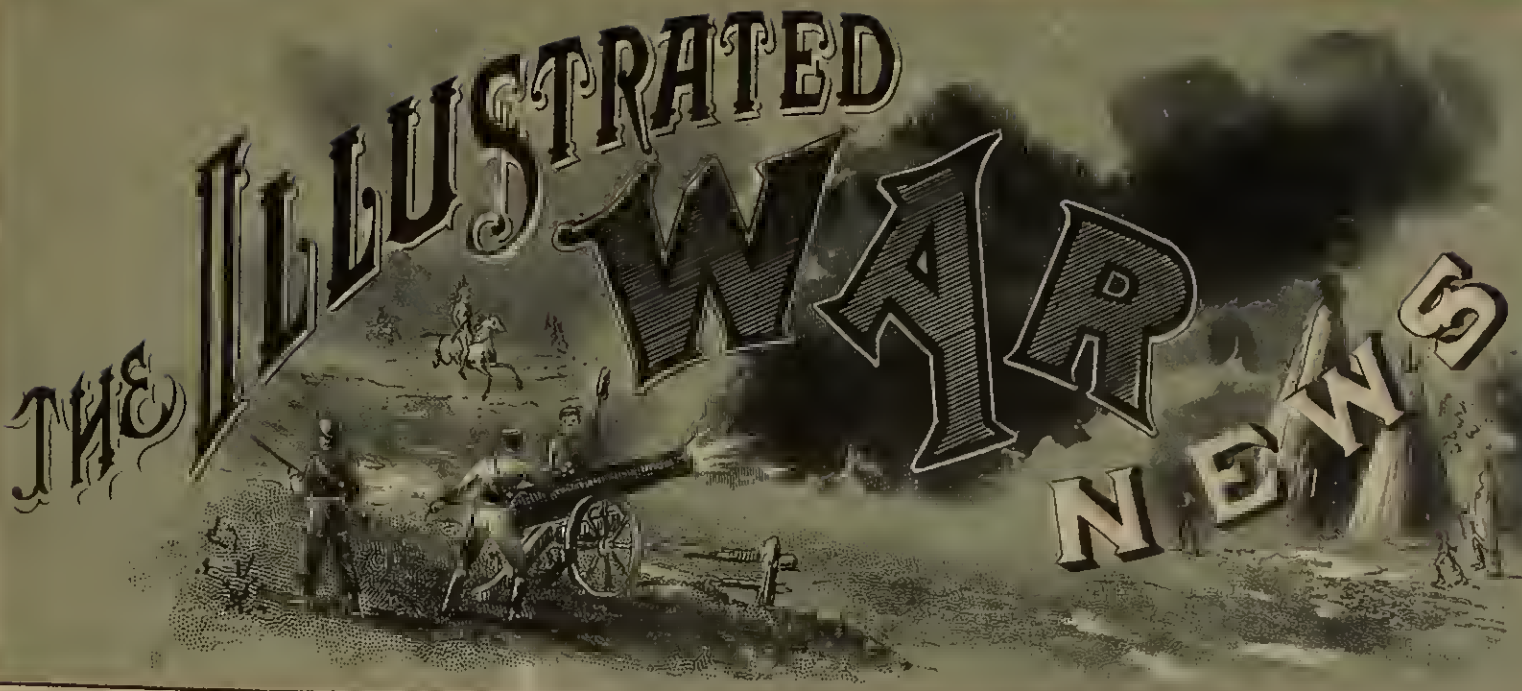
ARRIVAL OF TENTH ROYAL GRENADIERS AT WINNIPEG.



THE 90TH BATTALION OF RIFLES LEAVING WINNIPEG FOR THE  
FRONT. (Furnished by J. R. Waghorn.)



# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



VOL. I., No. 3.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885.

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**Notice to Correspondents.**

Correspondence intended for publication should be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the true name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the Editor of the *Illustrated War News*, Toronto.

All letters on business subjects should be directed to the Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto.

TORONTO, APRIL 18TH, 1885.

THE publishers have satisfaction in announcing that they have now entrusted the editorship of the *ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS* to Capt. C. W. Allen, late of the Department of the Interior, a journalist who unites with many years' experience of military matters such a thorough acquaintance with the conditions of life in the North-West as only a continued residence in that portion of the Dominion could give. Having spared no expense in procuring the services of the best artists obtainable, they venture to promise that their enterprise will be carried on in the future with increased vigor and efficiency.

**THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.**

So far the troops have had no opportunity of striking a blow at the rebels who have set lawless authority at defiance and driven peaceful settlers from their homes. Vigorous measures are in progress, however, and we may expect soon to have news of stirring events.

The disturbed districts are to be penetrated by three different columns.

Gen. Middleton's force has by this time reached the Saskatchewan, and is likely to once more enter the rebels under Dumont at either Clarke's or Batoche's crossing, while co-operation by the Mounted Police under Col. Irvine, from Prince Albert, may be looked for.

Colonel Otter's brigade is now well on its way to relieve Battleford, having crossed the South Saskatchewan on Wednesday.

General Strange's brigade, for the relief of the Edmonton district, will set out from Calgary as soon as arrangements are completed.

The most influential Indian in the North-West is Crowfoot, who is at the head of the Blackfeet, and assurances have been received by the Government that he will continue loyal to them.

**OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.**

**WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?**

IN our supplement this week Mr. J. W. Bengough has presented, by the power of his pencil, all the various suggestions as to the origin of this second North-West rebellion that have yet been placed before the public. What was formerly involved in some obscurity is therefore now quite clear—in fact somewhat clearer than the limpid water of Red River—and everyone can "put the saddle on the right horse" to suit his own particular views.

**"A" BATTERY IN THE TOUCHWOOD HILLS.**

The experience delineated on Page 1 is but a typical example of frequently occurring incidents on the line of march through the broken country of the region to the north of Fort Qu'Appelle. Though the land was clear in the open, snow was encountered where the trail penetrated the bush. After weary tugging throughout the day, the near wheeler has made a false step, resulting in a heavy fall upon the driver. The gunners, who have been assisting progress by the use of stout limbs of trees employed as handspikes, are hastening to the deliverance of their fallen comrade, while a sergeant (the "No. 1" of this gun detachment) is promptly dismounting to give his personal aid and direction. It will be remembered that the contingent which A Battery furnishes to the North-West Field Force started to overtake Gen. Middleton immediately on its reaching Qu'Appelle station.

**THE MARCH OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.**

We are indebted to Mr. F. W. Curson for the sketches which have enabled us to faithfully represent the incidents illustrated on page 4. The march on board the schooner, to music of the stirring quickstep played by the bugle band, must have been a gratifying termination to a fatiguing tramp, and everyone can realize the sense of satisfaction which the tired soldiers must have felt in unrolling their blankets to make a rough shakedown in the hold. The manner in which the men occasionally advanced in "extended order," or disorder, from the sleighs while passing over another portion of the route, is happily exhibited in the small view showing how they executed this manoeuvre involuntarily without any command from superior authority. Lastly, the experience of "cold comfort on a flat car," will enable those gentlemen of Canada "who sit at home at ease," or never ride by rail unless in a Pullman, to realize in some degree the circumstances of the volunteers who, in some cases at any rate, travelled in open flat cars without even the boarding up, as a protection against the wind, which kindly forethought had suggested on various portions of the route where passenger coaches were not available.

**COL. MILLER QUELLING A MUTINY OF TEAMSTERS.**

The incident illustrated at the top of page 5 occurred at Jackfish Bay, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is thus related by a correspondent:


"Col. Miller, after the departure of the detachment, with 20 men remained behind awaiting the return of the sleighs that had departed early in the morning with troops. On the return of the sleighs the drivers put up their horses and flatly refused to convey the Colonel as agreed. Such open defiance of military authority compelled him to take peremptory steps to enforce obedience. He placed his small force in battle array, and with drawn swords compelled the mutinous drivers to hitch up again. The Colonel reached his destination therefore a little late."

The command "fix swords" was apparently executed with so much alacrity that the volunteers did not observe parade formality and "take their time from the right." The display of cold steel proved a convincing argument, and the mutinous drivers at once, though somewhat sulkily, submitted to compulsion. It may here be remarked that the driver of any team hired or impressed for the service of Her Majesty is subject to the stern requirements of military discipline. Such a word as "won't" is never tolerated.

**LORD MELGUND.**

Among the first of the unattached officers who volunteered for service at the front was Lord Melgund, military secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General. He lost no time in pushing his way to the side of General Middleton, for whom he is acting as chief of the staff. The excellent likeness of his lordship which appears in this issue of the *ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS* is engraved from a recent photograph that was kindly forwarded, at the request of the Editor, by Lady

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Melgund, together with the accompanying extract from the *Scottish American*:

Lord Melgund, Private Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Governor-General, is the eldest son of the Earl of Minto, whose family name is Elliot, and whose family seat—Minto—is situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Teviotdale. Minto is mentioned by Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and by Leydon in the "Scenes of Infancy." The family is an ancient and an honourable one. Two centuries ago it was sung as—

"The Elliot's brave and worthy men."

It is a family that can count among its kith and kin men who were "inured to foreign wars and feudal quarrels," such as the redoubtable Wat o' Harden and Lorrison, lion of Liddesdale, also the heroic Little Jock Elliot, whose challenge of "Wha daur meddle wi' me" has been enwoven in song and adopted as the motto of the Border Mounted Volunteers—a troop of mounted men of which Lord Melgund is the worthy major. Lord Heathfield, the illustrious defender of Gibraltar, was likewise a member of the clan, and so was "Admiral Elliot, the conqueror of Thurot." Distinguished as Lord Melgund's kinsmen and clansmen have been on sea and land, there were amongst them powerful politicians and successful diplomats. One of them was Lieutenant-Governor of New York in the old American day, and the first Earl of Minto held the office of Governor-General of India. At present His Lordship's brother, the Hon. A. D. Elliot, represents the County of Roxburgh in the House of Commons. Several members of the family have adorned the bench and the bar, and more than one of them have been poets of renown, for instance Miss Jane Elliot, authoress of the "Flowers of the Forest." Lord Melgund himself has in several capacities, like the stock from which he has sprung—"brave and worthy men"—gained a name in arms, and in the peaceful paths of literature; whilst as a sportsman he has already a long and brilliant career. During his scholastic days at Eton and at Cambridge he was noted for his athletic achievements. As a gentleman he has rode and won many a steeple-chase, and has even ridden many a winning race under the assumed name of Mr. Rody. His lordly bearing as an equestrian was greatly admired when as the head of the Mounted Volunteers he rode past the Queen at the great review in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, two years ago. Lord Melgund began his military career when he was twenty-two years of age by joining the Scots Fusilier Guards. His Lordship has braved the dangers of the battle field, and seen many a sanguinary conflict in different lands. He was in Paris during the red days of the Commune, and acted as correspondent of the *Morning Post* at the headquarters of the Carlist army in Navarre. He was on the staff of General Lennox, the British military attaché with the Turkish army, and was present when the Russians bombarded the forts of Nickopolis. He served a while with Rionf Pasha during the same campaign. During this campaign he had a narrow escape of being shot by some Bashibazouks near the Bridge of Biela. As a volunteer Lord Melgund served his Queen and country under Roberts in the Afghan war. His last scene of warfare was in Egypt. He there held the position of captain in the Mounted Infantry. He was wounded at Magyar, and rejoined the corps two days after at Tel-el-Kebir. He afterwards commanded the Mounted Infantry at Cairo until they were disbanded at the conclusion of the war. On his return to Minto House from Egypt he was entertained to a banquet at Hawick by the border Mounted Volunteers, of which he is commanding officer. Three years ago he had an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the subject of "Newspaper Correspondents in the Field." Lord Melgund entered into a state of matrimony in 1883, by marrying Miss Mary Caroline Grey, youngest daughter of the late General Grey, and sister to Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., for Northumberland. The marriage took place in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and Archdeacon Farrar was the officiating clergyman. The wedding presents were costly and numerous, among the givers being the Queen and several members of the royal family.—*Scottish American*.

#### MAJOR CROZIER, N. W. M. P.

The portrait of Major Crozier, who holds the rank of Superintendent in the North-West Mounted Police, will be regarded with special interest just now, owing to that officer having commanded the detachment of Mounted Police and civilian volunteers who followed the disastrous engagement with Riel's followers at Duck Lake. The full-dress uniform of the officers of the police is very handsome, the breast of the scarlet tunic being profusely ornamented with gold lace arranged on the hussar pattern. Major Crozier has always been deemed one of the best and most popular officers of the Mounted Police, in which estimation he should continue to be held until the full particulars of the Duck Lake disaster are known. There was probably never a greater diversity of statement as to the facts of an occurrence—always excepting the reports of any political meddling in Canada, by papers of opposite views—than in connection with this "Battle of Duck Lake." The following despatch from Winnipeg probably reconciles as many of the discrepancies as can be harmonized at the present time:—

A volunteer who took part in the Duck Lake fight confirms the first report that the rebels were 300 strong and were concealed in a house and in the woods, and were not discovered by the police until they were within fifty yards. During the parley an Indian attempted to wrest a rifle from a policeman, and was shot. This was the opening of the fight, which lasted forty minutes. The house where the rebels were concealed was not discovered until after the fight commenced. A cannon was immediately brought to bear, but unfortunately in loading the police put in a shell without powder, thus rendering the gun useless. The volunteers remained standing while the police fought lying down, hence the greater loss of the former. Hon. Lawrence Clarke fought bravely during the struggle while many were being killed by his side. The Prince Albert dead remained on the field for seven days. Riel sent a messenger to the police to come for them, but the latter refusing the messenger himself removed them. The rebels captured fifteen rifles and about 500 rounds of ammunition. The Indians robbed the dead of two gold watches, but Riel has promised to have them returned.

#### PARADE OF THE MOUNTED POLICE.

The illustration in our current number is from a photograph taken last fall, and represents a parade of the Northern Division then quartered at Battleford, under command of Major Crozier. The force is formed up in front of the barracks, sons to compose three sides of a hollow square, with the artillery detachment on the right and the mounted men on the left. The dismounted portion of the command, with the band of the division, occupy the centre. *En passant*, it may be remarked that, though the Mounted Police have a much larger proportion of horses for their strength than any British cavalry regiment, and all of them are drilled in equitation, the majority of the force works dismounted, and accomplishes greater rapidity of movement by being conveyed in four-horse wagons or sleighs. The force is generally armed with a Winchester repeating carbine and a revolving pistol. Sabres are worn only by the officers and sergeants. The artillery detachment have seven-pounder mountain howitzers, but are evidently not to be trusted to perform their duty with efficiency unless commanded by a well qualified artillery officer. The episode at Duck Lake, whereby the only available gun was disabled in action, is disgraceful to the discipline of the force, and shows that the gunners must have lost their heads. The absence of Capt. Cotton, formerly adjutant of A Battery, who now commands the police at Fort McLeod, was an unfortunate circumstance on this occasion.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS AT CAMP DE OLATION.

Here again we are indebted to Mr. F. W. Ourzen for a sketch which has enabled the artist to represent faithfully, and yet poetically, an experience which the Grenadiers are not likely soon to forget. As all who contemplate it have doubtless read an account of the dismal circumstances of the occasion, it is unnecessary for us to recapitulate. Our illustration shows a railroader regretfully explaining to the officer how the troops must remain at this cheerless spot until the disabled engine can bring the train required to convey the troops on the next stage of their arduous journey. Some of the men are endeavouring to rekindle dying camp fires and to solace themselves with their pipes, while others, too exhausted even to divest themselves of their packs, throw themselves on the ground to seek much needed rest. How gratifying to know that, notwithstanding such rough experience of "real soldiering," the troops reached Winnipeg "never the worse," like the little Jackdaw of Rheims, after "that terrible curse."

#### MIDNIGHT TRAMP OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

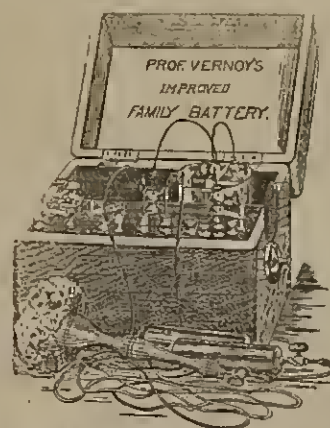
As to the illustration of the march from Red Rock to Nepigon, on our eighth page, we feel that we should wrong the artist and do scant justice to the *Mail* correspondent if we failed to allow them to tell the story between them:—

After leaving the cars the battalion paraded in line. A couple of camp-fires served to make the darkness visible. All the men were anxious to start, and when the word was given to march it was greeted with cheers. It was impossible to march in fours, therefore an order was given for "Left turn; quick march." We turned obedient to the order, but the march was anything but quick. Then into the solemn darkness of the pines and hemlock the column slowly moved, each side being snow four feet deep. It was almost impossible to keep the track, and a mis-step buried the unfortunate individual up to his neck. Then it began raining, and for three mortal hours there was a continuous down-pour. The lake was reached at last, to the extreme pleasure of the corps.

A SUITABLE "pill for the Russians" appears in the window of the Liquor Tea Company's store, Yonge street, in the shape of one of the projectiles used by the men-of-war which bombarded the forts at Alexandria. It is said to weigh 700 lbs. and is thrown from a gun weighing 35 tons.

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## The First Insurrectionary Movements of Riel.

We have carefully avoided giving currency to the rumors that were floating around all winter, but now that events have called forth action on the part of the authorities, reticence is no longer either necessary or justifiable.

From the information in our possession it appears that Riel has assumed the role of agitator, delivering inflammatory speeches in which he urges his followers to demand from the Government a recognition of what he says are their "rights." In his latest oratorical efforts at Duck Lake he is said to have pointed out that England was now engaged in a gigantic foreign war, and that this was their opportunity, as she could not spare any troops to fight them.

According to their own talk, the deluded men intend to re-enact the old-time scenes of the barricade at St. Norbert, by deciding that on the 15th March they will put a stop to all traffic across the South Branch. A more

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suicidal programme for their own interests would be hard to decide on.

Since the above was in type we have received the following despatch, dated eight o'clock:

"The half-breeds at Batoche are reported to be in a state of ferment. Very little is known of their intentions as yet, but it is thought they contemplate mischief."

"On Sunday Louis Riel addressed a large gathering outside the church in French, the substance of which was that England and Russia would likely be at war in a short time, and the attention of the Canadians would be so much directed to the struggle that it would be a good time for the half-breeds to assert their rights."

"Certain undertakings among the whites at Prince Albert sympathize with the half breed agitators, and one of them has circulated letters setting forth the half breeds' claims. One of these demands is that the management of the railways and running of trains in the North-West should be under control of the native half-breeds."—*Saskatchewan Herald*, March 13





MIDNIGHT TRAMP OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

"Into the solemn darkness of the pines and hemlock the column slowly moved, each side being snow four feet deep. It was almost impossible to keep the track, and a mis-step buried the unfortunate up to his neck. Then it began raining."









Assisted  
by Macpherson,

No doubt RIEL  
had something to do  
with it

Pot-a-Pie!  
yum! yum!

The snail Policy  
was the cause

the REFORM PARTY  
brought it about.

J.W. Bennett

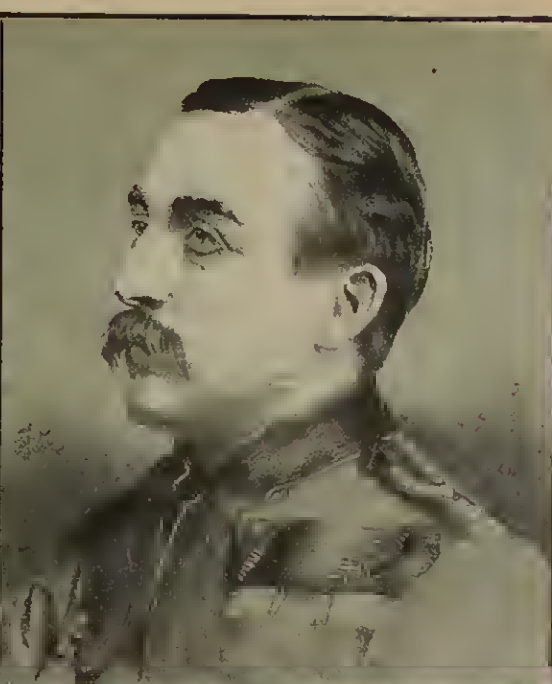
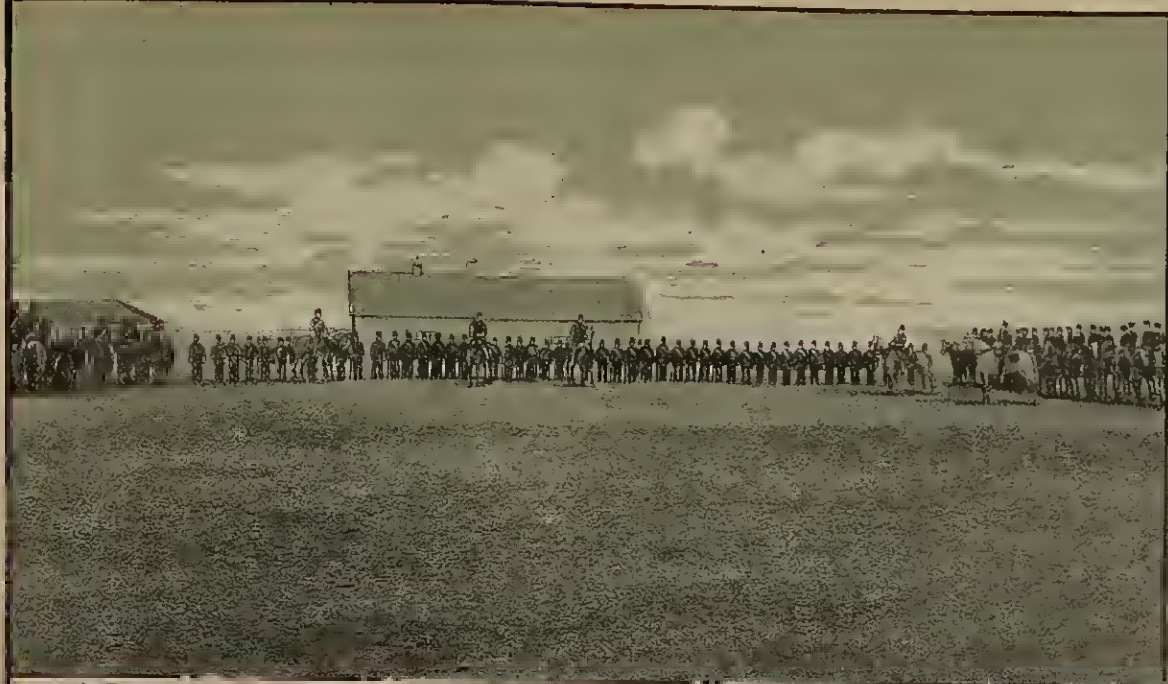






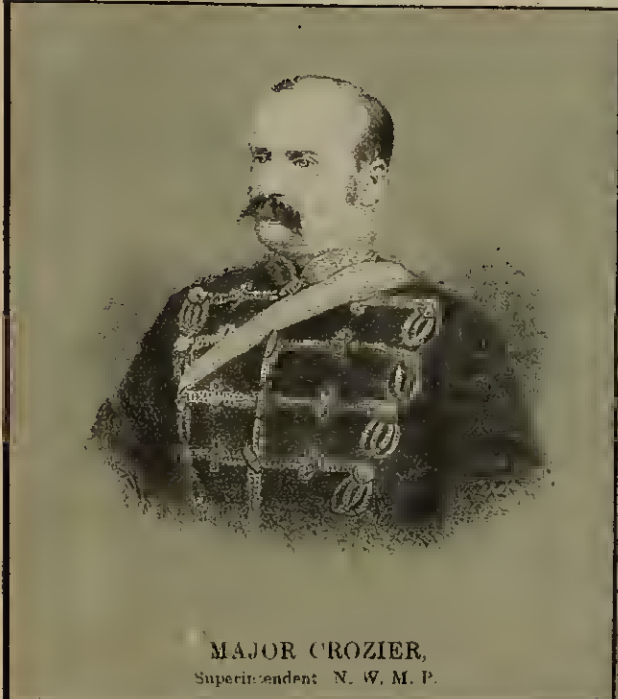






A PARADE OF MAJOR CROZIER'S COMMAND AT BATTLEFORD. (From a Photograph.)

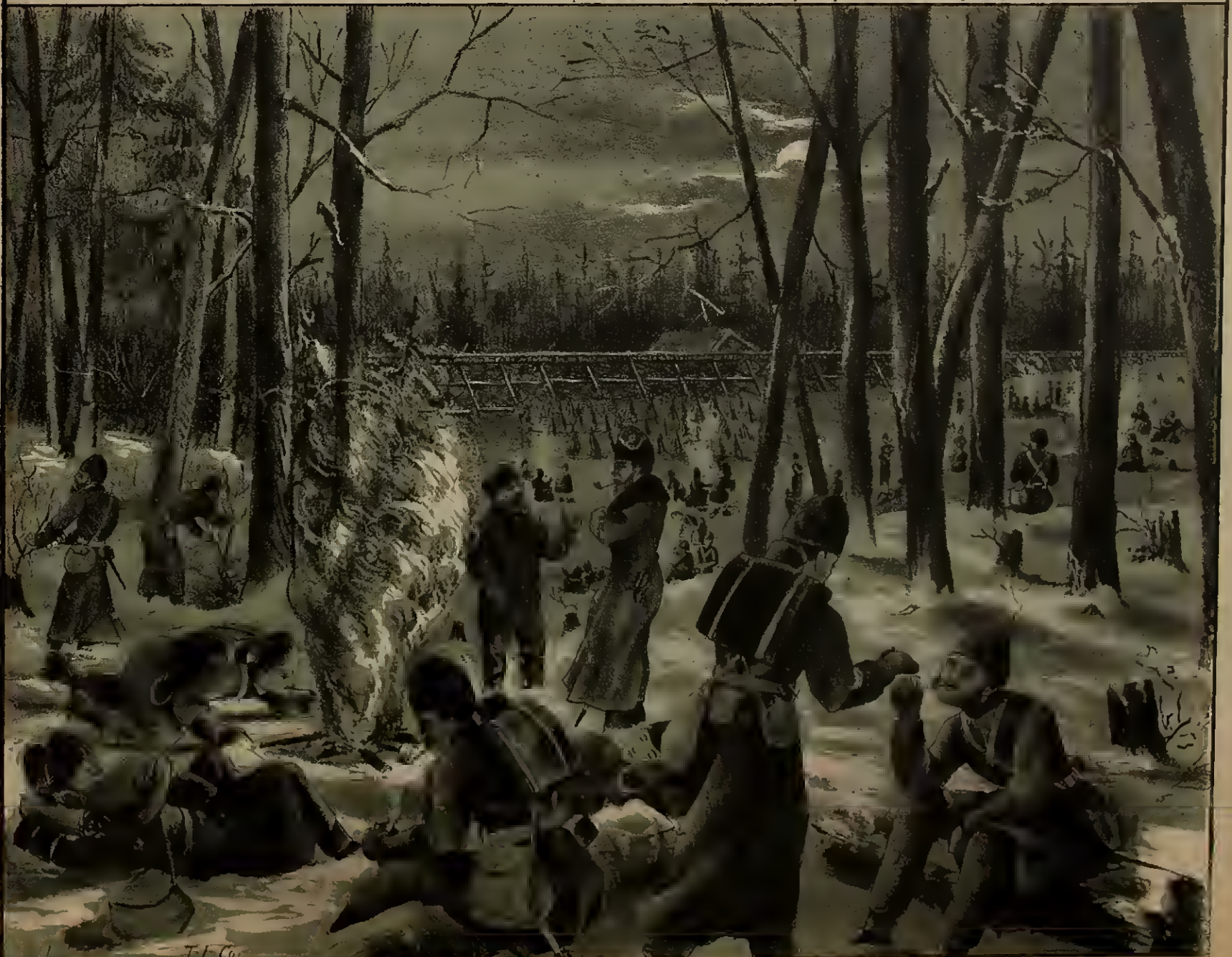
FERD WRIGHT,  
Military Secretary to the Gov. General.



MAJOR CROZIER,  
Superintendent N. W. M. P.



COL. MILLER, Q.O.R., QUELLING MUTINY OF THE TEAMSTERS.  
"Open defiance of military authority compelled him to take peremptory steps."



ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS AT CAMP DESOLATION.

(From a Sketch by Color Sergeant F. W. Curzon.)



## THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

At the present time, when one branch of the Canadian militia force has taken the field in support of the cause of law and order, which every good citizen should hold dear, a little information as to the composition of that force as a whole will doubtless be deemed opportune. As the text for our subject, we cannot do better than quote the law under which the military forces of the Dominion are constituted. The Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chap. 36, enact as follows:—

The Militia shall consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of sixteen and upwards, and under sixty—not exempted or disqualified by law, and being British subjects by birth or naturalization; but Her Majesty may require all the male inhabitants of Canada, capable of bearing arms, to serve in case of a *levée en masse* (46 V., c. 11, s. 4).

The male population so liable to serve in the Militia, shall be divided into

### FOUR CLASSES.

The first class shall comprise those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty years, who are unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class shall comprise those of the age of thirty years and upwards, but under forty-five years, who are unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class shall comprise those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under forty-five years, who are married or widowers with children.

The fourth class shall comprise those of the age of forty-five years and upwards, but under sixty years.

And the above shall be the order in which the male population shall be called upon to serve. (46 V., c. 11, s. 5.)

### DIVISION OF MILITIA.

The Militia shall be divided into Active and Reserve Militia—Land Force; and Active and Reserve Militia—Marine Force.

The Active Militia—Land Force—shall be composed of:—

- (a) Corps raised by voluntary enlistment.
- (b) Corps raised by ballot.
- (c) Corps composed of men raised by voluntary enlistment and men balloted to serve.

The Active Militia, Marine Force—to be raised similarly—shall be composed of seamen, sailors, and persons whose usual occupation is upon any steamer or sailing craft navigating the waters of Canada.

The Reserve Militia—Land and Marine—shall consist of the whole of the men who are not serving in the Active Militia for the time being. (46 V., c. 11, s. 6.)

There is at present no marine militia in existence.

Few among us seem to realize that the brave fellows who have just been ordered to the front by reason of their enrolment in "corps raised by voluntary enlistment," have, by their patriotic zeal in spontaneously enlisting, and their self-abnegation in subjecting themselves to drill and discipline, saved the rest of the community from having to participate in martial experience, *volens no ens*, through being drafted to serve in "corps raised by ballot." The voluntary principle is undoubtedly the best for a free community, so long as it serves to keep the ranks of the organizations deemed necessary for the public service up to their full strength in numbers and in quality of material, for it possesses the great advantage of securing for enrolment men who have a taste for the profession of arms, who are proud to belong to military corps, and who, as a rule, are not burdened with domestic responsibilities. The term of service for which recruits enrol themselves in the active militia is three years, at the end of which period many drop out of the ranks in consequence of marriage or business ties depriving them of the leisure required for continued connection with their corps. It thus happens that a constant stream of young Canadians—the flower of the vigor and intelligence of the country—is constantly passing through the ranks, with the result that a very large proportion of the mature manhood of the Dominion is familiar with military drill and discipline to the moderate extent that so brief an experience is capable of producing. This is a valuable feature in the system, as, should occasion demand, many a retired militiaman would not only be ready, but fit, to resume his place in the ranks of the corps which he was formerly a member of.

A MILITIA organization, such as the Dominion possesses, is indeed a grand and important element of national strength and development. In principle it is based on the same foundation as the militia organization of the Mother Country, and in like manner derives its strength from its essentially national and truly democratic character. We have just witnessed, in the proclamation of the Gladstone Government embodying the militia force of Great Britain, evidence of the reliance which the nation feels in such a means of increasing the available regular army at short notice. Indeed, it has become a growing necessity, in time of danger to the British Empire, for the Queen's Government to fall back on the good old constitutional force of militia, so eminently suitable to the genius of the Angle-Saxon races, to say nothing of the convenience of being able to take it up or lay it down at pleasure.

The militia plays a prominent part in the history of both England and America. The armies of Edward III., which shattered the chivalry of France, were composed of militiamen. It is true that they were in those days taught to shoot with the bow instead of the rifle, the former being deservedly held in estimation as the natural weapon. Again, the battles of the wars of the Roses were fought by militia troops. On this continent Burgoyne, with his regulars, Hessians, and Indian allies, had to surrender at Saratoga to the militia of the English colonists. Numbers of militiamen, fresh from their local regiments, swelled the ranks of the British infantry at Waterloo; and lastly, the terrible battles of the Wilderness around Richmond were fought to the bitter end by militia troops.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, a prominent member of the British Association, who, it will be remembered, delivered last fall in Winnipeg a highly appreciative address upon the resources and prospects of the Canadian North-West, at a recent dinner of the Sherthand Writers' Association, London, England, in the course of a speech replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Services," offered some remarks pregnant with matter demanding the careful consideration of those who assume to think that the British lion is approaching the period of senility, and that his fangs are no longer firmly rooted. He said that England was certainly a great military power. At present there were at least 100,000 British troops under arms or on the waters. Was this not an unparalleled achievement? Did they suppose that Germany flattered herself that she was the first military power? Could that country maintain that number of men abroad? Could Russia or France do it? He considered they certainly could not. England was the only power who could maintain that number of men solely by voluntary enlistment. No other military power could keep such a large number by voluntary enlistment. There were a million of men under arms in the British Empire. Every one of those men was a volunteer, as every one had enlisted voluntarily, whereas all other powers had to force their men into the army. He claimed for Great Britain one of the first positions as a military power. With regard to the navy, very many accounts had been seen of the ships that were being constructed, of the number of guns they were to have. If experts were asked, it would be found that it was one thing to have ships armed and manned, and another thing to have them ready to fight. It would be found that there were many ships belonging to other powers that were armed, but not ready to fight. He believed that if all the British iron-clads were turned out into the British channel they would overlap the fighting iron-clads of other empires.

MORE lives have already been lost with Riel's rebels than were sacrificed during the whole of the rebellion of '37, and more than were lost in the Fenian invasions of '66 and '70.

## A MAN'S LIFE SAVED.

I would not be doing justice to the afflicted if I withheld a statement of my experience with Jaundice, and how I was completely cured by using

### Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery.

No one can tell what I suffered for nine weeks, one-third of which I was confined to my bed, with the best medical skill I could obtain in the city trying to remove my affliction, but without even giving me temporary relief. My body was so sore that it was painful for me to walk. I could not bear my clothes tight around me, my bowels only operated when taking purgative medicines, my appetite was gone, nothing would remain on my stomach, and my eyes and body were as yellow as a guinea. When I ventured on the street I was stared at or turned from with a repulsive feeling by the passer-by. The doctors said there was no cure for me. I made up my mind to die, as LIFE HAD LOST ALL ITS CHAINS. One day a friend called to see me and advised me to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I thought if the doctors could not relieve me, what is the use of trying the Dis-

covery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a day. **JUDGMENT OF MY SURPRISE**, at the expiration of the third day to find my appetite returning. HOPE REPLACED DESPAIR, and I persevered in following the directions and taking hot baths two or three times a week until I had used the fifth bottle. I then had no further need for the medicine that had SAVED MY LIFE—that had restored me to health—as I was radically cured. The natural color had replaced the dingy yellow, I could eat three meals a day, in fact the trouble was to get enough to eat. When I commenced taking the Discovery my weight was only 132½ lbs., when I finished the fifth bottle it was 172½ lbs., or an increase of about 40 lbs. per day and I never felt better in my life. No one can tell how thankful I am for what this wonderful medicine has done for me. It has rooted out of my system every vestige of the worst type of Jaundice, and I DON'T BELIEVE THERE IS A CASE OF JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, OR DYSPEPSIA THAT IT WILL NOT CURE.

(Signed),

W. LEE, TORONTO.



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## REDUCED POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO TROOPS ON SERVICE.

THE "sweethearts and wives" of the members of corps ordered out on actual service will doubtless exchange a good many letters with the absent ones so dear to them. It will be of interest, therefore, to them to know that they enjoy the privilege of sending their "pink letters" at a reduced rate of postage, provided the regulations for such correspondence be duly observed. Happily no requirement is insisted on that the tender epistles should be sent open to the scrutiny of every unsentimental and stony-hearted post office official who may desire to pry into the mysteries of love letters, and be disposed to make fun of the "sweet nothings" that may pass between

Two minds with but a single thought,  
Two hearts that beat as one.

There is no regulation that the envelope should be of a peculiar shape, of transparent material, or scented with any particular variety of perfume familiar to the feminine toilet. The rules are simple but they must be observed strictly, lest, mayhap—oh dreadful thought!—some tender missive destined for a lucky "Tom, Dick, or Harry," Algernon, Adolphus, or Fred, should find its way to the Dead Letter Office, there to have its contents gloated over by the officials popularly supposed to possess themselves of lots of careless ladies' secrets through the medium of the single eye-glass largely affected by aristocratic members of the Ottawa Civil Service. However, we promised our fair friends the rules; and here they are, stern and concise, word for word, as they appear on page 49 of the Militia Regulations:—

372. Under regulations of the Post Office Department, letters for or from non-commissioned officers and privates of the Active Militia of Canada, when on active service, can be forwarded between any place in Canada and any other place in Canada on prepayment of two cents for each letter.

373. The formalities which require to be complied with are:—

(1) The letter must not exceed half an ounce in weight.

(2) The letter must refer solely to the private affairs of the militiaman on actual service.

(3) The name of the militiaman, his class or description, and the corps to which he belongs, must be specified in the direction of the letter; and certified by the officer commanding thereon.

(4) The foregoing description must be fully written in the following form, the initials of the name of any corps being insufficient:—

From A. B., Private or Sergeant, as the case may be, — Batt. or Corps.

To (here insert direction),  
Place.

C. D., —  
Officer commanding corps.

(5) Letters posted without a compliance with the above regulations are liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa.

It might be observed that section 1 of paragraph 373 is just a trifle harsh, as placing an arbitrary limit on natural indulgence of the affections. Our personal experience having been somewhat limited—and our early education sadly neglected—we should feel obliged if any of our readers who have enjoyed better facilities for arriving at a competent opinion can inform us how many kisses will go to the pound, so that on a future occasion we may be able to estimate for the benefit of all concerned, the number that the half ounce limit is supposed to cover. *En passant*, it is proper to remark that it is just a little rough on the unmarried officers of the expedition, that the privileges accorded to the N. C. O. and private are denied to those who hold commissioned rank. However, they may console themselves with the reflection that their *cheres amies* can send such sweet contributions through the medium of the parcel post (4 oz. for one cent), though, sad to say, the package must be made up so as to be available for the inspection of every prying post office official, and there is no place in the North-West except Winnipeg to which the contents of such a package weighing more than 2 lbs. 3 oz. is permitted to be mailed even in this way.

## Answers to Correspondents.

ENQUIRER (Hamilton).—You were wrong that time. A surgeon has no "command" except in the actual line of his special duties. A lance-corporal even would be the authoritative commander of such detachment, if no superior combatant officer were present.

LOYAL CANADIAN (Buffalo).—The law provides that "any militiaman who, when called out for active service, shall absent himself from his corps for a longer period than seven days may be tried by court-martial as a deserter." Send your address to the captain of your company, and he will doubtless notify you promptly if the corps should be called out.

Q. O. R.—We have no knowledge of an offer having been made by a Toronto journalist to raise a corps of 300 Montana cowboys on condition that he himself receives a commission. Whether he holds "independence" views or not, the law requires that every officer of militia on appointment shall take the following oath:—"I, —, do sincerely promise and swear (or solemnly declare) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty."

A BOOK-KEEPER in a down-town office was advised by his employer to obtain his discharge from his corps as he was needed at home. He was a married man. When he went home that evening he told his wife his decision, and asked her opinion. Claspings their only child to her bosom, she warmly replied: "Don't you do it, Charlie; go to the front, and do your duty like a man!"

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The more we examine this work the more we are struck with the superiority of the "grouping system" upon which it is constructed, the great care which has been given by the author to the minutest details, and the wide range which it covers. We have compared it with some of the largest dictionaries, and find it more than holds its own. It is the most serviceable dictionary with which we are acquainted.—*Schoolmaster*, London.

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Its information is so full as to justify the claim to the title Encyclopædic; and in exactness and variety of illustration the definitions leave nothing to be desired. The work is a wonderful monument of philological research over a very wide and difficult field, where previous lexicographers had left much to be done.—*Lords Mercury*.

The Imperial well termed an Encyclopædic Lexicon for instead of, as is often done in even good dictionaries, giving a short, unsatisfactory definition of a word that leaves one still in doubt as to its real meaning, the reviser and editor, Mr. Annandale, where it has been deemed necessary to give a satisfactory explanation, has prepared short, terse articles, so that, unlike other dictionaries, the one under review is really an encyclopædic work that may be perused with pleasure for hours at a sitting.—*Citizen and Evening Chronicle*, Halifax, N.S.

The best and most serviceable of English lexicons. . . . The definitions are as nearly perfect as one can conceive such definitions to be, the method adopted, whenever the nature of the case admitted of it, being the encyclopædic one—that is, the substitution of description for mere definition. This, coupled with the use of numerous illustrations, makes clear even to the uninitiated the force of many terms of which they would gain only a very inadequate idea from other lexicons. It is needless to say that the mechanism of these volumes is of the very best.—*Globe*, Toronto.

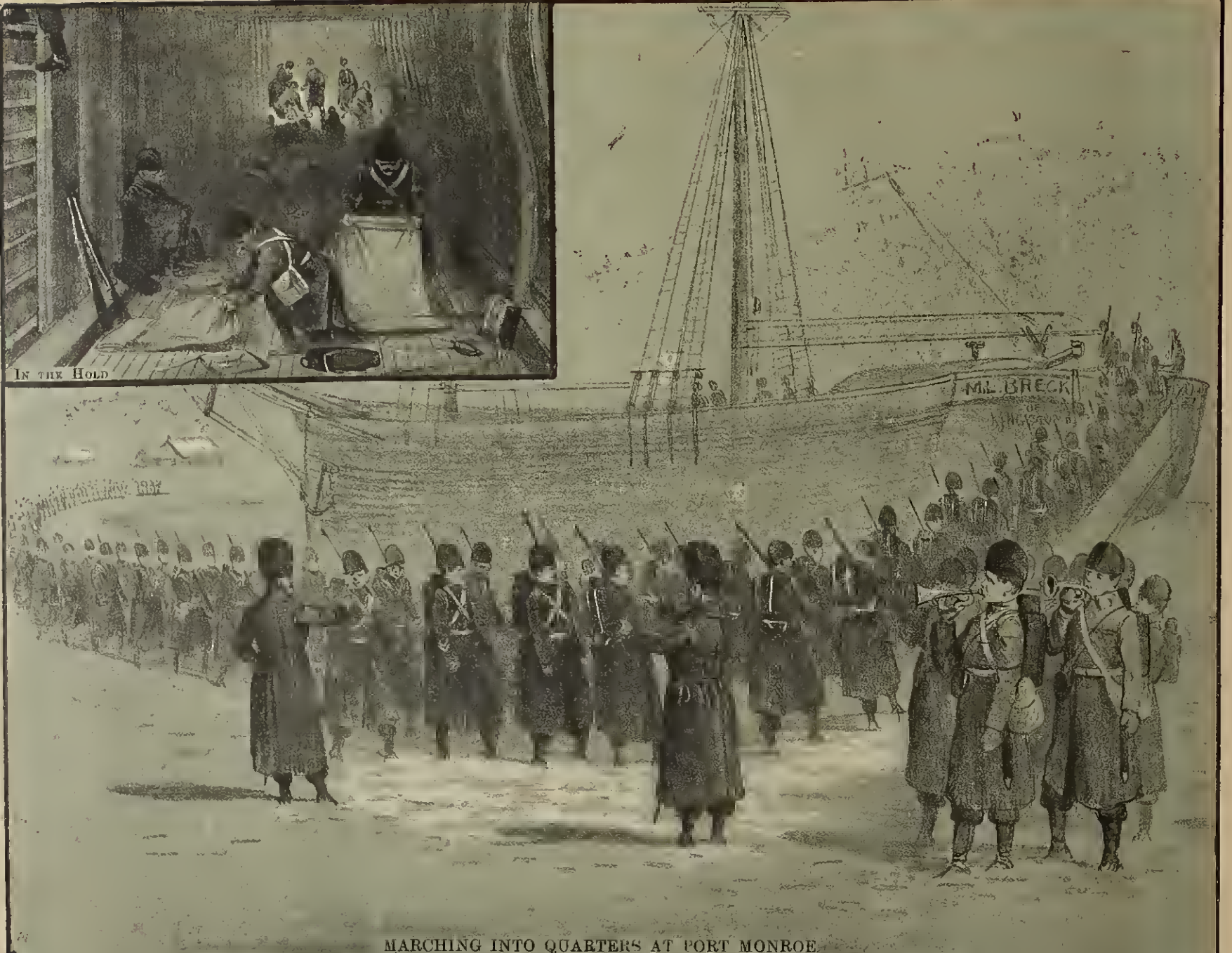
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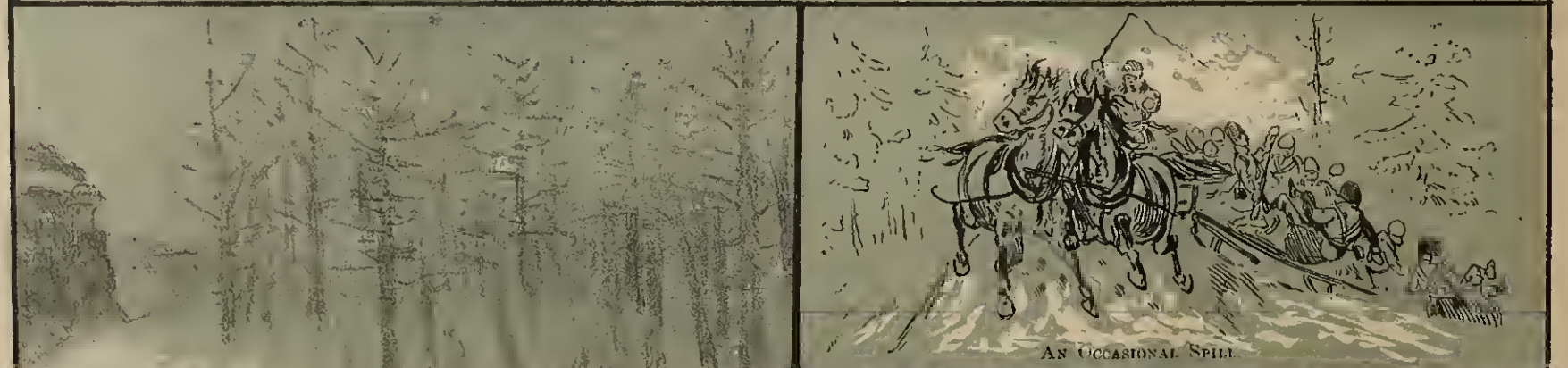




IN THE HOLD



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AN OCCASIONAL SPILL



COLD COMFORT IN A FLAT CAR.  
INCIDENTS IN THE MARCH OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS

(From Sketches by F. V. Cox)



# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 4.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1885.

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TORONTO, APRIL 25TH, 1885.

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ING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

THE SITUATION AT THE  
FRONT.

GENERAL MIDDLETON's scouts exchanged  
shots with the enemy on Wednesday morn-  
ing. His force, divided about equally, was  
to advance from Clark's Crossing, on both  
sides of the river, to attack Riel's position  
at Batouche.

Colonel Otter's brigade, marching from  
Swift Current to Battleford, is making  
good progress, and hopes to relieve the  
garrison of that post on Monday.

The vanguard of General Strango's bri-  
gade, at present commanded by Colonel  
W. Osborne Smith, has already started  
from Calgary for Edmonton.

The Fort Pitt garrison were not mas-  
sacred after all, but two mounted police-  
men lost their lives in defence of that  
post. The police have arrived at Battle-  
ford. The refugee settlers are with  
friendly Indians.

Toronto, April 23 ; 10 a.m.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S STRA-  
TEGY.

THE critics who occupy comfortable  
arm chairs in their own homes or offices  
have already commenced a discussion of  
Gen. Middleton's strategy, and some of  
them have ventured to express unfavour-  
able opinions upon the policy which has  
divided his available field force into three  
distinct expeditions. Now, while some of  
the views expounded on this question are  
doubtless entitled to respectful considera-  
tion, it is more than likely that the result  
will prove that the Major-General com-  
manding, who has made soldiering the  
profession of a lifetime, is after all, the  
person best fitted to arrange the plan of  
the present campaign. Without profess-  
ing to give the real motives which have  
actuated Gen. Middleton, it is safe to  
advance certain considerations as distinct  
disadvantages in the method suggested as  
an improvement on his operations. Were  
the entire force now advancing from three  
different points of departure all to have  
started from Qu'Appelle the trail would  
have been so much the more cut up that  
it would have been impossible to forward  
supplies for three times the number of  
men. Then, Riel being doubtless well  
informed of the movements of the troops  
so aggregated, would have little difficulty in  
evading attack, while, if he could only  
succeed in cutting communications with  
the base of supplies, the army would be  
reduced to the most dire straits in a few  
days. Lastly, an advance of the entire  
force in one expedition would fail to give  
speedy relief to the settlers at various  
points on the North Saskatchewan, while  
it would be utterly impossible to cut off  
the escape of the rebels. All things con-  
sidered, it is safe to trust Gen. Middleton  
to cut the Gordian knot of the present  
difficulty in his own way. The Minister  
of Militia distinctly stated in the House  
of Commons last week that the field op-  
erations were not controlled from Ottawa,  
but that the General had the sole direction  
of the campaign. This was a satisfactory  
declaration. The public know upon whom  
the responsibility rests, and, as there is  
not the slightest reason for impugning the  
ability or vigour of the Commander-in-  
Chief, those who have relatives or friends  
in the corps now at the front may feel the  
fullest confidence in the successful issue  
of events.

"URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS."

THE certainly indiscreet absence of Col.  
Ouimet from the command of his battalion  
when it was actually setting out on an  
important expedition, as part of Gen.  
Strange's brigade, is a very unpleasant  
episode, regarded from any point of view,  
and calculated to be prejudicial to dis-  
cipline. The extraordinary variety of the  
explanations advanced does not tend to  
mend the matter. He personally stated  
to a representative of the Mail, "very  
urgent business was solely the cause of  
his sudden return." If this statement be  
correct, it cannot be accepted as a justi-  
fication for deserting a post of honor in the  
field. An officer of high rank entirely  
ruined his military reputation through  
leaving the Crimea just when the work  
was getting warm, by obtaining leave of  
absence on "urgent private affairs." If  
leave of absence was granted to Col.  
Ouimet, surely the fact should have been  
promptly reported to the Adjutant-General  
at Ottawa, and accordingly been within  
the knowledge of the government. The  
visit of the former officer at the private  
residence of the Minister of Militia, at  
6.30 a.m., was altogether irregular and  
suspicious; he should have formally re-  
ported himself to the chief local military  
authority. It is impossible to avoid the  
conclusion that Mr. Caron either knows  
more of the circumstances of Col. Ouimet's  
erratic conduct than he is willing to admit,  
or else he is the unfortunate victim of a  
personal friend's vagaries.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by  
the presence and development of a vegetable para-  
site in the internal lining membrane of the nose.  
The parasite is the simplest living form known  
that lives upon organs, and is only developed un-  
der favorable circumstances, and these are:—  
Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle  
of tubercle the germ poison of syphilis, mercury,  
toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter  
of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly veni-  
lated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that  
are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep  
the internal lining membrane of the nose in a  
constant state of irritation, ever ready for the  
deposits of the seeds of these germs, which spread  
up the nostrils, and down the fauces, or back of  
the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up  
the Eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing  
in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping  
the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending  
in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to cure this dis-  
tressing disease by the use of inhalants, medicated  
vapors and other ingenious devices, but none of  
these treatments can do a particle of good until  
the parasites are either destroyed or removed  
from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty  
years' standing, after much experimenting, suc-  
ceeded in discovering the necessary combination  
of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and  
permanently eradicating this horrible disease,  
whether standing for one year or forty years.  
Those who may be suffering from the above dis-  
ease, should without delay, communicate with the  
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and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.



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A PLEASING feature of the present campaign is the *entente cordiale* maintained between the volunteers at the front and their comrades at home. Colonel Gillmor, who formerly commanded the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, recently telegraphed \$500 to Winnipeg as a contingent fund for the corps, in case money was needed for any purpose, and received the warm acknowledgments of the battalion, through Colonel Miller. Colonel Gillmor on Monday, received the following brotherly despatch from the adjutant:—

"(NORTH) SASKATCHEWAN LANDING,  
"April 20.

"All well. Best wishes from all.

"J. M. DELAMERE."

DURING the Peninsula war a commissariat officer complained to Wellington that Gen. Picton had threatened to hang him if he did not have the rations for that officer's brigade brought up in time, when the Iron Duke responded, "Did he say that? Then, by God, he'll do it." Now, General Middleton is credited with having told a press correspondent that "his only instructions were to quell the rebellion and hang murderers and responsible headmen, and these orders he would carry out." Just as soon as Riel and his supporters come to realize that the Commander-in-Chief means business—though somewhat in the "Jack Ketch" line—we fancy that they will hardly wait till he has a chance to canvass them for custom. The people of Canada desire no harshness to be exercised towards the dupes of wily leaders, but that the prime instigators of this armed rising shall meet with "a long rope and a short shrift."

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

##### LORD MELGUND'S SCOUTS SURROUNDING THREE OF WHITE CAP'S WARRIORS.

On the 18th inst. Lord Melgund, Chief of Gen. Middleton's staff, and Capt. French (late of the Mounted Police), with Major Boulton's troop of scouts, left the camp at Clark's Crossing to see what was going on down the river. When about twelve miles out Lord Melgund, while riding along the bank of the river, saw foot-prints of Indians in the snow. Proceeding a little further he saw three Indians in a coulee running back from the river. When the Indians saw our men they dropped a bag they carried and started along the river bank on the run. They ran eight miles before they were forced to take shelter in another coulee by Boulton's men overtaking them. They were discovered again by Trooper Henderson, who passed word to the rest of the troops, when Major Boulton gave an order to surround the coulee. The Indians, meanwhile, stood back to back at the bottom with their guns in their hands; and, if more than one man attempted to go near them at once they would cover them with their weapons. After about half an hour's parley with them, and trying to get them to surrender, Capt. French said he would try, and, going down, got them to come up, assuring them that they would be well treated. They were brought into camp about 4 p.m. in a light wagon. The General interviewed them, when they said they left Riel's camp at Batoche's Crossing, east side, five days previous, and that White Cap was there with all his lodges of Sioux refugees from Minnesota in 1862. Of half-breeds there were 250, poorly armed. Nine lodges of Tet in Sioux are on the east side with Riel and five lodges on the west side. There are some Cree lodges and other Indian allies, but they do not number more than one hundred. How many Crees there are between Batoche's and Prince Albert the prisoners did not know. White Cap's band, they said, are forced to remain with Riel and do not want to fight with the whites. Gen. Middleton asked the eldest of the prisoners what he would do if he were allowed to return to Batoche's. He answered that he would go at once to White Cap and tell him not to fight with the whites. General Middleton then told him to go and tell all the Indians that the troops have not come to fight them, but to punish the half-breeds who are in insurrection severely and to hang all who have murdered whites, or been accessories to such murders. The General further told the messenger to tell the Indians that they would receive five hundred dollars reward for the rescue of any of the seven prisoners now in Riel's hands, and a proportionate sum for the rescue of all.

##### THE WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

Our illustration is based on a view of the locality and other information kindly supplied by Mr. H. J. Dexter, and shows the corner of Main and Lombard streets, Winnipeg. The frame building to the right of the central edifice was the headquarters of the 91st Battalion (Winnipeg Light Infantry) raised by Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., immediately the present trouble broke out, and from "early morn to dewy eve" squad, company, and battalion drill might have been seen in progress up till the date of the departure of the corps for the front. It musters about 400 men of all ranks, and has now gone to Calgary, where it forms part of General Strange's brigade. Considerable interest attaches to the store of Messrs. J. Hingston, Smith & Co., which occupies a prominent position in this picture. It is the chief one of its kind in the city, and the premises were in a constant state of excitement owing to the numerous purchasers of munitions of war. Such a run, in fact, was made on their stock that every rifle and Smith & Wesson revolver was sold out. This is the firm to whom an emissary of Riel applied some time last fall to know at what figure they would supply 1,500 Winchester rifles, together with 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

##### HENRY J. DEXTER, ESQ.,

Of the firms of Macdonald & Tupper and McArthur and Dexter, Winnipeg, took part in the arrest of the half-breed suspected of being an emissary of Riel. In response to a request, he has been good enough to furnish us with the following narrative of an exciting event:—

I was coming in from the west on Thursday the 26th March, and at Indian Head the half-breed, Louis Gounville, got on the train. Not being well, I did not sleep that night and was walking from one end of the train to the other when I noticed that this man was very restless. At Oak Lake station he got off, and the conductor, having also noticed his restless disposition, held the train over for twenty-five minutes and sent a man who understood the Cree language, up to a general store to hear what this man had to say. He entered the store and found five or six half-breeds there. Gounville, not knowing that several whites were standing about who understood the Cree language, was telling them that he was just down from Riel's camp, that it had taken him six days to come across the country, that a number of Indians had joined Riel's followers who had five or six American cannon there, by the help of which and the Indians Riel expected to capture Battleford and Indian Head. Having learned that in this section of the country there was quite a number of half-breeds, also two uncles of the rebel Riel, Kennedy, the conductor, and I thought the matter a rather serious one. When we arrived at Brandon we found a telegram at the C.P.R. office, stating that a half-breed had placed an iron plate on the track near Oak Lake, with the intention of wrecking the train, but that the sectionman happened to pass over the road before the train came along and removed the obstruction. At the request of some of the C.P.R. officials Capt. Wastie and I determined to take the west bound train, go back to Oak Lake, and, if possible, capture the supposed offender. We arrived at Oak Lake about three o'clock and waited about until sundown before we started on our mission. We obtained the services of a teamster, and after travelling four miles into the country, we arrived at the half-breeds' settlement. I may just explain that we first visited some five or six of their houses and could find no one in save the women, all the male population being absent from their homes. The last place we called at previous to the capture of the prisoner, the woman told us that her husband and son were at La Fontaine's. This man is Riel's uncle. We then proceeded to La Fontaine's, and found sixteen or seventeen half-breeds there, evidently holding a council with the half-breed runner, Gounville. Wastie and I stepped into the house and asked for Louis Gounville. He was at that time out in the stable, so we adjourned there to find our man. By the time we had taken possession of him the half-breeds had come out from the house and we had sixteen or seventeen men standing around us. We knew it was a matter of life and death with us, and depended largely on the amount of courage and brass we showed the half-breeds whether we would get clear. They started to argue the point with us. We were both armed with Winchester rifles, and explained to them that we had to take the prisoner away, but that no harm would come to him. They at first wanted to show fight, but subsequently decided to let him go. We drove to Griswold station, a distance of some twelve miles, and had supper there. The half-breeds had all followed us down, and when we came out from the stopping place we found some fifteen to twenty of them waiting to try and rescue their man. However, there was quite a number of whites in the neighbourhood, and, with their assistance, we hastened on to Brandon, a distance of some twenty-eight miles. The half-breeds followed us down the trail for quite a distance, and, not until we stopped our horses and threatened to exterminate them, did they see fit to return to their homes. We searched Gounville twice but

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(1) The Hon. A. P. CARON, Minister of Militia and Defence.  
(From a Photograph by Topley, of Ottawa.)

(2) Captain Hughes, 2nd Batt. (Queen's Own Rifles of Canada),

(3) Lieut. Morrow, 10th Batt. (Royal Grenadiers),

(4) CAPT. TODD, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Commanding the Sharpshooters.

(5) H. J. Dexter, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg ;

(6) Lieut. Hay, 10th Batt. (R.G.), Toronto ;



THE WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY (91ST BATT.) PREPARING FOR SERVICE.  
(From a Photograph.)









THE NOVA SCOTIA PROVISIONAL BATTALION (63RD AND 66TH) AT MONTREAL  
(From a Sketch by a local correspondent.)







READING BATTALION ORDERS IN THE DRILL SHED, HAMILTON.



THE MIDLAND (COL. WILLIAMS') BATTALION, MARCHING TO THE C.P.R. DEPOT, WINNIPEG.  
(From a Sketch by a Correspondent.)





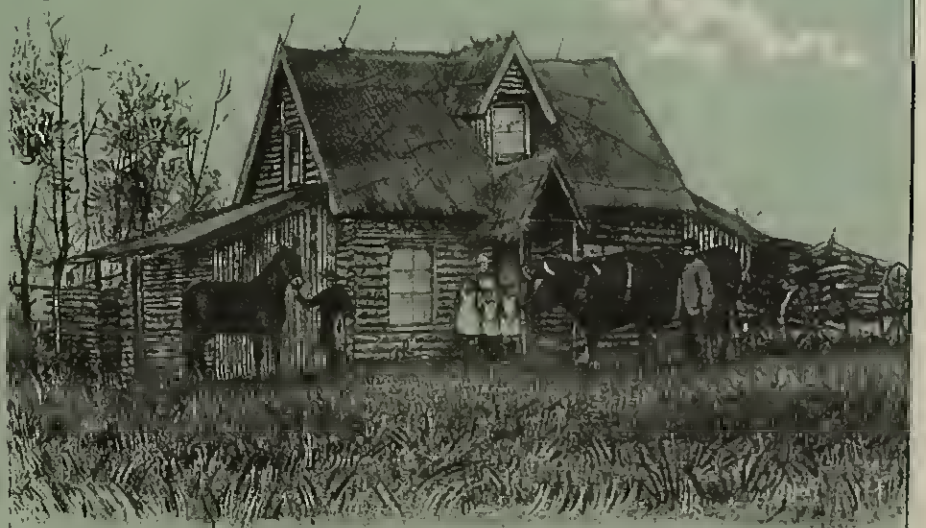




Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, M.P., 65th Bata. (Mount Royal Rifles), Montreal.



WHITE CAP. THE SIOUX CHIEF, PLEDGING FRIENDSHIP TO HIS WHITE BROTHER.  
(From a Photograph.)



AN ENGLISH IMMIGRANT'S HOME IN THE NORTH-WEST.  
(From a Photograph.)



TRIAL PRACTICE WITH THE GATLINGS AT SWIFT CURRENT.  
(From a Sketch by a Correspondent.)



found no papers: subsequently, however, his boots were ripped open and dispatches were found in the insoles, the contents of which I am not able to state, but I understand they were letters to the leading half-breeds in the parishes adjacent to our city."

As there was no legal evidence against him, the prisoner was discharged by the Winnipeg authorities after several remands.

#### THE NOVA SCOTIA PROVISIONAL BATTALION AT MONTREAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Our illustration shows the arrival of the Halifaxians at 4 o'clock p.m. on the 11th inst., at St. Henri, one of the suburban towns adjoining the city of Montreal. This fine contingent is commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Brenner, of the 66th (Princess Louise Fusiliers), and is composed of detachments from the Halifax Garrison Artillery, 66th Battalion, and 63rd Battalion (Halifax Rifles). At 3 o'clock a Pullman car left the Bonaventure station to meet the train at St. Lamberts before it arrived at the station. Among those in this car were the Mayor of Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Worsley, Lieut.-Colonels Oler, Crawford, Stevenson, Coverhill and Gardner, Majors Blacklock and Davidson, Captains Anderson and Chapman, Dr. F. W. Campbell, Mr. Richard White, of the Montreal Gazette, and several others. There was also a large crowd of lookers-on assembled on the platform of the immigrant shed to witness the arrival. It had been arranged by the Mayor, on the part of the city, that the men should be supplied with a collation of hot coffee, sandwiches, etc., and four long tables were laid out in the immigrant shed for the purpose, but owing to an order received from the railroad authorities, at the last moment, that the train was not to remain at St. Henri more than a few minutes, the men were not allowed to leave the cars. Evidently "some one had blundered," as so often happens in such cases, for the train remained at the station for over half an hour, and the men were even turned out before starting to stretch their legs and be inspected. Had it not been for this order the poor fellows would have had plenty of time to have enjoyed a comfortable meal. Everyone seemed impressed with the fine, fresh, healthy look of the men, many of whom are quite young, the down just budding on their lips, but the majority were men in the prime of life, hardy determined-looking chaps whom it would be dangerous to meet in battle array. Colonel Brenner stated to the officers of the Montreal militia, who received him in the Pullman car, that a most erroneous idea had prevailed that the volunteers of Halifax did not wish to go to the front; on the contrary, the difficulty had been to refuse the number who were desirous of going but could not be taken. Before the troops re-entered the cars, Mayor Boagrand expressed a desire to say a few words to the officers and men before parting, which he did from the platform of a car—a few emphatic, well expressed sentiments, which not only conveyed to them, in the name of the city, congratulations on their safe arrival here, but thrilled with a tone of brotherly feeling that evidently came from the heart, which was felt by all present. He regretted very much, he said, that the men had been unable to leave the cars to partake of the slight hospitality of the city, *en passant*; but he need not say to soldiers, who knew how imperative it was to obey orders, that the instructions sent by one in authority could not be disobeyed. Those orders were to push forward the contingent without delay, and they simply had to obey them. He spoke, in figurative language, of the "gaps" that intervened on the line of rail-aid over which they would have to travel, and hoped that, if gaps existed which separated us from a perfectly united people, out of the present trouble would come good, these gaps would now rapidly be filled up by the steel of our volunteers. It had been written that every nation must have its baptism in blood, but he trusted that the present struggle would be of very short duration, and but little blood be shed. There could be no doubt that the result of this insurrection would be to bind Canadians closer together, no matter what their creed or what their nationality. This rebellion was bringing together, from east to west, our people to mingle together as brothers—English, Irish, French and Scotch—all have willingly sprung forth at the call of duty to put it down. He wished them all, in the name of the citizens of Montreal, good luck and a speedy return to their homes. The Mayor then called for three cheers for the volunteers, which was heartily responded to, and returned by the soldiers with a double three and a "tiger." At 4.45 the train moved out from the shed on its long trip to the Far West with a ringing cheer from all.

#### READING BATTALION ORDERS IN THE DRILL-SHED, HAMILTON.

The illustration of this subject is from a sketch with which we have been favored by Mr. E. W. Morrison, of Hamilton, and shows the reading of battalion orders on parade by Capt. J. J. Stewart, adjutant, 13th Battalion. This is one of the corps which was notified to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the North-West or elsewhere on active service, and, though already in a state of more than average efficiency, the musters since this order was received have invariably been more largely attended than ever before. Not only do the members of the battalion meet for exercise, but the drill-shed is thronged on

each occasion by their friends of all ages and both sexes. The interest culminates, however, when the parade is called to attention for the reading of battalion orders, which just now have a special interest for both soldiers and civilians, for who knows that "the route" may not come any day?

#### STEAMERS LOADING AT MEDICINE HAT.

Our illustration gives a pleasant view of this important station on the line of the Canadian Pacific, whence the several steamers collected for Colonel Otter's river expedition (now abandoned on account of the lowness of the water) descended the Saskatchewan to Swift Current. They are shown at the landing where they received the freight with which they were loaded, consisting of the horses and various stores belonging to the Mounted Police.

#### WHITE CAP PLEDGING FRIENDSHIP TO HIS WHITE BROTHER.

This picture of a Sioux chief, whose name has just now come into considerable prominence is reproduced from a photograph taken in the vicinity of Saskatoon, near to which his reserve is situate. This "big injun" is just now with Riel, whom he has joined under compulsion according to the cock-and-bull story told by the enemy's scouts captured by Lord Melgund's reconnoitering party. It seems rather too bad that these Sioux cutthroats, who are simply refugees from the State of Minnesota should abuse the hospitality of the Canadian Government by joining the rebels. Surely all of this alien tribe found in arms should be dealt with in a different manner from the indigenous Indians of the Canadian North-West.

#### AN ENGLISH IMMIGRANT'S HOME IN THE NORTH-WEST.

HERE we have a specimen of the homes which Canadian troops have now gone to the front to protect from the ravages of half-breed rebels or marauding Indians. It also affords an excellent example of what a man of energy and good sense can accomplish on a North-West homestead, even without the advantage of previous experience on a farm in one of the older Provinces. Mr. John Russell, an English farmer from Nottinghamshire, arrived in Toronto in the early part of last May with his family, and two days later took the train for Broadview. On the 21st of May, 1884, he made entry at the Saskatchewan Homestead Company's local office at Crescent Lake, for the north-west quarter of section 14, township 23, in range 4, west of the second initial meridian; and about the end of the September following the view upon which our picture is based was taken by a photographer who accompanied Mr. John T. Moore, manager of the company, on his annual visit. Now, if an Englishman, new to the ways of the country, can accomplish the building of such a home in the short space of four months, without aid extraneous to his own family, besides putting up a supply of hay for his stock during the winter and breaking sufficient land for the next season's cropping, our readers may realize without any great effort of the imagination what degree of comfort has been attained by the numerous settlers from Ontario who have been a longer time located in the "park region." Quoting the words of Fitz Eustace, Lord Marmion's esquire, when from an eminence he beheld the fertile lowlands of Scotland, one may well exclaim—

"Where is the coward who would not dare  
To fight for such a land?"

#### COL. OTTER'S BRIGADE APPROACHING THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.

In this view a successful endeavor has been made to portray Col. Otter's brigade on the line of march in the order in which they set out to march from Swift Current to the crossing of the Saskatchewan. The column was preceded by Mounted Police scouts under Col. Herchmor, who is acting as chief of the staff. Next came the detachment of "C" Company (Infantry School, Toronto) fifty strong. Next came "B" Battery, with two nine pounder M. L. R. guns, and two Gatlings. Then came the sharpshooters of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and last, but not least, the Queen's Own in four companies. The brigade was followed by over eighty teams carrying baggage, forage, and stores of various kinds, escorted by a baggage guard of the last-named corps. The eighteen mile march to the river was made without difficulty. The crossing itself was a tedious matter, and on the north side of the Saskatchewan the trail at first proved very heavy.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED - WAR NEWS -

Is Published Weekly by the

**Grip Printing & Publishing Co., Toronto.**

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers; and illustrations of places of interest in the North West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

Number 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 27th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 28th; The Fort at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive Clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 28th; Fort Carlton; Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet; Pi-a-pot, Chief of the Crees; Cree Indians. Also a two-page supplement showing The Departure of the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals for the North-West, March 30th.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Teepee and Rebel Half-breed; Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing Departure of the Governor-General's Body Guards, and the 65th Battalion (French Canadians) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th, and was the best number of all, it contained the following illustrations.

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R., Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Fort Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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## LIEUT.-COL. OUMET, Q.C., M.P.

COLONEL OUMET having been the subject of so much discussion and speculation by the daily newspapers during the present week, his portrait will be contemplated just now with unusual interest. He is descended from one of the oldest families in the district of Montreal; was born May 20, 1848, educated at the Seminary of St. Therese de Blainville, and graduated as L.L.B. at Victoria College, Cobourg, 1869. He was married in 1874 to Theresa, daughter to Mons. Alf. L. Rocque, of Montreal. Col. Oumet was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1870, and received his silk gown in 1880. He is a member of the firm of Desnoyers, Oumet, and Oumet, of Montreal, and is a director of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank. He was first returned to Parliament for Levis in 1873, and was re-elected by acclamation at the general elections in 1874 and 1878; also at the last general election. He is a Liberal-Conservative in politics, pronounces strongly in favor of continued British connection and the carrying out of the principles of confederation. He is also a supporter of the National Policy.

## THE HON. A. P. CARON.

THE portrait of the Minister of Militia represents him in the official costume of a Cabinet Minister, commonly called the "Windsor" uniform, which is of dark-blue cloth with gold lace ornamentation. It is, of course, only worn on State occasions. The subject of the portrait is, as we learn from the *Parliamentary Companion*, the eldest surviving son of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. He was born in the Ancient Capital in 1843, educated at the Seminary of Quebec, at Laval and McGill Universities, at which latter institution he graduated at B.C.L. He married the only daughter of the late Hon. Francois Baby. He is a member of the law firm of Andrews, Caron & Andrews, Quebec, and was appointed a Q.C. in 1879. He represents the County of Quebec in Parliament, and was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Militia in 1880. He is a Liberal-Conservative in politics and a warm personal friend of Sir John Macdonald. Since the portfolio of Militia and Defence was entrusted to him, he has shown both zeal and ability, and even his political opponents will not be disposed to deny him a due share of the credit which attaches to the head of a Department that has borne the recent unusual strain with a higher degree of efficiency than might have been expected.

## LIEUT. J. D. HAY, ROYAL GRENADIERS.

LIEUT. HAY, who is a son of Mr. Robert Hay, M.P., received his appointment as second lieutenant on the 4th of January last, and is now in hopes of winning his spurs as a member of Col. Otter's brigade approaching Battleford. The likeness is a good one.

## CAPT. WALTER TODD, G.G.F.G.

It being impossible to spare the civil services of many members of the 1st Battalion Governor-General's Foot Guards during the session of Parliament, the patriotism of Capt. Todd in offering the services of a company of chosen marksmen, belonging to that corps, was too praiseworthy to meet with non-acceptance. Capt. Todd is Assistant Librarian of the Parliamentary Library, and a nephew of the late Librarian, who was so highly esteemed as an authority on all details of parliamentary practice. He is a thorough soldier and a crack rifle shot. We have received an admirable photograph of the company as paraded on the platform of the C. P. R. station, Winnipeg, which will appear in our next issue.

## CAPT. P. D. HUGHES, Q.O.R.

THOUGH one of the junior captains of his corps, having only been gazetted to his company since he left for the front, the subject of our illustration is one of the most able and enthusiastic officers of a favorite Toronto battalion. We regret that in the mechanical act of "transferring" this particular picture, the lithographer should have done injustice to our artist by showing Capt. Hughes wearing his cross belt over the wrong shoulder. "Accidents will happen in the best regulated families," and, ours not having at present been thoroughly "licked into shape," miscarriages like this are inevitable. All who know Capt. Hughes, however, recognize him as an officer with the hawk's eye of an adjutant for military details, though characterized withal by social qualities that have established him as a general favorite among all ranks of his comrades. Capt. Hughes is a son of Mr. Patrick Hughes, senior member of the well-known firm of Hughes Bros., dry goods merchants, Yonge-street.

## TRIAL PRACTICE WITH THE GAT-LINGS.

AMONGST the most important and valuable inventions in firearms of which the present century has been prolific there is none (unless, perhaps, the Gardner, used by the British troops in Egypt) so well adapted to cope with a numerous enemy at close quarters as the Gatling. Our illustration shows Lieutenant Howard, of the National Guard of Connecticut, demonstrating, for the instruction of the artillerymen of B Battery, the destructive purpose to which this engine of warfare can be applied. A flock of wild geese enjoying the luxury of a bath in one of the numerous lakelets on the prairie in the vicinity of Swift Current were the sufferers by the experiment, which successfully furnished variety of fare at many a camp fire that evening. Though the sketch brings the feathered "enemy" rather close to the group in the foreground, we have not ventured to question the integrity of the representation, knowing the surprising degree of "misplaced confidence" occasionally exhibited by wild fowl in the North-West Territories. Though we hope, when in possession of fuller information, to publish a more detailed description of the Gatling gun and the method of charging it, a brief explanation of the manner in which it is worked is now opportune. A leather strap which passes under the socket of the yoke is slung over the shoulders of the gunner, allowing him to depress or lower the muzzle by stooping or raising his body, while, as his body fits into the yoke itself, any desired lateral motion can easily be communicated. Either of these motions can be checked by mechanical appliances, when the proper range has been got. The gun is supplied from feed cases, containing forty cartridges each, which fit into a hopper communicating with the chambers of the ten barrels; as soon as one case is emptied another takes its place, and thus continuous firing is kept up at the rate of over 1,000 shots per minute. The several operations of loading, firing and extracting are carried on automatically at the will of the operator who handles the crank.

## THE MIDLAND BATTALION,

WHICH had just pitched camp at Winnipeg, in front of Manitoba College, had no sooner made themselves comfortable than orders arrived to proceed to the front. Our illustration shows the march down Main-street to the railway station. This battalion is commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. T. H. Williams, M.P., one of the Conservative whips, and part of it has been detailed as the escort of the steamers leaving Swift Current with supplies for General Middleton's forces.

## LIEUT. MORROW, ROYAL GRENADIERS.

WE present this week a portrait of Lieut. Morrow, Royal Grenadiers, the officer who was accidentally shot at Camp Desolation. The circumstances were as follows:—Lieut. Morrow was sitting on the side of a bunk in the telegraph tent. On the opposite side of the tent were Lieut. Eliot and Surgeon Ryerson engaged in conversation with Mr. Fox, the special correspondent of the *Mail*. The latter was exhibiting a new revolver to Lieut. Eliot, and while explaining the action, the weapon, which was a self-cocking 38-calibre, was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the thigh of Lieut. Morrow about six inches above the knee. Mr. Fox was quite paralyzed by the unlooked-for occurrence. Lieut. Morrow, on the other hand, who was half asleep when struck by the bullet, took the matter very coolly, merely asking if anyone else was hit besides himself. Dr. Ryerson did all that was possible for the wounded man, and in the course of the day he was sent back to the C. P. R. hospital at Dog Lake, and thence to the General Hospital, Toronto, where, we are pleased to learn, he is progressing favorably. Since the issue of our last number we have been informed by Capt. Spencer that the hut in which the accident occurred is shown in the view of Desolation Camp that appeared on page 5 of the third number of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, and we have his authority for saying that this sketch supplied by Mr. Curzon is very correct in its details, and that the scene will readily be recognized by anyone who witnessed it.

THE Intelligence Corps, fifty strong, principally surveyors who have worked in the North-West, have arrived at Swift Current, and will join General Middleton by boat. They are under the command of J. S. Dennis, jr., and are armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, and are mounted on native ponies.



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# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON AND CAPT. WISE, A.D.C.  
(From Photographs by Tapley.)



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Correspondence intended for publication should be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the true name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
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"Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto."

TORONTO, MAY 2ND, 1885.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order that persons residing in country districts where no newsdealer is established may find it less difficult to obtain the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, the publishers will undertake to mail eight numbers to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Friends can club for four numbers each, if they wish. Those who order should be particular in stating whether they desire to be supplied from No. 1 successively. Address THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

WHILE General Strange's brigade is making steady progress in the direction of Edmonton, the troops under Colonel Otter are resting at Battleford, after their fatiguing march, pending the receipt of orders as to the next work devolving on them.

The engagement at Fish Creek, referred to at greater length elsewhere, shows that it is not the intention of the rebels to run away, as many expected they would do. No very substantial gain can be scored as the result of that fight, but the volunteers have now experienced the baptism of fire, and their conduct on the occasion was everything that their fellow-countrymen could hope or desire.

No information has yet been obtained as to the fate of the prisoners in the hands of Big Benr. It is to be feared they will be held as hostages by the savages, who hope by this means to procure immunity from well-deserved punishment.

Toronto, April 29th, 1885.

### "WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER."

VERY many of our fair readers are anxious to know whether the boys who belong to the North-West Field Force will be allowed to return to their homes immediately that the rebels have been captured or dispersed. Without claiming to be the possessor of Cabinet secrets or too closely in the confidence of Gen. Middleton, or even to have succeeded to the mantle of a Bond-street prophet, we may venture to predict that, when the expedition has accomplished its main object, the militia organizations of the eastern Provinces and Manitoba will be ordered home, and that the pacification of the disturbed districts will be completed by provisional corps formed of men who volunteer out of the various battalions for continued service so long as may be necessary. This was the policy pursued during the early part of the American Civil War, and it has the great advantage of allowing those who wish to return to their ordinary occupations an opportunity to do so without dishonor, while at the same time it affords officers and men whose taste for soldiering has not been satiated by the experience of a campaign, the chance to perpetuate a career for which it is but fair to assume they are peculiarly qualified. It would be an outrage for men to be detained from their professional or other profitable business avocations for a longer period than the exigencies of the public service demand, in order that they might be kept employed in garrison or police duty, for which plenty of men willing to engage could soon be brought into a proper state of efficiency. The Government has already obtained authority from Parliament to raise the strength of the North-West Mounted Police to one thousand men, which force should soon be sufficient, with the local militia organizations, to afford ample security for life and property.

JUST as England has her million of fighting men enrolled by voluntary enlistment, so has Canada her 40,000 men—the flower of the youth of the country—ready for duty in the first line. Indeed, this is only the first line of defence, for the still firmer bone and sinew of the community, those mature men of hardened muscles who have their individual hearths and homes to protect, are hardly to be found among them, though they are "ready, aye, ready" to respond to the call to arms should occasion require. Therefore, only a long continued strain upon the resources of the country in men would require the authorities to resort to the alternative the law provides of a recourse to the ballot as a compulsory means of providing recruits not to be obtained as volunteers. Consideration of the fact that such a recourse would become a stern necessity, in the event of the contingency referred to arising, should cause those who have no personal taste for military training and service to duly appreciate the public spirit and martial ardor of the young men who cheerfully enter the ranks of the various volunteer militia corps throughout the Dominion.

THERE are many banks, merchants, legal firms, and others who at the present time suffer temporary inconvenience by the absence of certain of their employees "on service." The *Monetary Times* gave the following partial list showing how widely the effect of the call to arms is experienced:—

Among firms and corporations whose employees have been sent along with the Toronto contingent from this city are:—John Macdonald & Co., three in number; Wyld, Brock & Co., three; McCall & Co., one; A. R. McMaster & Bros., one; Robert Walker & Sons, three; W. A. Murray & Co., one; Grand Trunk Freight Sheds, seven; Canadian Pacific Railway, one; Toronto Post Office, one; Northern & North-Western Railway, ten men; Blake, Kerr & Co., six; Great North Western Telegraph Company, one; Bell Telephone Company, three; Gooderham & Worts, one; Bank of Commerce, two; Dominion Bank, one; Federal Bank, one; Imperial Bank, one; Bank of Montreal, two; Livingston & Johnson, one; Hughes Bros., two, and so on.

### Toronto Advertisements.

### WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of a vegetable parasite in the internal lining membrane of the nose. The parasite is the simplest living form known that lives upon organs, and is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinant in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils, and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to cure this distressing disease by the use of inhalants, medicated vapors and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. These who may be suffering from the above disease, should without delay, communicate with the business managers,

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON,  
305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada,  
and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

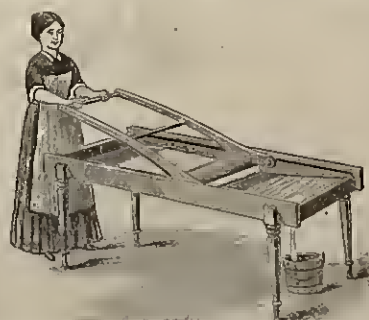


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DEAR SIR:  
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Yours truly, Wm. A. Sims, Manager for the Dominion.  
THOS. BENGOUGH, Esq., Toronto.



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We are always glad to notice improvements, especially such as has lately been made by Mr. J. H. Rosenbaum, who has been a resident of this city for many years. He has just completed the remodelling of that dark and unattractive store 159 King Street east, St. Lawrence Hall Buildings, and it is to-day one of the finest in the city. He has also stocked it with a complete line of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, House Furnishings, etc. The place is well illuminated by electric lights, also many other attractions which are worthy of observation.

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Toronto Bazaar House,

Please mention this paper. 213 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

The first brush that General Middleton's troops had with the rebels took place on April the 24th inst., and was fought with Riel's advance forces by half of the General's command. It will be remembered that on starting out from Clark's Crossing to find the enemy, the command was divided into about equal numbers.

General Middleton was advancing down the right bank with the following force:—

90th Battalion (Winnipeg).....	304
"A" Battery.....	120
"C" Company School of Infantry.	40
Armed teamsters.....	66
Major Boulton's scouts.....	60

Total..... 590

Colonel Montizambert was marching down the left or west bank with the following:—

10th Royal Grenadiers.....	250
Winnipeg Field Battery.....	52
Capt. French's scouts.....	40
Teamsters.....	80

422

General Middleton had on his staff Lt.-Col. Houghton, Deputy Adjutant-General of Military District No. 10, and his two aides-de camp, Captains Wise and Doucet. The ravine where the rebels made their stand is in the shape of the letter V, Fish Creek running west along the bottom, and the principal rifle pits being at the junction of the arms. The General, with his staff, was riding well to the front, as was his habit, with Major Boulton's horse, who were acting as scouts. When about five miles from McIntosh, where they had camped the night before, and on approaching the small bluffs covered with timber, about twenty or thirty of the enemy's scouts opened fire, killing several of the scouts' horses and wounding some of the men. On the west side, about the centre, stood two log houses and straw stacks. After firing a volley from two bluffs the scouts got under cover, when the General turned around to Capt. Wise, his A.D.C., and told him to bring up the advance guard of the 90th, under Capt. F. I. Clarke. While the troops were coming up the General received a bullet through his hat. Two guns of "A" Battery approached at a gallop under command of Capt. Peters, the guns being supported by the garrison division (on foot) under Capt. Peters and Lieut. Rivers. After a couple of shrapnels had been fired at them, the half-breeds retired into the ravine. While being driven across, Sergeant Stewart, of Major Boulton's Horse, killed an Indian who had already shot four horses. The remainder of the 90th were then sent up, Major Buchanan commanding the right half-battalion, and Major Boswell the left half. "C" Company Toronto Infantry School, being on the extreme right, had two or three hot skirmishes for possession of a knoll about five hundred yards up the ravine. Being ordered to retire from it, it was taken by the rebels, but the infantry again drove them out. While this was going on at the right, the garrison division of "A" Battery, who were supporting the guns, and a company of the 90th, under Capt. Forrest, made a dash across the opening and gained the top of the ravine. The remainder of the forces were gradually worked up and kept closing on the enemy. In the meantime the guns were being moved from point to point, so as to obtain the most advantageous position for shelling the rebels in the ravine. They drove the enemy out of one of the two log-houses they occupied, and bowled over and set on fire three adjacent stacks of straw. The shrapnel was too much for them, and they began to bolt towards the other side of the ravine, where the left wing was peppering them. This move was the first symptom of weakness they had exhibited, and General Middleton at once took advantage of it and ordered the whole force to close in upon them, his object apparently being to surround them. The rebel commander, however, was not to be caught in that way. Instead of bunching all his force on the left, away from the fire of the artillery, he sent only a portion of it there to keep our men busy while the rest tailed off to the north, retiring slowly as our two wings closed on them. Dumont was evidently on the lookout for the appearance of Col. Montizambert's force from the other side of the river, and in adopting the movement just described, he completely disposed of Gen. Middleton's chances of cutting him off. A scout from the General called across the river to Col. Montizambert that the General wanted the infantry to cross and come to his support at once. No. 2 Company of the Royal Grenadiers, under Capt. Mason

and Lieuts. Irving and Hay, then crossed on the scow. Lord Melgund and Capt. Young crossed with them, and after about three-quarters of a mile march from the river bank they came up with the right who were engaged with the enemy, who appeared to be under cover in a deep ravine. When this company of the 10th arrived they were sent over on the right flank and thrown out in skirmishing order so as to enfilade the ravine and to relieve some of the troops who had been in action all day. About 60 of the rebels were seen to retreat on horseback, the remainder in the ravine being unable to do so owing to their horses being captured or shot. Infantry could not, of course, follow mounted men, and Boulton's scouts were not numerous enough to attempt a pursuit. The whole force was, therefore, ordered to halt, and at 3.30 p.m. it marched back a little to the south of the ravine where the fight began, and close to the river, where dinner was prepared, and the men repaired damages after their hard day's work. The Winnipeg Field Battery arrived from across the river, and, with the Grenadiers, gave the best they had to their gallant comrades of the 90th, "A" and "C." Camp was pitched here for the night. Just below the camp a rough field hospital was formed, in charge of Dr. Orton, M.P., and others, who was busy with the wounded. Nurses were drafted and everything made comfortable for the poor fellows. Rain had fallen from time to time during the day, and about 8 p.m. a heavy storm of rain, hail, and lightning, with terrific thunder, passed over the camp. Double guards were put on, and pickets and videttes posted everywhere, the General taking the utmost care to protect the troops in case the rebels returned. Nothing was seen or heard of them, however, except when a small mounted party of them approached the outer pickets and cheered. A number of cattle which Dumont had with him, and which had been stampeded during the fight, strayed into camp during the night, and were promptly corralled by the men.

The following is a list of the casualties, which, it will be seen, are heavy enough:—

## 90TH BATTALION.

A Co.—Private Ferguson, killed, shot in the heart; Private Hutchinson killed, shot in the heart; Private W. W. Matthews, left arm broken; Corp. Theker, shot in arm and hand; Private C. Kemp, shot in the groin. B Co.—Private Wheeler, killed, shot in the head; Private Swan, slight wound in arm; Private M. O. R. Jarvis, two wounds in arm; Private Stovel, wound in shoulder; Private Johnson, slightly wounded. C Co.—Lieut. Swinford, severely wounded in head, feared mortally; Corp. Lethbridge, severely wounded in breast; Corp. Code, wounded in the leg; Private Chambers, slightly in the neck; Private W. H. Cuniff, slightly in the arm. D Co.—Private Emms, killed; Corp. Bowdell, slightly wounded. E Co.—No casualties. F Co.—Capt. Clarke, very severely wounded in back while moving from one bluff to another, still alive; Private D. Hislop, arm fractured; Private A. Blackwood, slight wound in thigh.

## "A" BATTERY.

Driver Harrison, killed; Gunner Demnolly, killed; Gunner Cook, killed; Gunner Ainsworth, shot in body, fatally; Sergt.-Major Mawhinney, right arm broken; Bombardier Taylor, wounded in back while loading; Gunner Morrison, badly wounded; Gunner Woodman, badly wounded; Gunner McGrath, badly wounded; Gunner Asselin, badly wounded; Gunner Imrie, wounded in thigh; Gunner Ouellet, wounded in shoulder; Driver Turner, wounded in cheek; Driver Wilson, right arm broken.

## INFANTRY SCHOOL.

Private Watson, mortally wounded, and since dead; Col.-Sergt. Cummings, flesh wound in the leg; Private R. Jones, arm fractured; Private H. Jones, shot through the jaw; Private Harris, arm fractured; Private E. McDonald, flesh wound in arm; Private R. H. Dunn, wounded in arm and hand, shot twice.

## BOULTON'S HORSE.

Capt. Gardner, two slight wounds; Trooper James Langford, two slight wounds; Trooper Perrine, arm broken; Trooper King, two wounds in leg; Trooper D'Arcy Baker, very serious wound, since dead; Trooper Bruce, very serious wound in lung; Sergt. Stewart, slight wound in ear and hand.

Capt. Wise, A.D.C., had two horses shot under him, and received a slight ankle wound. The man who shot him was in a small rifle pit, and wore a slouch hat with buckskin band, and was a good marksman. About 1.30 Capt. Doucet, A.D.C., received a flesh wound in the arm below the elbow. Major Buchanan had a horse shot under him. Major Boswell had a bullet hit the heel of his boot. Major Boulton, while standing by his horse, had it ridled by buckshot, and another was shot under him.

## TYPICAL SKETCHES IN THE DRILL-SHED, HAMILTON.

We are again indebted to Mr. Morrison for sketches which have enabled our artist to present a capital page as a contribution by the volunteers of Hamilton.

## Toronto Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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Stands at the Highest Point.

The Pure Gold Coffee  
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Once Used Always Used.

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THE MOUNTED POLICE BAND PARADING AT BATTLEFORD, TO PLAY IN THE GARRISON OF FORT PITT.



THE RELIEF OF BATTLEFORD.









PUBLISHED BY GRIP P. & P. CO.

Beardy.

Big Bear.

## GROUP OF REBELS

TAKING A PROMINENT PART IN THE ARMED RISING OF 1885, I





Louis Reil.

White Cap.

Gabriel Dumont.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

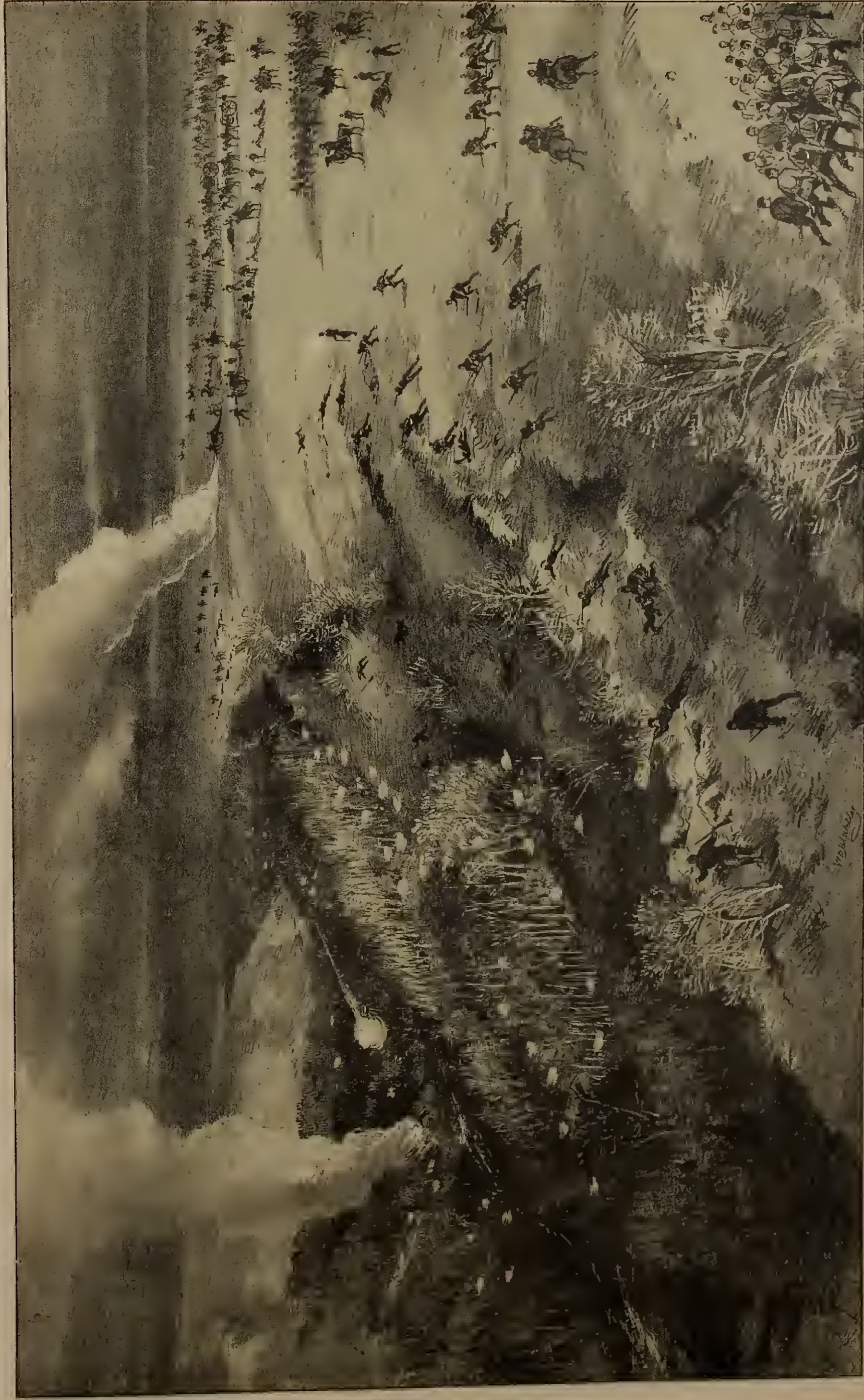
## EL LEADERS

5, IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA.









174-11 a Photograph of the locality, and special information supplied by Mr. J. N. Lake.

THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK



## THE RELIEF OF BATTLEFORD.

The advance guard of Col. Otter's brigade, consisting of Mounted Police scouts, reached Battleford on the 24th April, and on the 26th (Sunday morning) the remainder of the brigade arrived. The Queen's Own accordingly, who left the South Saskatchewan on the 18th, made Battleford, on the North Saskatchewan, on the 26th, marching say 168 miles in nine days, which is remarkably good considering the nature of the country traversed. Our illustration shows the column marching into the fort at Battleford. The prominent building in the background is the officers' quarters, which have latterly been appropriated to the use of refugee families. The scene is based upon a photograph.

## THE MOUNTED POLICE BAND.

Our illustration shows the band of the Mounted Police paraded in front of the barracks at Battleford prior to starting out to meet the gallant garrison of Fort Pitt and play them in. Such alarming reports had been received as to the fate of Inspector Dickens' command that the arrival of the small detachment occasioned the highest gratification and rejoicing among the occupants of the beleaguered post. The band, of whom we have received a photograph, were left with the detachment that stayed to protect Battleford, when Major Crozier marched to Duck Lake to deal with the half-breed rebels.

The facts concerning the attack on Fort Pitt are as follows:—On April 15 Big Bear and his band approached the fort and sending a message demanded arms and ammunition from the police. Inspector Dickens answered that that could never be. The scouts returning from Frog Lake were at this time fired on, one policeman named Cowan being killed and Constable Lonsby wounded. The latter ran for the fort and was pursued. The police then opened fire from the barracks, killing four Indians and wounding others, and driving them back. The Indians numbered 250. Just before the firing commenced Mr. McLean, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had a parley with Big Bear, who told him that it was intended to kill only the police, and that if the civilians would leave the fort they would be safe. Mr. McLean, for the safety of the women and children, then left with the civilians, and are now with the Indians. This reduced the garrison to 22 police, and this number being insufficient to defend the fort they left the same afternoon on a scow which they had previously built, bringing all the ammunition and arms. Before leaving the police received word from Mr. McLean that the Indians had coal and fire arrows ready to fire the fort if the police remained. The conduct of the police was most gallant in every respect. On their arrival Col. Morris sent the police band to meet them and they marched into the barracks amid the enthusiastic cheers of the whole population.

## GROUP OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

The two-page picture which forms the Supplement to the present issue of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS presents in characteristic attire the leaders in the present outbreak in the North-West. The central figure is an excellent portrait of Louis Riel, the head and front of this mischievous rising, and is taken from a recent photograph. It is true that some pictures of this arch-rebel have shown him wearing his full beard, as was certainly his habit about five years ago, when the writer was personally introduced to him in Dakota. Still, it is asserted that of late he has adopted the prevalent custom in the United States, and shaved all but his moustache. The portraits of the other leaders whose names appear have been engraved from photographs, and are no doubt correct, if not in every case the most recent, likenesses. Special interest attaches to the picture of Gabriel Dumont, the intrepid commander-in-chief of the rebels, whose skilful strategy and practical tactics enabled the half-breeds and Indians to do the Canadian troops such serious damage in the engagement at Fish Creek.

Apologies, it is opportune to announce that the publishers have in preparation a two-page picture, grouping the leaders on "our side," which will form an excellent companion to the present supplement. Its completion has only been delayed by the difficulty experienced in obtaining satisfactory portraits of all the officers it is proposed to include in it. We shall feel obliged to those of our readers who can send us portraits of any of the officers commanding corps who have gone to the front.

## GEN. MIDDLETON AND HIS A.D.C.

The spirited equestrian pictures which appear on the front page of the present number do full credit to our artist; but to Mr. Topley, of Ottawa, are we indebted for the excellent photographs by which such speaking likenesses were secured. The following sketches

of the tough old soldier and his gallant A.D.C. will meet with general acceptance:

Major-Gen. Frederick D. Middleton, C.B., is the third son of the late Major General Charles Middleton of the English army. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and obtained his first commission as ensign on December 30th, 1842. He saw his first active service in New Zealand, where some of the chiefs who had signed a treaty accepting English protection and sovereignty in 1840, had in 1844 broken out in insurrection and destroyed an English settlement on the south coast. It was in 1846 that this general, then an ensign, arrived on the scene, and a short time afterward took part in the attack upon Waiwini. After the close of the war in 1848, he was sent to India, where he served during the Lenthal rebellion. It was, however, during that critical period for England's empire in the east, the time of the Sepoy rebellion of 1857-1858, that General Middleton distinguished himself. In the expedition for the famous relief of Lucknow he served as orderly officer to General Franks, and took part in the action at Suthorpoie, and in the many engagements which occurred during the advance. During that week of hard fighting which preceded the capture of the city, General Middleton, who had become an aide-de-camp to General Lugard, distinguished himself for bravery, where all were brave, and for his gallant conduct at the storming of Bank's house and the Montiniere, he was rewarded with the brevet of major. Lucknow was in the possession of the British on the 15th of March, but officers were allowed little rest, and on the 15th of the next month, April, the General, then captain and a staff officer to Sir Edward Lugard, took a leading part in one skirmish with the rebels at Agemghur, where for the personal bravery he displayed, and for his heroic conduct in risking his own life to save those of comrades, he was recommended by General Lugard to Lord Clyde for the Victoria Cross. The story of his heroism is as follows:—Captain Middleton was commanded by General Lugard to take command of a troop of the Military Train in an attack upon a large force of the rebels. In a desperate charge, in which the Third Sikh Cavalry took part, Lieutenant Hamilton, of the troop, fell from his horse. Some Sepoy rebels rushed at him to cut him to pieces when Captain Middleton and another officer named Murphy rushed to the aid of the wounded officer, and killing some of his assailants drove off the rest, and defended him until he was carried off the field. Within an hour of that gallant act, a private named Fowles was unhorsed and wounded, and Captain Middleton came to his aid, and after driving off his assailants, coolly dismounted and placing the wounded man on his own horse brought him into camp. Lord Clyde refused to recommend Middleton for the Victoria Cross on the ground that he was on the personal staff at the time. His companion in this first heroic act, however, received the Cross. General Middleton served throughout the mutiny, and was many times specially mentioned in home despatches. In 1861 General Middleton came to Canada as major of the 29th Regiment, sent out here during the Trent affair. The station of the corps was at Hamilton, but Major Middleton spent a great deal of his spare time in this city, where he had many friends. While in Canada he married Miss Doucet, a member of a well-known family of Montreal. After serving for ten years on the staff of General Wyndham, he left Canada on the withdrawal of the British troops. He then received the appointment of Commandant of the Royal Military College, where he had studied. In November last, just in time to prevent his retirement under the new rules from active service, he was appointed to the command of the militia of Canada, on the retirement of General Lugard, and happily nothing has occurred to diminish the confidence which the public repose in his energy and professional ability. According to the *Globe's* correspondent with the troops, on the march from Fort Qu'Appelle to Clark's Crossing, the General roughed it the same as the men. He is up in the morning at five o'clock, and is always first on parade, in the saddle all day, spends about two hours at the telegraph wire directing the movements of his different divisions and Government business, answers his letters, and directs everything in connection with his immediate command; in fact until Humboldt was reached he never got to bed before 1 a.m., though during most of the time he had a bad cold.

The General's aide-de-camp is Lieut. Wise, of the Scottish Rifles in the Imperial service, but he holds the local rank of Captain while serving with the Dominion militia. Of this gallant young officer we have heard nothing but good opinions. He must have been an active participant in the fight at Fish Creek, where he had two horses shot under him and was slightly wounded.

The picture of the sharpshooters of the Governor-General's Foot-Guards on the platform of the railway station at Winnipeg, which should have appeared in this number, was unfortunately crowded out by illustrations of subjects which could not so well be held over. We hope to find room for it in No. 6.

The Toronto stock exchange have voted \$100 to the Red Cross fund.

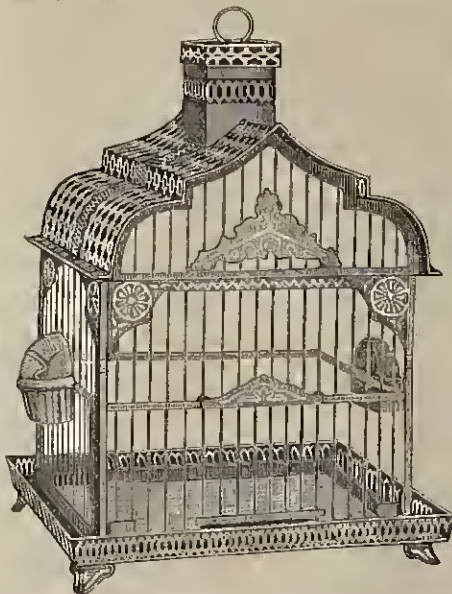
Mayor Flint of Jamestown, Dakota, has furnished forty teams for use by the Canadian troops against Riel. Mr. Flint is a Canadian, whose heart still lingers with his native land.

## Hamilton Advertisements.

E. T. Wright &amp; Co.

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Boys' Waterproof Coats, only \$1.50.

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## HINTS FOR "TENDERFEET."

THE following practical hints are published in Militia General Orders:

## HINTS FOR MARCHING MEN.

1. Clothes which have become wet with perspiration during the day should not be slept in, but should be hung up to dry and air.
2. At night, non-commissioned officers in charge of tents or huts should be careful not to shut all the ventilators. Sleeping in a vitiated atmosphere tends to produce headache and sickness in the morning.
3. It should be remembered that the foot increases by nearly one-eighth of its size in marching; boots should therefore be proportionately large. The slightest pressure on the great toe soon cripples. Socks should be of wool, free from darns, and worn inside out.
4. Smoking on the march weakens the heart's action, and is liable to produce faintness when the battalion comes to a halt.
5. Spirits taken on the march often distress the breathing, especially if the pace is quick or the road hilly. Tea is the most invigorating drink.
6. Small quantities of food only should be taken at the mid-day halt. A good breakfast should be taken at starting, and a good supper in the evening.
7. After the march some kind of warm drink, tea or coffee, should be taken.
8. The attention of those who are subject to galled feet is directed to the following points: The feet should be hardened by the frequent use of alum baths for a week or two before marching (two tablespoonfuls of powdered alum to be added to sufficient water to cover the feet). On the morning of the march, the feet should be washed, wiped dry, and then rubbed over with soft soap. If blisters occur on the march, the fact should be reported at once. Broken blisters are difficult to deal with.

In regard to the last point, Lord Wolseley, a good authority on campaigning, says, "if there are blisters they should be pricked with a needle or sharp knife, but the skin must not be torn off. Previous to beginning the next day's march the tender places should have soft soap applied to them, or, if it is not to be had, any kind of grease. Whisky or rum and water applied to the feet is the best preventive against blisters." It will be found that a better way than using a knife to let out the water of a blister is by drawing a thread of wool, by means of a needle, through under the skin, and then cutting it off so as to leave ends about an inch long. The atmospheric pressure will in a short time force the fluid out by the wool, which may then be withdrawn, leaving the skin unbroken. It may be added that the Queen's Regulations enjoin captains of companies to see personally, previous to a long march, that the men's toenails are properly cut, and that any case of an in-growing nail is reported to the medical officer. Mr. Robert Sewell, writing to the Mail, gives the following sportsman's suggestions for practical care of the boots while campaigning:

Beyond a wound or sickness I can imagine nothing more fatal to a good day's march than an uncomfortable boot, and all will depend on the treatment of the boot at night. No doubt there will be nights when our gallant fellows will be deprived of the comforts of a bivouac fire, but on all occasions when the nature of the ground marched over has resulted in wet boots and a fire can be had at the end of the march, I would recommend that the boots be taken off and dried slowly before the fire, the soldier having first pulled on a pair of dry socks. A boot when dried quickly will become very hard, and to prevent this I have for many years used an article known as Lamb's leather preserver. It is put up in a very portable form, and when well rubbed in will reduce a boot dried almost to the hardness of cast iron to the pliancy of a kid glove. If forced to camp without fire let the boots be taken off and rubbed as dry as possible, then apply the leather preserver and stuff the boots with prairie grass, which will keep the boots in shape and prevent their drying in wrinkles.

In the absence of the special preparation mentioned, beef suet, mutton tallow, lard, or fat of the wild goose or duck will serve as a substitute.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FIELD FORCES.

As so many of our readers are interested in the subject, we reproduce from the Winnipeg Sun the following interview with Mr. McLeod, post-office inspector for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, with regard to the arrangements for supplying the troops:

"We are doing," he replied, "what we can to facilitate the delivery of all correspondence to the troops at the front and along the line of march. We send the correspondence for those in the Qu'Appelle division to Fort Qu'Appelle, and from that point it is forwarded by runners who are attached to the field force. A separation of letters and papers is made at Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle for the purpose of facilitating the delivery at the front. The Department has sent assistance to the Postmaster at Qu'Appelle for this

purpose. There may, however, be some difficulty in keeping up a daily service, and perhaps it will be less frequent; but everything possible will be done to get the correspondence along."

"What about the Swift Current division?"  
"The regular mail service was only weekly between Moose Jaw and Swift Current and we will keep that up, and furnish the troops in that division by the same means as that adopted for Gen. Middleton's column."

"How about your northern mails?"  
"We are unable to maintain service with either Battleford or Prince Albert. We have not had a mail from Prince Albert for upwards of three weeks. The last mail was dated on the 18th March."

"Have you lost any mail yet?"  
"No. Not so far as we know. I suppose some of our post-offices have fallen into the hands of the rebels, who may have secured some correspondence, but I know of no mails having been captured."

"You must have a large accumulation of mail matter?"

"Yes, there is a large accumulation going west. The mail which left Battleford, going east in March, just got as far as Carlton. It was carried to Prince Albert by the Police when they evacuated Carlton."

"Would you give a list of the post-offices affected by the trouble, as it might relieve persons who expect letters from those points?"

"Certainly; they are as follows:—Prince Albert, Kinistino, Puckaholm, Kirkpatrick, Willoughby, Grandin, Stobur, Batoche, Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Carlton, Battleford, Bresslor, and Fort Pitt."

## THE ILLUSTRATED

## WAR NEWS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Grip Printing & Pub. Co., Toronto.

Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

Number 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 26th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 28th; The Port at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive Clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 28th; Port Carlton; Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfoot; Pie-a-poi, Chief of the Crees; Cree Indians. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals for the North-West, March 30th.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Tepee and Rebel Half-Breed; Port Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 50th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 85th Battalion (French Canadians) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:—

"A" Battery in the Trenchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Trump of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.B.; Quelling Mob at the Trenches; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Decolation; Marching into Quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Tracing the Gullies; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Montreal Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Receiving Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Oulmet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

In order to meet the large and growing demand for

—The Illustrated War News—

And also the wishes of the large number of persons residing in country districts who find a difficulty in obtaining this publication through newsdealers at a distance, we will undertake, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, to mail eight numbers to any address indicated. Friends may club for four numbers each, if they desire. In all cases where our patrons require to be supplied with successive copies commencing with the first one, the fact must be plainly stated. The supply of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 being nearly exhausted, all who wish to obtain them should communicate without delay.

Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto.

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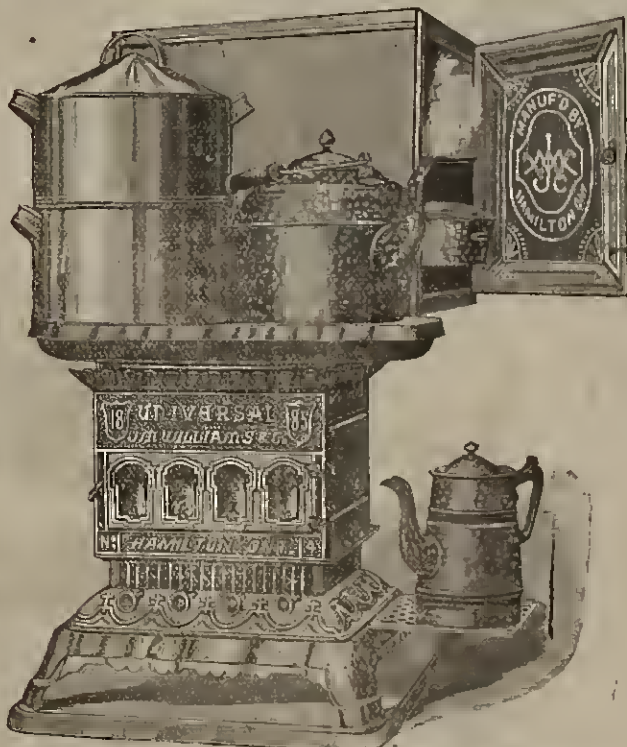
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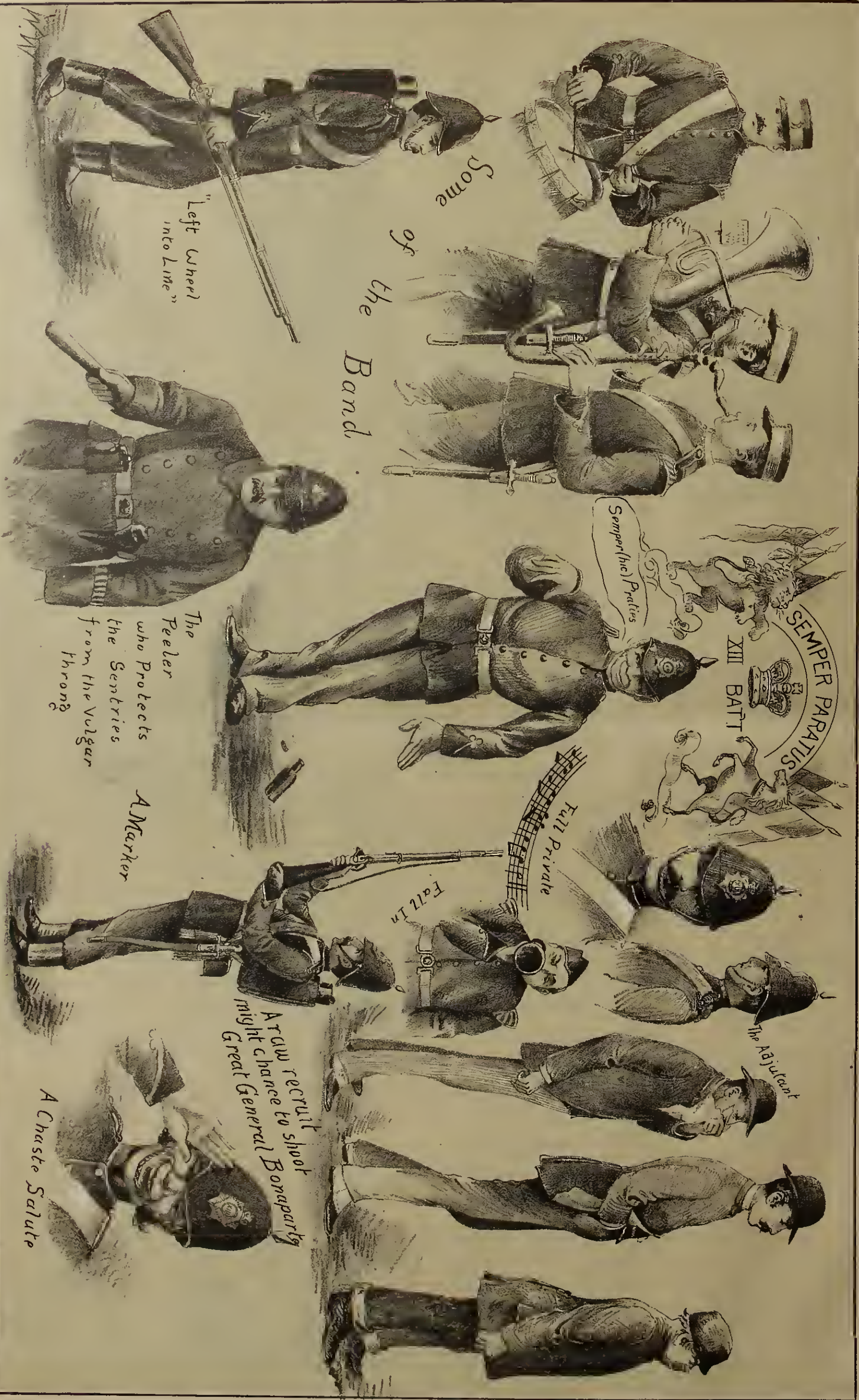
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The Peeler who Protects the Sentries from the Vulgar throng

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A raw recruit to shoot might chance to shoot Great General Bonaparte

A Chaste Salute

TYPICAL SKETCHES IN THE DRILL SHED, HAMILTON.

(From Sketches furnished by Mr. B. W. Morrison.)



# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 6.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.





## The Grip Printing and Publishing Co. OF TORONTO.

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## THE Illustrated War News

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26 & 28 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Single Copies, - - 15 Cents.

Will be mailed from the office of publication to any  
address in Canada free of postage.

### Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondence intended for publication should  
be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the  
true name and address of the writer—not neces-  
sarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good  
faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
"Editor of the Illustrated War News, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed  
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,  
Toronto."

TORONTO, MAY 9TH, 1885.

ADVERTISERS having shown their appre-  
ciation of the columns of the ILLUSTRATED  
WAR NEWS in a way that has obliged us  
in the present issue to utilize the back of  
the Supplement, in order to accommodate  
notices that must otherwise have been  
omitted, we have occupied a portion of  
the additional space thus provided with  
information that is sure to prove highly  
interesting to our readers.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order that persons residing in coun-  
try districts where no newsdealer is estab-  
lished may find it less difficult to obtain  
the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, the pub-  
lishers will undertake to mail eight num-  
bers to any address on the receipt of ONE  
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bers each, if they wish. Those who order  
should be particular in stating whether  
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ING and PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

GEN. STRANGE's brigade has reached  
Edmonton, and we may now expect that  
vigorous measures will be taken to deal  
with the marauding Indians who have  
made a clean sweep of the settlements  
between the Battle River and the North  
Saskatchewan.

Col. Otter, with a flying column of 300  
men, had a seven hours' engagement on  
Sunday, the 3rd inst., with hostile Indians,  
whom he found and attacked on Pound-  
maker's reserve, and then returned to  
Battleford, after suffering a loss of seven  
killed and twelve wounded. The place  
where the battle was fought is about 34  
miles from Battleford. It is 30 square  
miles in area, and is full of scrub with  
bluffs, ravines and small hills. It is  
claimed that one hundred of the enemy  
were placed *hors de combat*.

Gen. Middleton was still in camp at  
Fish Creek when last heard from. The  
Steamer *Northcote*, which had been delay-  
ed by getting aground, has at last reached  
Clarke's Crossing, and other boats were on  
their way down bringing abundant sup-  
plies of all kinds.

There have now been four engagements  
with the enemy since the rebellion became  
a fact, and in all but the last the enemy  
has had the best of it. (1.) Major Crozier's  
command was worsted at Duck Lake, and  
retired, leaving their dead on the field; (2.) Col. Herchmer's steamer, proceeding  
with Mounted Police and supplies to the  
relief of Battleford, was attacked on the  
South Saskatchewan and forced to return  
to Swift Current; (3.) General Middle-  
ton attacked the rebels (or a band of  
hostile Indians) entrenched in the ravine  
at Fish Creek, and failed to accomplish  
anything important, notwithstanding the  
heavy casualties suffered by the troops  
under his command. The true reason,  
hitherto suppressed, probably appears in  
the following exposition which appeared in  
the *Mail* on Wednesday:—

Middleton says that if the rebels offer  
resistance as stubborn as on last Friday  
he will order and insist upon a bayonet  
charge. He tried to get the volunteers to  
charge the last time, but the fire of the  
rebels was so deadly and persistent that  
the untrained soldiers, brave in other  
respects, could not force their way to the  
rifle pits. It is also stated that the gen-  
eral ordered "A" Battery to charge, but  
that before they could be brought up the  
rebels had changed their position. A  
bayonet charge is supposed to be the only  
effective manner in which the rebels can  
be dislodged and defeated. Great slaughter  
would be entailed, but if successful in the  
first charge the rebels would scarcely dare  
to make another stand.—*Cor. St. Paul  
Pioneer Press.*

(4.) And lastly, we have the gallant fight  
made by Colonel Otter's command at  
Poundmaker's reserve. When fuller par-  
ticulars are to hand, it will probably ap-  
pear that Colonel Otter only intended to  
make a *reconnaissance*, but found himself  
unable to restrain the ardour of his troops,  
who, once fairly into the fight, held their  
ground with tenacity until ammunition  
was exhausted or they incurred danger  
of being surrounded and annihilated.

TORONTO, May 6th, 4 p.m.

### CORRESPONDENTS AT THE FRONT.

The Canadian press has certainly not  
been deficient of enterprise or niggardly  
in expenditure in catering for a public  
eager to catch every item of news from  
the North-West that special correspond-  
ents can succeed in raking up; and the  
competition between the leading dailies  
has mainly been attended with advantage  
to the many whose chief interest at present  
centres in the events transpiring at the  
front. Much as the energy displayed in  
this emulation deserves admiration, it is  
nevertheless regrettable that in very many  
instances sensational rumors have been  
forwarded on very insufficient evidence,  
and that much has appeared in the papers  
which was obviously inimical to the pub-  
lic interest and calculated to increase the  
dangers and inconveniences that the troops  
in the field are obliged to undergo. Any-  
one who has lived in the Western States  
knows very well how Indian difficulties  
have been fomented and their gravity  
exaggerated on purpose that troops might  
be sent into the interested districts and  
a large local expenditure of public money  
be occasioned. The *Regina Leader* is  
probably not far astray in saying:—

"The scrambling for troops to be  
stationed at different points in the terri-  
tories, when there was no occasion for  
them, in order that a little money might  
be spent in the stores is an incident worthy  
of note. Farming instructors have been  
reported killed and Indians on the war-  
path in sections as secure as the city of  
Toronto, and, on the unprincipled alarmists  
being called to task by sober-minded  
people, the latter have been told 'not to

### WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the *Mail (Can.)* Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by  
the presence and development of a vegetable para-  
site in the internal lining membrane of the nose.  
The parasite is the simplest living form known  
that lives upon organs, and is only developed un-  
der favorable circumstances, and these are:—  
Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle  
of tubercle the germ poison of syphilis, mercury,  
toxemia, from the retention of the effete matter  
of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly venti-  
lated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that  
are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep  
the internal lining membrane of the nose in a  
constant state of irritation, ever ready for the  
deposits of the seeds of these germs, which spread  
up the nostrils, and down the fauces, or back of  
the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up  
the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing  
in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; insuring  
the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending  
in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to cure this dis-  
tressing disease by the use of inhalants, medicated  
vapors and other ingenious devices, but none of  
these treatments can do a particle of good until  
the parasites are either destroyed or removed  
from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty  
years' standing, after much experimenting, suc-  
ceeded in discovering the necessary combination  
of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and  
permanently eradicating this horrible disease,  
whether standing for one year or forty years.  
Those who may be suffering from the above dis-  
ease, should without delay, communicate with the  
business managers,

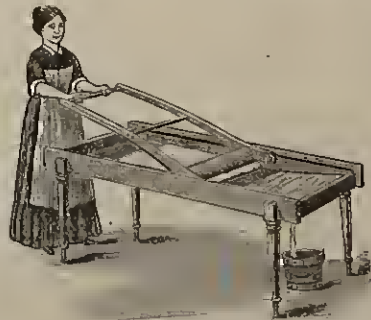
Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON,  
305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada,  
and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

**Burdock  
BLOOD  
BITTERS.**  
ACTS UPON  
THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS  
AND THE BLOOD.

### WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

We are always glad to notice improvements,  
especially such as has lately been made by Mr.  
J. H. Rosenbamm, who has been a resident of this  
city for many years. He has just completed the  
remodelling of that dark and unattractive store  
159 King Street east, St. Lawrence Hall Buildings,  
and it is to-day one of the finest in the city. He  
has also stocked it with a complete line of Sta-  
tionery, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, House  
Furnishings, etc. The place is well illuminated by  
electric lights, also many other attractions which  
are worthy of observation.

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TAYLOR'S  
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF  
SAFES.

117 & 119 Front Street East,  
Toronto.



be d—d fools, don't you know we want the money spent here?"

Like other papers, the *Mail* has been victimized more than once, and only on Saturday last it contained a letter from Mr. E. Brokowski, J.P., of Moosomin, stating that the alarmist correspondence of that journal "written from this place by E. M. Rossiter, stating that the inhabitants of this town and surrounding districts are in fear of an Indian rising in this vicinity, has been the cause here of much indignation amongst those who have read the letter published or have heard of its publication."

While, therefore, it is not difficult to comprehend the purpose of many of the false rumors from unthreatened points that have reached the eastern press, and which the hoaxed journals have had some difficulty in protecting themselves against, there is less allowance to be made for the questionable items which occasionally form part of the despatches of special correspondents. Such statements as have in some instances been sent are calculated to be highly embarrassing to a commander in the field, and it is not surprising that one correspondent has already been "fired out" of the camp at Fish Creek. It was doubtless necessary to do something *pour encourager les autres*, as the French say; but it is unfortunate that the individual delinquent should happen to have been the joint correspondent of two Opposition journals (the *Toronto Globe* and *Winnipeg Free Press*), for the circumstance affords a pretext for the suggestion that political animus may in some way have influenced the occurrence. In its hasty defence of the erring journalist, the *Globe* declares that "the only thing our correspondent has criticized is the transport service. It wanted criticizing." Without knowing positively which of our contemporary's numerous staff is the offender dealt with, it is easy to produce from the communications of an "Ex-cadet" which appear in the very same issue, any number of paragraphs of a character which would justify a commander who valued the lives of his men, and would avoid a disaster, in dealing summarily with the writer. The following excerpt will suffice:—

"As far as I can learn, our noble commanders do not even know from reliable sources what Riel's actual strength is, or how many breeds, let alone Indians, are with him. Our rear is unprotected, and we are not certain that, if anything should happen us, the Indian reserves at Touchwood Hills would not attack our transport and cut off our supplies. If Riel had the grit to do it, nothing is to prevent him from going down to Humboldt, cut the telegraph lines, capture the supplies, go to Touchwood, Qu'Appelle, and Troy, and do likewise. He would be reinforced by every half breed in the country, and before you are aware of it would be in Winnipeg, and you would be then following in the steps of Saskatoon. Of course there is no possibility of this, simply for two reasons: 1st, he has not got the pluck; 2nd, he does not know how easily it could be done. However, no arrangements have been made up to the present to even guard our transport service, and, as you know, we are surrounded by Riel's scouts on all sides, and no doubt he is perfectly aware of our numbers."

Now, if Ex-cadet was correctly informed as to the possibility of the rebels cutting the General's communications so easily, he acted the part of a traitor to Canada and to every soldier in the command in sending information and suggestions for publication in *Winnipeg* and *Toronto* that were calculated to imperil the expedition. If his information was false or inaccurate, then he has undertaken to criticize the acts of the General in a manner that the editor of the *Globe* could not deny or defend. No commanding officer would be justified in permitting so indiscreet a journalist to remain where he had an opportunity to do mischief, and, in the absence of a press censorship, which has not so far been established, as was the case with Wolseley's troops serving in the Soudan, General Middleton could not do

otherwise than make an example of the offender.

As regards the transport service, Ex-Cadet wrote as follows on April 22nd:—

"The chief of transport and his chief officer have been with the General from the day we left Qu'Appelle, except when the former was at Prince Albert, leaving the teamsters, as far as I can make out, to do as they like along the line. I understand that there is a conductor with each train, but when the supplies do not come up it is rather strange that none of these officers have thought it worth while to go back themselves, and see what is the matter, though there is plenty of time apparently to go on a pleasure trip to Prince Albert, as surely it does not require a member of the North-West Council and the chief transport officer to bring back word that they are living well in Prince Albert; plenty to eat, drink and smoke—and afraid to fight."

After this very unkind reference to the chief transport officer, as well as to the Mounted Police, the same writer actually on the very next day (April 23) declared that "there is no doubt that Mr. Bedson and those with him have done their best," thus personally demonstrating the injustice of his criticism, which is still further disposed of by the *Globe's* "own reporter's" letter of the 21st April, which alludes to the "pleasure trip" in the following words:—

"The telegraph has advised you of S. L. Bedson's trip to Prince Albert, and of the hardships he endured."

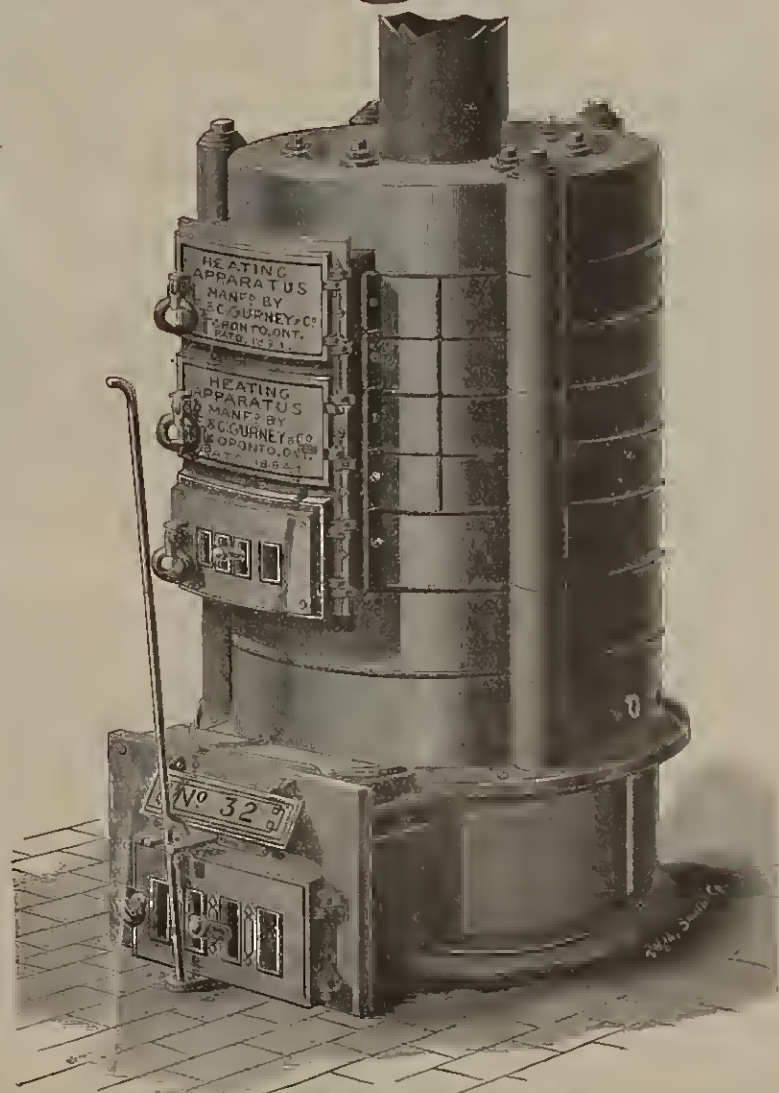
We again express our regret that the correspondent of two important papers that have been conspicuous by their enterprise should have been the individual to suffer disgrace, though perhaps his offence may have been the most flagrant that has yet occurred. It must not be forgotten, however, that all the newspapers have recently published despatches stating that General Middleton's advance was delayed by want of supplies, particularly ammunition, which certainly should not have been published, even if true; also, that 200 head of cattle were on their way from Moosejaw to Clarke's Crossing under the care of only four men, which it was surely indiscreet to promulgate; and, again, it has repeatedly appeared in print what was the nature of the Northcote's cargo, which it has been represented was indispensable to General Middleton's advance. Better by far that the correspondents should all be turned out of the camp than that the safety of the expedition should be imperilled, or the enemy receive hints how best to capture cattle and supplies for the none-too-well-fed troops at the front.

#### OBTRUSIVE DISLOYALTY.

CANADA is certainly "a free country," in the widest sense, when disloyal gatherings of people of alien sympathies are permitted at such a time as this in the capital of the Dominion. The *Ottawa Free Press* of the 1st instant comes to hand with a report of the proceedings at the inaugural banquet of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of that city, by which it appears that the customary loyal toasts were conspicuous by their absence. Neither the Queen nor the Governor-General were honored with a kindly word. Neither the Army and Navy, nor yet the Militia of Canada, in this the hour of their trial, received consideration at the hands of the company assembled. The first toast on the list was "Ireland, our Mother Land," and the gathering dispersed after singing "God save Ireland," a certainly disloyal ditty which was recently in great favor with the black-flag agitators who endeavored to intimidate and insult the Prince and Princess of Wales during their Irish tour.

LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. W. N. KENNEDY, of the 90th Battalion, Rifles, of Winnipeg, was attacked by small pox on his way home from Egypt, in charge of the Manitoba contingent of Canadian voyageurs, and he died in London, Eng. The deceased officer was one of the most prominent and useful public men of Manitoba, and the Local Government has done a graceful and popular thing by conferring upon the Colonel's widow the magistracy of Winnipeg, which became vacant by his death.

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(1) Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; (2) Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; (3) Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) returning from a Rabbit Hunt.

—From Sketches by Constable Geo. F. Guernsey, N.W.M.P.

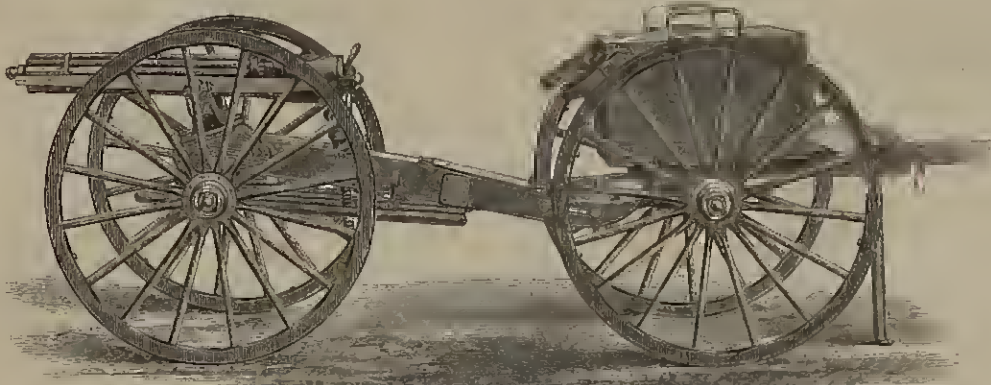


## THE GATLING GUN.

As the delay in General Middleton's forward movement, according to the statement of a courier who arrived at Humboldt on the 4th inst., has been occasioned by the expediency of awaiting the arrival of the Gatling gun shipped from Swift Current on board the

its lower surface is always parallel to the upper side of the lever (L), but on sliding it forward the height of the lever (L) is increased, and the sliding box (D) is fastened. The screw (G) working through the side of the box (D) against the lever (L) serves as a second absolute fastening of box (D) on lever (L). On the end of the lever (L) is pivoted at *e*, the

lateral motion can be given to the gun by a simple movement of the operator. The binder permits or checks lateral motion, and a screw adjusts the elevation. If in firing the correct elevation has been obtained, the screw is fastened, and the gun can be moved laterally in a horizontal line, so as to cover, at this elevation, any desired lateral distance.



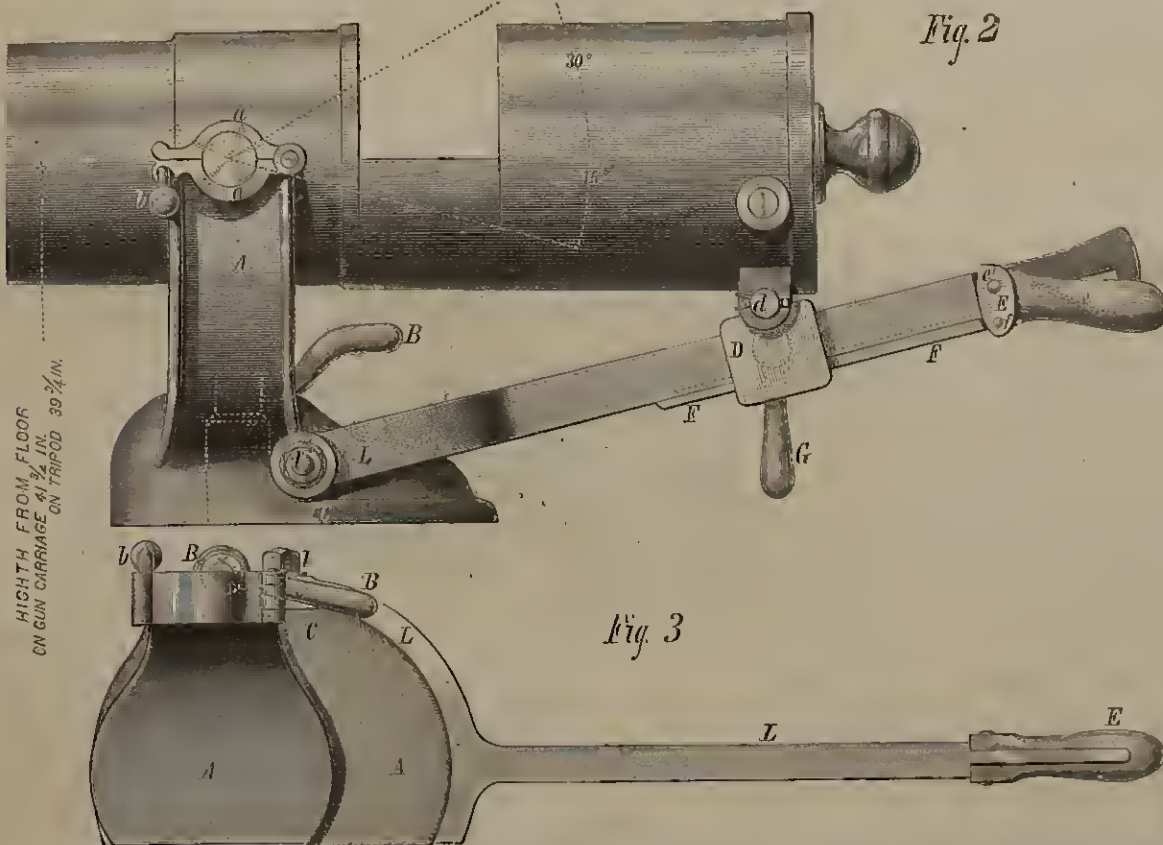
MUSKET-CALIBRE TEN-BARREL GATLING GUN, WITH CARRIAGE AND LIMBER COMPLETE.

steamer Northcote, most of our readers will agree that a fuller description of this improved engine of modern warfare than we had space to furnish in our issue of the 25th ult. will not only be generally acceptable, but of primary interest. First of all, then, we present an accurate illustration of the musket-calibre ten-barrel Gatling gun, with carriage and limber complete, procured from the Gatling Gun Company, of Hartford, Conn., by the Department of Militia for the use of the North-West Field Force. Fig. 2 of the engravings shows elevation of top swivel with gun resting thereon, also lever. Fig. 3 is a plan of swivel and lever without gun. This fixture supplies the place of the elevating screw and oscillator

handle (E), so that when depressed its lower part pushes the key (F) forward and tightens the slide (D). When the lever (E) is raised it pulls the wedge (F) back, and loosens the slide (D). The handle (E) clasps a round ring (f) on the lower rear end of the wedge (F). The spring (e) serves to press the handle (E) downward. In operation the loosening the binder, B, allows the gun when on the carriage a lateral sweep of 90°, by means of lever, L, which is grasped at E with the left hand, while the right hand turns the crank. On tripod or gunwale the gun can be swept around the full circle, or 360°. After loosening the screw, G, the gun can be raised or lowered, as a pressure under the handle,

The operator's body being in the yoke steadies the gun, even when the binder is loose; he can work the crank with his right hand, resting his left on the yoke.

The earlier model Gatling guns had cartridges fed to them by means of feed vases, or by a drum, but recently a new method for supplying the cartridges to the gun has been devised, which is positive and certain in its action. In the old methods of supplying ammunition to the gun it was possible for the cartridges to jam in feeding down from the feed vases into the carrier or receiver, but in this newly-improved feed, the mechanism never loses control of the cartridges from the time they leave the feed machine until they enter the



formerly used. It consists of fewer pieces, and is simpler than the screw and oscillator. With it the gunner has better and more instant control of his piece. According to a description in the *Scientific American* of recent date, the gun being well balanced on the fixture, the gunner controls the movement of the piece with his left hand, using his right to turn the crank. The gun rests with its trunnions in the trunnion boxes (a) which are supported by the swivel (A). The caps (a') of these trunnion boxes are held by an improved device (b), which prevents the accidental opening of the boxes, as in other styles, with keys which may fall out. The lower part of the swivel (A) fits the bed plate of gun carriage, tripod, etc., so that the gun and swivel can be quickly changed from carriage to tripod, or to the gunwale of a ship, or elsewhere, and be held firmly in place by the binder (B). To the lower part of the swivel (A) is pivoted the fork lever (L), which extends under the rear of the breech of the gun, being united with the gun by the sliding box (D), which is held between two lugs on the lower side of the breech by the pivot bolt (d). This box fits on the lever (L), so as to slide back when lever and breech of gun are raised, and forward when they are lowered. Under the lower side of the lever (L) there is a key or wedge (F), which is tapered so that

E, loosens the box, D. The breech can be raised 30° and lowered 15°, total 45°. By removing the hand at any desired point the spring fastens the gun, or the handle can be pressed down. For more absolute security when at target shooting, or when a certain aim must be retained, the screw, G, is fastened. Both binder, B, and screw, G, are used to secure the gun when travelling on the carriage. By means of this fixture a man may follow moving objects with an accurate fire, or also shoot from the deck or tops of a vessel when rocking at sea. The elevating and ranging lever, shown on the guns in the engraving No. 4, is made after the model of 1870. The gun rests in the swivel in the same manner as in Figs. 2 and 3, and the same binder is employed. The lever is a plain one, on which slides a box fastened by a pivot bolt to the breech of the gun. Against the side of the lever in slide or box a friction shoe is fitted, which is held in its position in the box by a hook on each end. On the rear end of the lever there is a tapering handle, on which fits the socket of a yoke, which may be easily put in place or removed, and it is fastened by a taper pin. A leather strap which passes under the socket of the yoke is slung over the shoulders of the operator, allowing him to raise or lower the gun, and as his body fits into the yoke any desired

chamber, are loaded, fired, and the empty cases extracted. With this new feed it is impossible for the gun to fail in its operation, even when it is worked by men unacquainted with its use. This new improvement not only greatly increases the rapidity and certainty of fire, but enables the gun to be fired at the rate of over 1,200 per minute, and at all degrees of elevation or depression, which is something no other machine gun can do. By firing the gun at proper elevations, ascertained by means of a quadrant, the bullets discharged from it can be made to fall upon men behind breastworks or entrenchments at all distances from 200 to 3,500 yards from the gun. The "high angle," or "mortar" fire, adds greatly to the effectiveness of the gun, and will, no doubt, prove of inestimable value in future warfare. Experiments have proved that musket-size balls, fired from a Gatling gun at high angles, strike the ground with sufficient force to penetrate from two to three inches of timber. About 1,200 shots per minute can be fired from the gun, raining down a hail-storm of bullets on the heads of men behind entrenchments, thus making such positions in a short space of time untenable. Open breastworks, or uncovered entrenchments would furnish little or no protection to troops against the fire of this formidable weapon.

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(1) Interior View of the Premises at No. 73 King Street East.

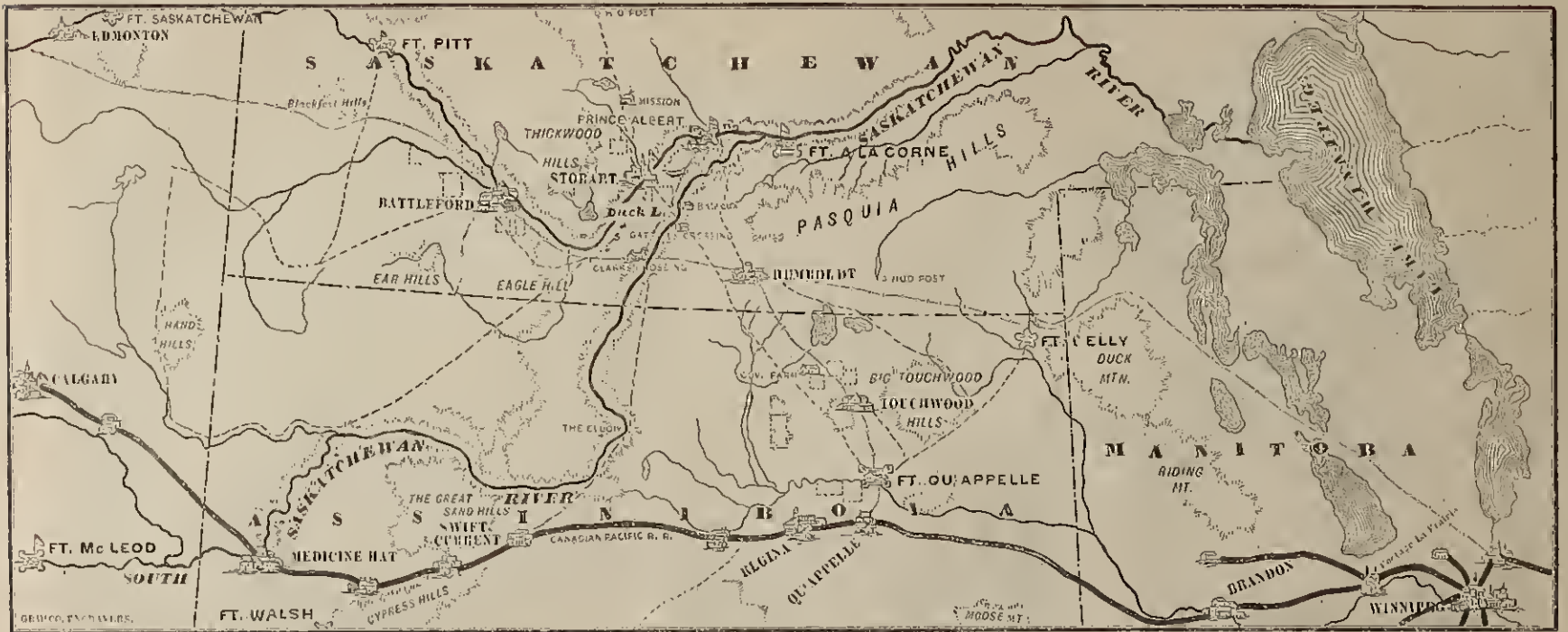
TORONTO LADIES RECEIVING AND PACKING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS AT THE FRONT.

(2) Typical Sketches. (3) Exterior View of the Premises at No. 73 King Street East.









MAP OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The sketch map printed above will enable our readers to locate the various points which have been constantly mentioned in the newspapers during the past few weeks. Gen. Middleton's column is now on the east bank of the south branch of the Saskatchewan, moving from Clark's Crossing to Batoche, where the enemy is reported to be intrenched in force. It is from that point we may expect to hear of hard fighting within a very few hours. Humboldt is hardly so pretentious a place as the map would appear to indicate. Its importance is chiefly owing to its situation as a telegraph centre. Col. Otter's brigade, which left the railway at Swift Current, is still at Battleford, the relief of which formed one of the illustrations in our last number. North-west of Battleford, Fort Pitt, will be

readily found. This place is at present the centre of the operations of the hostile savages controlled or influenced by Big Bear. Further to the west Edmonton is situated, and General Strange's column having now penetrated to this point, we may fairly hope to have news very shortly that, by his co-operation with Colonel Otter, the marauding Indians have been caught

between two fires and severely punished. There is after all nothing like a war or a rebellion to create a live interest in geography; and we venture to predict that not only the troops who have traversed the North-West Territories on the present arduous service, but their friends who have remained at home, have by this time attained an altogether enlarged conception of "the land we live in."

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THE 7TH BATTALION (FUSILIERS), OF LONDON, ENTERTAINED AT PORT ARTHUR.  
(Based on a Photograph.)



THE OTTAWA SHARPSHOOTERS (G.G.F.G.) AT WINNIPEG.  
(From a Photograph.)



OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

SOLEMN SCENE AFTER THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

THE impressive scene which our front page represents will bring home to the conception of all whose eyes rest upon it the serious business upon which the volunteers are now engaged. It has been the practice of a certain section of the press for two or three years past to ridicule the occasional turn out of the troops as guards of honour, and to speak slightly of the "fuss and feathers" which such ceremonies appear to the ultra-democratic mind to be. It is not quite clear, however, why Canadian militiamen should be ridiculed on these occasions, when nothing is said in disparagement of precisely similar parades in connection with the inauguration of the President of the United States, or on the occasion of the opening of either of the State Legislatures among our neighbours; and it should be remembered that every opportunity which brings the volunteers together—no matter what its particular purpose—serves as a part of the very inconsiderable training which circumstances permit them to enjoy. They have now, at any rate, shown what they are capable of upon active service, and their work is not yet completed. The first thing that had to be done after the engagement at Fish Creek was to care for the wounded, and the second was to bury the dead. Troops in presence of the enemy must necessarily fulfil this last sad duty promptly; yet among British soldiers the solemn rites are never omitted or perfunctorily performed, except when circumstances render undue haste inevitable. The gallant soldier and Christian gentleman at the head of the Canadian field force personally conducted the burial service in respect of the brave men who fell at Fish Creek. The deceased being privates in rank the escort which formed the firing party was composed of thirteen rank and file under the command of a sergeant, and was furnished by C Company (Infantry School), the band of the 90th Battalion (Winnipeg) Rifles supplying solemn music. As may well be supposed, all who attended the obsequies of the comrades who have been the first of this brigade to fall by the bullets of the enemy were deeply impressed by the ceremony, and are now more firmly resolved than ever to do their best to bring Riel and his fellow-rebels to condign punishment.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIGHT AT DUCK LAKE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the length of time that has elapsed since the first blood was shed in this unprovoked rebellion, it is a singular fact that no satisfactory account of the details of the fight between the Mounted Police and civil volunteers under Major Crozier, and the rebels under Gabriel Dumont, has yet been published, and Sir John Macdonald stated in Parliament on Monday that no official report of the circumstances had yet reached the Government. We are indebted to Constable George F. Guernsey, N.W.M.P., of Humboldt, for the sketch showing the commencement of the fight upon which our illustration is founded. He informs us that the details were furnished him by an eye-witness of the *scuffle*. Most of the men on our side who fell in this encounter were shot down from the log cabin shown in the picture. So soon as the trouble began, the Mounted Police—according to the standing orders to be observed in such cases—took cover behind their sleighs, the horses of which were unhitched and withdrawn to the rear. Some of the civilians from Prince Albert, when they first saw the rebels, rushed forward without seeking concealment, and were shot down like dogs, the enemy, however, being well under cover.

ADVANCED GUARD OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS PASSING HUMBOLDT.

This picture was also sent us by Constable Guernsey, and represents two files under the immediate command of a sergeant, marching by the telegraph station. When troops are on a long journey they are permitted to "march at ease," and are at liberty to converse, smoke, and carry their rifles in any way they please. Should occasion arise, however, for any special movement to be performed, the bugle sounds "attention," when silence at once prevails in the ranks, pipes are put out, and the men assume the normal marching position of troops trained (as are the Canadian militia) in the short Snider rifle drill, by bringing their arms to the "trail," that is, carrying them horizontally in the right hand. When the occasion that required them to be brought to attention no longer exists, the order is passed from company to

company to again "march at ease," and each man takes it easy accordingly, all, however, preserving the step.

MEN OF C COMPANY (INFANTRY SCHOOL) RETURNING FROM A RABBIT HUNT.

GENERAL MIDDLETON, it will be remembered, halted his troops for a day on reaching Humboldt, and the soldiers took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy themselves. Most of them went rabbit-hunting, as bunnies were plentiful in the locality. C Company, it appears, had the best hunters among them, as they returned triumphant to camp, carrying sixteen couple of rabbits, all killed with pistols or sticks. Constable Guernsey is, doubtless, the mounted policeman in the background, who stands admiring the prowess of the regulars, as demonstrated by their full bags.

THE 5TH BATTALION (FUSILIERS), ENTERTAINED AT PORT ARTHUR.

WE fancy many of our readers will be surprised at the existence of such a store in Prince Arthur, so young a town, as that exhibited in our picture; but we beg to assure them that it is a true representation of the interior of the Bazaar, of which Mr. J. L. Meikle is the proprietor. This gentleman has proved himself one of the best of the many good friends the Ontario and Quebec troops have found en route to the front. With unparalleled generosity, he has met every corps that passed through, and distributed gratis among them over 1,500 of the latest newspapers, magazines, and books. On the occasion to which our illustration refers, Mr. Meikle availed himself of the presence of the 5th Battalion, to devise an entertainment that would prove a welcome diversion to the gallant Londoners after the fatigues and privations experienced in crossing the "gaps." He invited all who wished to visit his store, and placed the pianos, organs, music-boxes, and other instruments in his stock at their disposal. The men sang and played to their great enjoyment, over 200 of them being in the room at one time. Song, instrumental solo, and chorus followed each other in quick succession, and every one seemed the better for the impromptu concert indulged in.

THE OTTAWA SHARPSHOOTERS AT WINNIPEG.

CAPTAIN TODD's company of sharpshooters, composed of men who volunteered out of the Governor-General's Foot Guards for service at the front, were photographed on the platform of the C. P. R. passenger station at Winnipeg. It is to be hoped that our artist has reproduced the picture with sufficient fidelity to enable each Ottawa belle who may happen to be specially interested to identify her *cher ami* among the stalwart, well-set-up soldiers that the company comprises.

THE FIRST EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF EDMONTON ATTACKED BY REBELS.

THE difficulty of taking supplies through to General Middleton by the South Saskatchewan was well understood before the experiment was tried by the Northcote, which has resulted in such vexatious delay. The *Globe's* correspondent at Swift Current wrote as follows on April 12th:

Some men whom I have conversed with and who have a thorough acquaintance with the country believe the trail would be a much safer course than the boats. The banks of the river are in many places very high and precipitous, and a force of riflemen stationed on the heights could do terrible execution on the boats below. Of course these boats could be barricaded with bales of hay, for instance, which would form an excellent resisting force to bullets, but it is questionable if such a barricade could be made anything like a perfect protection.

A week later, the correspondent of the *Mail* at the same point, telegraphed the following:

Apart from the shallows in the river, which at this season of the year, when the water is falling, are particularly troublesome, there are dense woods with high dish-shaped banks along the river all the way from the Elbow or a little below, at Moose Ferry, to Clarke's. These woods are no doubt full of breeds. It will be remembered that when Col. Herlihy started from Medicine Hat three weeks ago for Battleford with a police detachment he had to return. It now turns out that the breeds fired upon the boat from the banks. The boat was banked with bales of hay and flour sacks, but the bullets rattled upon the boiler and machinery on the deck, and, glancing off, wounded some horses.

With the aid of photographs of the banks of the Saskatchewan, and personal descriptions furnished, our artist has been able to faithfully depict this brush between the police and the rebels which took place at

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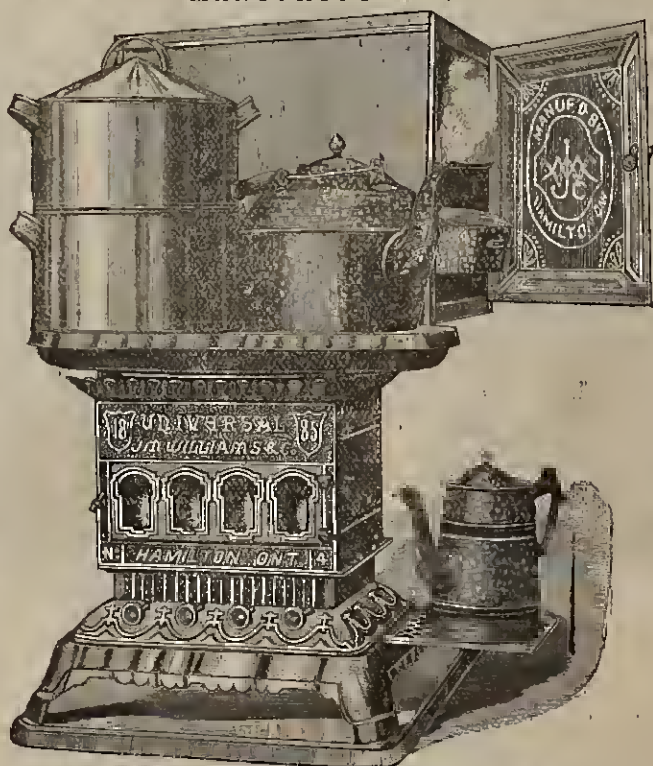
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a bend of the stream. In view of the unknown strength of the enemy, and of possible obstructions placed in the way of the steamer's progress, Col. Herchmer probably adopted the wisest course under the circumstances in abandoning the intention to proceed to Battleford by water instead of by rail.

#### 73 KING STREET EAST—SCENES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE.

Our supplement this week is devoted to representations of a subject which will have the liveliest interest for the gallant members of the Toronto corps and York Rangers who are now at the front. They tell their own tale in exhibiting the patriotic zeal displayed by the ladies here in catering for those who are serving their country so far from home. The numerous members of the fair sex who took an active part on this occasion were efficiently organized, with the following officers, viz.: Mrs. Gnanther, president; Mrs. Edward Blake, treasurer; and Mrs. J. G. Scott, secretary, who performed their somewhat arduous duties with businesslike efficiency and alacrity. The subscriptions to the Volunteers' Supply Fund now aggregate nearly \$2,000, while the contributions in kind for general distribution, as well as the dainties and comforts packed and forwarded for the benefit of individual soldiers, were so numerous that we cannot find space for even a partial list. We regret that we are not in a position to publish portraits of the ladies who most actively participated; but, as our representative met with discouragement in his application for the photographs of the officers, who seemed to think it would be unjust to other ladies if they were personally given a special prominence which they did not desire where all worked so well, that part of our enterprise it was considered wise to abandon. If then our artist should have failed to do full justice to the personal charms of individuals, or is at all astray as to the current fashions, we trust that the above explanation will be accepted as a reasonable excuse.

The two cars loaded with 600 packages of necessities and luxuries for our boys at the front, left last week. The consignment to the Queen's Own Rifles was accompanied by Lieut. Blake, of the Q. O. R., who will join his corps on arriving at their quarters, and the goods for the Grenadiers were under the charge of Sergt. Mowat, who will also join his battalion. Messrs. Scott & Wainwright insured the goods for \$5,000 against loss while they were waiting shipment in Toronto; and Messrs. Henry & Co. and Shedden & Co. carted the goods free of charge to the freight sheds. The railway companies gave free transportation.

The Winnipeg Times says:—"An immense quantity of mail matter passes through the post-office here for the troops at the front. The mail for the force advancing on Batoche's Crossing leaves Qu'Appelle twice a week, and that for the troops at other points is sent on without delay. The quantity handled may be imagined when it is known that all the leading newspapers of the Dominion gratuitously furnish each soldier with a paper; letters, coming as they do from all sections, are numbered by the thousands, and the mail clerk becomes appalled as he contemplates the huge bundles, which require hours of labor to sort. Major-Gen. Middleton receives by far the largest correspondence of any officer in the field, owing to the many communications which he gets from the Government. The Queen's Own evidently have left many valued friends behind, as the bulk of the letters which go to Swift Current are for members of that organization. As a mail clerk remarked to a reporter, it would seem that every member of Col. Otter's crack corps had at least four lady correspondents in different parts of the Dominion."

The Regina Leader says:—"Four car loads of horses and three car-loads of waggons passed through Regina on their way from Fargo to Swift Current for the transport service of the North-West field force. We understand these teams have been contracted for at a considerably less rate than that at which our local teamsters were engaged at the commencement of the expedition."

This correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says the Tenth Royals of Toronto are the nearest approach in point of steadiness and physique to a British regiment which we have in the field. They have already received the epithet of "the bull dogs," and they certainly are a class of men that would lend great strength to any force.

#### Population of Prince Albert District.

THE district of Prince Albert, the relief of which is the prime object of Gen. Middleton's expedition, according to the census of that year, a total population of 3,236, divided into 667 families. Of this number 528 are given as of English origin, 825 French, 1,075 Indians, 141 Irish, 6 Scandinavian, and 651 Scotch. The table showing the birth-places of the population indicates that 46 were born in England, 25 in Ireland, 51 Scotland, 2 Prince Edward Island, 4 Nova Scotia, 1 New Brunswick, 23 Quebec, 274 Ontario, 924 Manitoba, 1 British Columbia, 1,813 North-West Territories, 59 United States, and the remainder in foreign countries. Their religious inclinations are given as follows: Church of England, 903; Roman Catholic, 899; Presbyterian, 363; Methodist, 106; other Protestant denominations, 42; no religion, 924. While there has been some influx of settlers since the census was taken, there has also been some removals, and it is, therefore, not probable that the total number of residents in the district has been increased to any great extent.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED

## WAR NEWS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Grip Printing & Pub. Co., Toronto.

Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-West Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

Number 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 26th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 25th; The Port at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 25th; Fort Carlton; Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet; Pie-a-pot, Chief of the Crees; Cree Indians. Also a two-page supplement showing the departure of the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals for the North-West, March 30th.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Tape and Rebel Half-breed; Port Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the front. Also a two-page supplement showing the departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 15th Battalion (French Canadian) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:—

"A" Battery in the Tourwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mathew of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canadian Cartoonist, J. W. Longough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of Wild Cat's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gallies; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Read the Battle Orders in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Oulmet, Lieut. Murray, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:—

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Rebel of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Port Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 7.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



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Correspondence intended for publication should  
be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the  
true name and address of the writer—not neces-  
sarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good  
faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
"Editor of the Illustrated War News, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed  
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,  
Toronto."

TORONTO, MAY 16TH, 1885.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

IN order that persons residing in coun-  
try districts where no newsdealer is estab-  
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**THE SITUATION AT THE  
FRONT.**

THE operations of General Middleton  
at Batoche culminated on Monday, after  
three days of desultory artillery and rifle  
practice, in a gallant charge of the Royal  
Grenadiers, by which the position was  
carried at the point of the bayonet—a  
result in the highest degree creditable to  
the General commanding and to the brave  
men whom he commanded. At time of  
writing, it was still uncertain whether the  
intended co-operation of the steamers and  
Colonel Irvine's police would accomplish  
the important object of cutting off the  
retreat of Kiel and his co-rebels, whom, it  
is to be hoped, will be very soon placed  
beyond power to do further mischief.

The above important news dwarfs in  
interest anything that has come to hand  
from other quarters, but it is satisfactory  
to know that Gen. Strange has already  
started with the 65th Battalion and the  
detachment of the Mounted Police to settle  
accounts with the ruffianly Big Bear.

Colonel Otter still "holds the fort" at  
Battleford, where he doubtless awaits  
orders from General Middleton as to his  
next proceeding.

All things considered, the campaign is  
progressing favorably. Through the rifts  
in the clouds blue sky may now be dis-  
cerned, and relatives and friends of the  
gallant soldiers at the front may feel justi-  
fied in looking forward to the time "when  
Johnny comes marching home again."

Toronto, May 13th, 4 p.m.

**A NEW DEPARTURE.**


THE exceedingly cordial support which  
the publishers have met with, in their en-  
deavor to make the ILLUSTRATED WAR  
NEWS worthy of the temporary purpose  
which it was originally intended to serve,  
has satisfied them that such a demand  
exists in Canada for an illustrated weekly  
paper as will justify them in continuing  
their undertaking on a more permanent  
basis. With a view, then, to the perpetua-  
tion of their effort, it has been deemed ex-  
pedient to adopt the more comprehensive  
appellation of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL,  
but the former title of the ILLUSTRATED  
WAR NEWS will likewise be retained for  
the present, while the unsettled state  
of the North-West makes the designation  
still appropriate. As opportunity offers,  
the scope of the artistic and literary  
subjects embraced by the publication  
will be gradually extended and enlarged,  
while every endeavor will be made to  
maintain a high standard of excellence  
in every department.

Our illustrations next week will be of  
exceptional interest, and will include  
pictures from sketches by our special  
artist with General Middleton's force and  
our artist at Qu'Appelle, together with  
representations, based on sketches and  
photographs (already received), of the  
funeral of the members of the 90th Batt.,  
at Winnipeg. The field artillery in  
action will appear, occupying a whole page  
view, and an example will be given of a  
North-West zereba, while a "look-out on  
the trail," from Colonel O'Brien's com-  
mand, will be the frontispiece. Various  
portraits of great general interest are  
now in the hands of our artists, and also  
sketches showing the departure of the  
Montreal Garrison Artillery, and a church  
parade of that corps, prior to their leaving  
for the front.

**GOD DEFEND THE RIGHT!**

"THrice armed is he who has his quar-  
rel just," and nothing tends so much to  
nerve a nation obliged to take up arms as  
a consciousness of having right on its side.  
Making due allowance for the mission of  
our political contemporaries, we submit  
that the present is no time for "pot and  
kettle" accusations as to responsibility for  
the national calamity of this rebellion.  
There will be ample time, after the era of  
murder and rapine now inaugurated has  
been brought to a termination, to investi-  
gate and discuss the origin of the trouble.  
We believe it will be found that the  
Queen's Government in Canada (whether  
Grit or Tory) stands fairly clear of respon-  
sibility for this strife, and that all reason-  
able steps have been taken to do justice to  
the half-breeds and exercise generosity to  
the Indians. It was Lieutenant-Governor  
Laird who first suggested that the alleged  
grievances of the former should be enquir-  
ed into, and doubtless Mr. Mackenzie's  
Government would have attended to the  
matter had they remained in power. The  
present Government have done much to-  
wards satisfying all reasonable demands.


THE Dominion Lands Act of 1879 gave  
authority for the carrying out of the policy  
decided on, and in due course Mr. Pearce,  
an officer of the Government, visited Prince  
Albert and investigated the claims that  
had been made. How much truth there  
is in the statement that the rebellion has  
arisen because the half-breeds found delay  
in obtaining titles for their lands may be  
gathered from the fact that, though more  
than 100 claims were passed by Mr. Pearce  
last summer, only two claimants (one of  
whom was Gabriel Dumont) thought pro-  
per, before December 31, to apply for the  
formal entry by which their patents might  
be obtained. Again, it is not generally




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known that the Order-in-Council authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the residuum of the claims was passed last January, and that Riel, who had been watching for his opportunity of mischief for some time, so soon as this fact was promulgated at Prince Albert by the Lieut.-Governor, resolved to precipitate the intended rising, knowing full well that not the ghost of a pretext for discontent would remain after the commission had performed its work. Apart from the remote causes of the rebellion, which many persons will continue to believe were of a political nature, Canadians will find much satisfaction in the knowledge that it was the rebels, against whom the Dominion is now exerting its strength, who committed the first overt act of violence. Though it seems that no report from Col. Irvine, Commissioner of the Mounted Police, has yet reached the Government, and only a very imperfect report from Superintendent Crozier, the admirably graphic letter of Mr. Alex. Stewart, one of the special constables who accompanied Crozier's force as a scout, which has appeared in the *Winnipeg Sun*, renders clear what was previously involved in considerable uncertainty.

Mr. STEWART tells us that on the 19th of March, Riel started his second rebellion by raiding Walters & Baker's store at Duck Lake—an act of robbery, which was duly reported to Crozier, the nearest officer of the law. Crozier set out with a detachment of Mounted Police—preservers of law and order—to investigate this outrage, as was his duty, and he came upon a number of French half-breeds and Indians unlawfully assembled with arms in their hands. In a colloquy that followed between three Indians sent to meet Crozier and his interpreter, an attempt was made to disarm the latter by violence. Crozier threw his assailant down in the snow, and McKay dropped the rebel who attacked him with a revolver shot, scared off the other, and then killed in his own self-defence the ruffian who first assaulted Crozier. Firing had ere this been commenced by the other rebels, and then Crozier called on his men to use their arms also.

Now it is a crime for a soldier or policeman upon important duty to allow himself to be disarmed, and, morally and legally considered, Crozier and McKay did what brave and conscientious men should have done under the circumstances. It will thus be seen that Riel, and not either of the political parties, is responsible for the bloodshed, pecuniary cost, and hindrance to settlement which this rebellion occasions; and therefore the country should, as a unit, support the authorities in putting it down with stern determination and insist upon the ringleaders being dealt with as ordinary malefactors and not as political offenders.

### THE HEROIC AGE NOT YET PAST!

One cannot read the modest and obviously truthful narrative of Mr. Alexander Stewart, referred to elsewhere, without one's pulse beating quicker and one's soul kindling with enthusiasm as the story is told of the gallant conduct of those who fell in the fight at Duck Lake.

"Wm. Napier's last words were, 'Tell my mother I died like a man.' William Baker's last words were, 'I am shot. God have mercy on my soul.' Captain Morton said, when one of the volunteers (Billy Harlan) lifted him up, 'You can't do anything for me. I am shot through the heart. Take care of my wife and family, and tell them I died like a man on the battle-field.' None of the others spoke except Elliott, the policeman; he said, 'Fight on, boys; don't let them beat us.'"

Now this is not an extract from the sensational report of an imaginative reporter, but the simple account of events related to his parents by a youth of whom Canada may well feel proud, and whose own connection with the affair is told with the greatest simplicity:—

"Joe McKay arrived here (Prince Albert) at 4 a.m. (20th March) and at 8 a.m. there was a meeting held and Moffat read the despatch to the citizens, and after a few speeches from some of the citizens, eighty men were sworn in to go to Carleton. I volunteered to go, but John Stewart wouldn't hear of it at all, and had my name scratched off the list. He wanted me to stay and attend to the business, but I didn't attend to business very long, as next morning I was sent off as a scout."

The experiences of young Stewart as a scout in this affair read like a romance in the plainest unvarnished prose. The bold lad was the first man to desert the rebels, and gave the alarm, "Enemy here!" which enabled Crozier to put his men in a position of defence behind their sleighs. Of course the adventurous scout must later on manage to get hit by a rebel ball, but happily he lives for Canada to claim his services another day. Fortunately, she has lots of gallant sons like him, for the *Globe's* correspondent at Humboldt tells us that, when Col. Denison called for a volunteer to carry an important despatch to the General at Batoche, every man in the Body Guard stepped forward as candidates for the dangerous service.

We have not so far met with any confirmation of the statement reproduced in the *Mail* from the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* that the troops who were engaged in the Fish Creek fight failed to respond to Gen. Middleton's call for them to terminate the affair by a bayonet charge. On the contrary, testimony has appeared from various quarters which tends to establish the fact that the Royal Grenadiers, who only arrived on the ground quite late in the day, volunteered to close the action by storming the enemy's rifle pits, but the General, in the exercise of a wise discretion, forbade a movement which his experience decided would involve a sacrifice inadequate to the result capable of being accomplished.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

#### A BRAVE SCOUT'S UNTIMELY END.

The incident represented in our frontispiece occurred on the 7th inst., after Col. Otter's engagement with Poundmaker's braves. It is narrated by the correspondent of the *Mail*, as follows:—

"Ross, with three scouts, has just returned from thirty miles up the river. When opposite Poundmaker's reserve they were seen by the Indians from Poundmaker's camp. Thirty half-breeds and Indians started in pursuit and swam their horses across the Battle River. The scouts discovered the pursuing enemy and retreated at full speed, the Indians firing from their horses. After going half a mile, Baptiste Lafontaine, one of our scouts, was wounded, and fell from his horse. He called his companions back, but they dared not return. When last seen, Lafontaine had his rifle in his hand as though determined to die fighting. The moment he fell some Indians surrounded him, giving up the pursuit to others."

Without knowing precisely the relative strength of the scouts and their pursuers, it would be unjust to pronounce an unfavorable opinion of the conduct of Lafontaine's comrades, who saved their own scalps by leaving him single-handed, wounded as he was, to defend his life against overwhelming numbers. May be, the odds were too great for any possibility of saving him to have existed, even if the other scouts had endeavored to cover his retreat. Still, it is by taking just such desperate chances that the coveted decoration of the Victoria Cross has been won by brave men. It is to be hoped that the gallant French half-breed did not fall alive into the hands of the rebels, who might regard him as a traitor to the cause of his compatriots; and we can but hope that he died a soldier's death, rifle in hand, with his face to the foe.

"Sharp be the blade  
And sure the blow,  
And short the pang to undergo!"

#### CAMP OF THE 7TH BATTALION (FUSILIERS).

The gallant 7th Battalion, of London, had a few days' rest in camp at Winnipeg after the toil and fatigue of the journey thither, and the local papers are unanimous in praise of the soldierly bearing and excellent conduct of the men of this corps while sojourning at the capital of Manitoba, where the photograph reproduced in this issue was taken. A

### WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the *Mail (Can.)* Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of a vegetable parasite in the internal lining membrane of the nose. The parasite is the simplest living form known that lives upon organs, and is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are:—Morbidity of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinant in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils, and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to cure this distressing disease by the use of inhalants, medicated vapors and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should without delay, communicate with the business managers,

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1



2



SCENES WITH THE NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. W. CURZON, WITH GEN. MIDDLETON'S COMMAND.

(1) Bringing in the first three prisoners, members of White Cap's Band. (2) View of Clarke's Crossing, shewing Telegraph Station; Ferry, and site of proposed redoubt.













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PORTRAITS OF INTEREST (REPRODUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS).

(1) Mrs. T. Charles Watson, who has commenced a series of dramatic readings in aid of local patriotic funds; (2) Major T. C. Watson (late of H. M. service), commanding the troops raised at Yorkton, Assiniboia; (3) Lt.-Col. the Hon. W. N. Kennedy, of the 90th Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, who died in England, on his way home from Egypt; (4) Corporal Lethbridge, of the 90th Batt. (late of the Dufferin Rifles, Brantford), seriously wounded at Fish Creek; (5) Col.-Sergt. Cooper, of B Company, Q.O.R., wounded in the fight on Poundmaker's Reserve; (6) Capt. Herbert Swinford, Quartermaster of the 90th Batt., supply officer at Fort Qu'Appelle.



CAMP OF THE 7TH BATTALION (FUSILIERS) AT WINNIPEG.  
(From a Photograph.)



moment seems to have been chosen when all hands were busy cleaning up their arms and accoutrements. Having since been ordered to the front, the 7th may yet be in time to participate in the dangers and honors of the campaign. We believe that exception has been taken by some of our readers in London to the illustration of the battalion at Port Arthur which appeared in our pages last week, on the ground that the men were represented as wearing the proper forage cap of a fusilier instead of the glengarry which it appears the corps has not discarded since assuming its new appellation. However, if the regulation usage has not been observed in London, we can only express our regret that we should have assumed it was, and beg to repudiate the slightest intention of caricaturing one of the finest battalions in the Canadian militia service.

#### THE BATTLE OF CUT KNIFE CREEK.

Though the accounts of this engagement by the different correspondents necessarily vary somewhat in the details, it is agreed by all of them that Otter's gallant three hundred, composing the flying column with which he visited Poundmaker's reserve, very narrowly escaped an ambushade that might have resulted in dire disaster. One of the most concise and intelligent narratives of this affair appeared in the *Montreal Witness*, as follows:

All went well until we reached Cut Knife Creek, about five o'clock in the morning, where there was a gully which we found extremely awkward and difficult to cross. It was full of brushwood, and rocks projected through the banks, making the descent and ascent difficult. We had just got through the most dangerous spot in time, as it proved; for the Mounted Police, who were in advance, had just gained the turf slope which leads up from the west bow of the gully, on the ground where Poundmaker once defeated Cut Knife's Sarcees, and therefore knew the ground well, when they were met by a well-directed fire of the Indians who, it appears, had arrived just too late to take up their position in the gully. One of the Mounted Police fell, and several were wounded here at this time. The Indians charged down upon the Mounted Police, evidently with the intention of yet gaining the gully, but, although nine of their number got within thirty yards of them, they were driven back, and, the guns being brought up to the brow, opened upon them and they retreated across the open ground. With desperate bravery they charged again, firing as they came, and so fierce was their attack that the artillery was forced to retreat, some of the men receiving bad wounds at this time. At noon the trails of the gun carriages were broken down under the hard usage to which they had been subjected, or we would have smashed the enemy much more completely than we had already done. Before the guns were disabled two tepees were destroyed by them and also many Indians. The enemy then succeeded in occupying the gully in considerable numbers and held it stubbornly despite the fire of our galling. The Queen's Own, Ottawa Guards and Battleford Rifles succeeded in chasing them out of the coulee or gully to the right, and the scouts, despite the galling fire to which they were exposed, cleared the trail across the gully in our rear. The trail across the gully was thus re-opened, and the teams with the waggons were enabled to re-cross the creek to the prairie where we intended camping. The troops then withdrew across the creek leisurely and in good order, the rear guard descending with admirable steadiness and as if on parade, with the result of not losing a single man in the operation.

Our artist has chosen to illustrate the engagement at the point where the artillery are wheeling round to regain a position of vantage, the enemy being in the meantime held in check by the Mounted Police, under Superintendent Herchmer, who did splendid service here. The galling, by all accounts, saved the day for our side, as both the field-pieces became disabled. It should be understood that these were not nine-pounder guns of the M.L.R. pattern, such as were taken up by B. Battery, from Kingston, but seven-pounder mountain howitzers that have been in possession of the Mounted Police for a good many years, and were doubtless considerably the worse for wear and their numerous journeys. The limber has shafts for a single horse, and this class of gun, which is mounted on a low carriage, is drawn by two or three horses, harnessed tandem, each having its own mounted driver. The gun shown at the head of the column is the galling. In the background the infantry, consisting of a detachment of the Queen's Own, with the company of Foot Guards and Battleford Rifles, are seen jumping from their wagons, and extending so as to form a fighting line.

#### MAJOR T. CHARLES WATSON,

Who was recently sent to Yorkton, Assiniboia, to organize the settlers of the York Farmers' Colonization Company for local defence, comes of an old military family in

England, and entered the army at the age of seventeen, obtaining his commission as ensign in the 56th Foot, which obtained the soubriquet of "Pompadors." Two years later he went with his regiment to India, where he served many years. On his return from foreign service he was appointed instructor of musketry at Hythe and Ableshot, and holds a first-class certificate. Being so tall (6ft. 2 1/2 in.) he was assigned to the grenadier company of his regiment, for formerly every battalion had a "grenadier" company, composed of the tallest and heaviest men, and a "light" company, composed of the most active and best shots, familiarly designated the "light bobs." These distinctions have, however, long since been abolished. In the 56th, the grenadier company consisted of one hundred men, varying from 6ft. to 6ft. 3 in., in stature—a fine sight on parade. Capt. Watson sold out of the service in 1872, and subsequently filled the important post of adjutant to the Prince of Wales' Rifles, Montreal, for two years. On being selected by the Minister of Militia for special service at Yorkton, he was gazetted to the rank of major. Since his arrival he writes in good health and spirits, having found the settlers a fine hardy body of men, whom it is a satisfaction to command, while he himself has met with general appreciation and hearty co-operation at all hands, and has also gained the warm approval of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P. president of the company, and Mr. Armstrong, managing director.

#### MRS. T. CHARLES WATSON,

Whose portrait graces our pages this week, is the wife of the officer whose career forms the subject of the above sketch. While he is serving the country in the North-West, she is interesting herself in the congenial undertaking of augmenting, by the exercise of her peculiar talents, the local volunteer supply funds. The *Ottawa Citizen* of the 8th inst., says:—

It is a long time since so large and at the same time so fashionable an audience has assembled in the Grand Opera House as that which filled it last evening, on the occasion of the benefit entertainment given by Mrs. T. Charles Watson for the benefit of the North-West Soldiers' Fund. This is not to be wondered at when one considers the well-deserved reputation as an elocutionist of the lady who so patriotically offered her services, and the cause toward the aid of which those services were given. Among those who were present at this unique entertainment were His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Londondown, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. McDougall, the members of the City Council, Lady Macdonald, Lady Macpherson, Lady Melgund, Lady Tilley, Madame Caron, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Clemow, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. C. H. Mackintosh, Madame Tasse, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Perley, and the members of the Ladies' Aid Association. In short, the house was filled with one of the most brilliant audiences that had ever assembled within its walls. The setting of the stage was simply magnificent. Rows of beautiful exotics were placed at the footlights, and the proscenium was appropriately decorated with bunting and trophies composed of bayonets. The stage represented a richly furnished drawing room, furnished and decorated in the most aesthetic manner. Of the entertainment provided by Mrs. Watson it is impossible to speak in too high a manner.

The *Free Press* says:—It is impossible to speak too highly of the merits of Mrs. Watson's entertainment, whose powers as an elocutionist are so widely known and so universally appreciated. Her versatility as a reader and reciter is of the very highest order, and she fairly surpassed herself last evening and won the audience captive by her magnificent elocutionary efforts. The Guards band, under the leadership of Mr. Bonner, contributed in a great measure to the success of the entertainment, their many selections being rendered faultlessly. Mrs. Watson appeared during the first part of the programme in the elegant costume in which she made her debut in Clucking Hill, New York, and afterwards changed it for a magnificent robe made by Worth, the man milliner and dressmaker, of Paris.

We should hardly have ventured to devote so much space to an occurrence which had chief interest for Ottawa, except that, as it is said Mrs. Watson contemplates visiting Toronto and several other cities in continuation of her patriotic efforts, the result of her first step in that direction has more than local significance. The papers of New York, where this lady has resided for two years, speak in the highest terms of her personal attractions and elocutionary talents. The *Tribune* says, "the press of Canada has not over-praised her beauty and her charms. She is a handsome woman, and her natural talents are remarkable." Should she visit Toronto, we venture to promise to all who appreciated the entertainments of Mrs. Scott Siddons an evening of equal and enjoyment.

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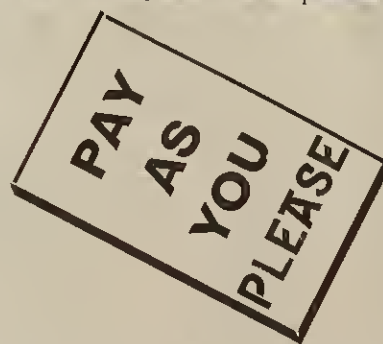
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## CAPT. HERBERT SWINFORD.

AN Englishman by birth, is quartermaster of the 90th Battalion of Rifles. He is the son of Capt. H. H. Swinford, of Guelph, who formerly commanded No. 6 Company, 30th (Wellington) Battalion, of which the subject of our portrait was also a member. Herbert Swinford went to Manitoba with Col. Wolseley, in the Ontario Battalion, and was one of the most popular members of that corps. On returning to civil life, he was not long in attaining a foremost position in the social and business circles of Winnipeg, and soon he became a director and secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company. On the formation of a battalion of rifles in Winnipeg, Col. Kennedy recommended him for appointment to the office of quartermaster with the honorary rank of captain. The exigencies of the public service, however, did not permit of so good a business man accompanying his battalion to the front, and, as commissary officer at Qu'Appelle, Capt. Swinford has been able to enter upon a much wider sphere of usefulness to General Middleton. It may be remembered that, in reply to enquiries, he recently telegraphed advice to the ladies of Toronto as to the kind of articles that should be forwarded for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers.

## BRINGING IN THE FIRST THREE PRISONERS.

THE capture of three of White Cap's tribe by a detachment of Major Boulton's scouts, accompanying Lord Melgund on a reconnaissance, will be fresh in the memory of our readers, as it formed the subject of the frontispiece of No. 4. The present illustration, sent by our special artist, shows how the prisoners were escorted to camp, still carrying the weapons with which, standing back to back, they had at first held their pursuers at bay. It will be remembered that one of them was allowed to return to White Cap, at this time with Riel, with a message from the general. It has never been stated whether he ever came back to camp again.

## VIEW OF CLARKE'S CROSSING.

THE view of this important point, which we publish in the present issue, is from a sketch by Mr. Carzon, taken from the left or west bank of the South Saskatchewan. In the foreground is seen the telegraph station, whence the wire stretches to Prince Albert. On the hill which rises on the right bank of the stream it is proposed to build a redoubt that will afford adequate protection to the depot of supplies established here, as well as to the hospital, telegraph station, and ferry.

## COLOR-SERGT. COOPER, Q. O. R.

THE senior non-commissioned officer of B Company, is a fine, soldierlike specimen of the stuff of which the city militia corps are composed. He took an active part in Col. Otter's fight with Poundmaker's braves, and had the misfortune to get wounded in the thigh. Good men can ill be spared at the present juncture, and Sergt. Cooper will personally find it exceedingly irksome to be confined to hospital while his comrades continue on active service. His many friends in this city will be glad to hear of his being so far convalescent as to warrant his being returned to duty. The picture which we publish is from a photograph by Fraser & Sons.

## THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. KENNEDY, 90TH BATTALION.

THE untimely death of Colonel Kennedy, while on his way home in command of the Manitoba contingent of Canadian volunteers who have been serving in Egypt, was mentioned in our last number, and we now present a portrait reproduced from a woodcut that recently appeared in the *Winnipeg Sun*. Colonel Kennedy was born in Peterboro', and as a mere youth joined the local battalion as a member of the band. He rose, like so many Canadian officers, through the intermediate grades, until he secured a commission. On the break out of the Red River rebellion he obtained a subaltern's commission in the company of the Ontario Battalion commanded by Captain D. H. McMillan. On his services being no longer required with that corps he remained in Winnipeg and raised a local battery of field artillery, of which he was appointed captain, with the brevet rank of major. Two years ago, responding to the wish of the citizens of Winnipeg, he resigned the command of the battery to assume the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 90th Battalion, now doing such good service at the front, which his personal popularity made at once a favorite corps. It is composed chiefly of ex-volunteers from different Ontario battalions, and comprises over ninety men from the Queen's Own. Among the civil and

social offices of distinction held by the deceased officer may be mentioned the following:—Member of the original North-West Council, first Mayor of Winnipeg, Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., President of the Manitoba Rifle Association, and Registrar of Winnipeg. He was an active and zealous member of the Methodist Church, an excellent amateur musician, and possessed of such genial social qualities as endeared him to a numerous circle of public and private friends. In his domestic relations the colonel was exceedingly happy, having a devoted wife and an intelligent and talented family, two of whom were at the front with General Middleton at the time his sad death occurred. His eldest son is a cadet in the Royal Military College. The colonel himself was one of the very few Canadian officers who held first-class certificates of qualification in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry arms of the service.

## CORPORAL LETHBRIDGE, 90TH BATT.

THE portrait of Corporal John E. Lethbridge, of the Winnipeg Rifles, is from a photograph by Park & Co., of Brantford, taken some three or four years ago, before he left that city for Winnipeg, where he has been employed as a book-keeper in the office of Mr. Kilpatrick, a contractor. Like most of the members of the 90th, he had enjoyed the advantage of military training before joining C Company of that corps, commanded by Capt. Wilkes, also of Brantford, having served in the Dufferin Rifles, until June, 1882. He was shot through the breast at the battle of Fish Creek, and at last accounts was not progressing so favorably towards recovery as everyone could wish. He is the son of Mr. J. W. Lethbridge, ticket agent, Brantford, and was first employed by Messrs. Wm. Grant and Joseph Stratford. He is now about 25 years of age. He went to the North-West with a survey party, but afterwards settled in Winnipeg, whither he was followed by his mother, a brother and three sisters.

## "AND NOW FOR BUSINESS!"

IN our two-page supplement with No. 7, Mr. J. W. Bengough has happily typified the position of General Middleton prior to the action of Monday last, which proved to Riel such a "knock-out" as he cannot well recover. The General has now only to continue the exercise of his muscle a little longer in order to accomplish his task of restoring law and order within the borders of Canada. Having gradually felt for the enemy, improved the discipline of his command, and increased his stock of ammunition, the gallant old soldier at last reached the point when he could, without exhibiting rashness, throw off his coat, roll up his sleeves, and proceed to give the rebels such a sound drubbing as they deserved. We predict that the situation will be altogether changed before Middleton puts on his coat again and takes a rest.

## ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THERE are several laughable things connected with this battle, one in particular being the coolness of the general, who, when riding near the artillery, observed the men loading and holding their heads down in fear of bullets. He told them not to be afraid, but to hold up their heads and they wouldn't be struck, as the rebels had been firing at him all day and couldn't hit him. Scarcely had he the words out of his mouth when a ball came from one of them and put a hole right through his hat. Several other such things as this happened, but it would take more time and paper than I have at present to let you know of them.—*Friend Hutch, No. 3 Company, Royal Grenadiers.*

GENERAL MIDDLETON is spoken of as follows by one of the correspondents at the front:—"He is a gallant and most kind-hearted man. The volunteers used to criticize his plans at first (among themselves, I mean), and some of the young chaps talked as though he would be the better of a course of lessons from them. Of late, however, that sort of thing has gone out of fashion. The wisdom of his movements is always made plain in due time, and the men have now implicit confidence in his ability and foresight. He always has a cheery word for the troops, and works like a Trojan from daylight until midnight. Besides directing this brigade he has to direct Otter's and Strang's; to run the transport and commissariat departments between Winnipeg and Swift Current and north; to advise with the Militia Department at Ottawa, and to hear all that has occurred, and to foresee everything that is going to happen."

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Number 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 27th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 28th; The Fort at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive Clothing, etc., Sunday Night, March 28th; Fort Carlton, Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfoot; Pipe-squid, Chief of the Crow; Free Indians. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals for the North-West, March 30th.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Teepee and Rebel Half-breed; Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Car en route to the front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carlton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the front. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 65th Battalion (French Canadians) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:—

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Struck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q. O. R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Fort Manawey; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the 14th March; Trying the Gallies; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Quinn, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:—

Major Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:—

The first expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained at Fort Arthur; The Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) returning from a Rebel Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the front."

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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### THE BATTLE OF CUT KNIFE CREEK.

"The Indians charged down upon the Mounted Police; but, although nine of their number got within thirty yards of them, they were driven back, and, the guns being brought up to the brow, opened on them."—*Correspondence of the Montreal Witness.*



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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VOL. I. No. 8.

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A LOOK-OUT ON THE QU'APPELLE TRAIL

(From a Sketch by Mr. E. W. Morrison.)



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### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

SINCE our last issue went to press, fuller  
information has been received, which  
shows that Gen. Middleton gained a com-  
plete victory at Batoche, and the latest  
accounts say that nine of our men were  
killed and forty-two wounded, the rebel  
loss being estimated at 81 killed and 173  
wounded. The Midland Battalion shared  
with the Royal Grenadiers the honors of  
the bayonet charge. The General is now  
proceeding to the relief of Battleford, and  
to enquire into the cause of Col. Irvine's  
failure to co-operate. The submission of  
the half-breed insurgents is complete and  
satisfactory.

Gen. Strange's expedition from Edmon-  
ton is still on the warpath, but little infor-  
mation arrives from that quarter.

Col. Otter's brigade remains inactive  
until the General has completed his  
present operations. There are various in-  
dications that show the recent injudicious  
attack upon Poundmaker to have been  
without orders. The rebel Indians have  
in consequence become so bold that they  
have effectually cut communications be-  
tween Battleford and Swift Current.

It is to be expected that General  
Middleton will soon proceed to Battleford  
and open a vigorous campaign against the  
hostiles.

TORONTO, May 20th, 4 p.m.

THE next issue of the CANADIAN PIC-  
TORIAL will contain a fresh batch of  
sketches from our special artist with Gen-  
eral Middleton's command, and among the  
subjects of which illustrations will appear  
are the bayonet charge made by the Mid-  
land Battalion at Batoche, the 65th Bat-  
talion at Port Arthur, a whole page de-  
voted to the Dufferin Rifles of Brantford,  
and examples of practical surgical appli-  
ances in the field, together with portraits  
of general interest. It should be under-  
stood, however, that the arrival of fresh  
sketches from the front may necessitate  
the holding over of some of the subjects  
now in hand.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

#### A LOOK-OUT ON THE QU'APPELLE TRAIL.

COL. O'BRIEN'S command, composed chiefly  
of the companies of his own corps, the 35th  
Battalion (Simcoe Foresters), were for some  
time quartered at Fort Qu'Appelle, and to its  
presence is doubtless due the subsidence of  
the hostile attitude at one time assumed by  
the local half-breed population and by the  
Indians on the File Hills reserve in the  
immediate vicinity. No one who reads the  
following translation of a letter sent by the  
crafty Riel to his compatriots in the Qu'Appelle  
Valley, can for a moment doubt the wisdom  
of Gen. Middleton in retaining a sufficient  
force at that point to overawe the disaffected:

"DEAR RELATIVES.—We have the plea-  
sure to let you know that on the 20th last  
month God gave us a victory over the  
Mounted Police. Thirty half-breeds and  
some five or six Cree Indians have met 120  
Mounted Policemen and volunteers. Thanks  
to God, we defeated them.

"Let you, dear friends, be courageous. Do  
what you can, if it is not already done. Take  
the stores, the provisions, and the ammuni-  
tion, and without delay come this way, as  
many of you as possibly can. Send us word.  
(Signed) "LOUIS DAVID RIEL."

(Followed by twelve names, which had  
better be kept secret at present).

"NOTE.—The Mounted Police are making  
preparations for another attack. They are  
gathering themselves into one force, and  
there should be no delay. Come and reinforce  
us. (Signed) L. D. RIEL."

Now, though it is stated from various  
quarters that Riel is certainly mad, there  
must be "considerable method in his mad-  
ness," if his case is to be judged by that letter  
as a symptom. To the tact and forethought  
of Col. McDonald, the Indian agent, who  
secured the above document before it had  
circulated generally among the half-breeds  
and Indians, may be fairly ascribed the credit  
of defeating the evil purposes of the wily  
rebel. Other communications had, however,  
so disturbed the minds of the native popula-  
tion that the sentries of Col. O'Brien's garri-  
son were frequently fired upon after dark,  
and there were many other signs of latent dis-  
affection. Our illustration exhibits a Simcoe  
Forester posted as a look-out on the trail  
from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood. The day is  
fine, the sky is clear, and he avails himself  
of a favorable opportunity to loosen his boot-  
laces and ease his blistered feet, which have  
suffered by frequent marching in boots far  
better adapted to city pavements than to coun-  
try uses. He is evidently calculating whether  
time and circumstances favor his cooling his  
peel extremities in the nearest puddle with-  
out incurring the observation and reproof of  
the sergeant commanding the outpost.

#### DEPARTURE OF THE MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY FOR WINNIPEG.

We furnish our readers with two illus-  
trations from sketches taken on the spot, in  
connection with the departure of the Montreal  
brigade of Garrison Artillery, which has just  
been called out for duty at Winnipeg. The  
first represents the Sunday parade for divine  
service at St. Paul's Church, where a very  
impressive sermon was preached by the Chap-  
lain, the Rev. Thomas Barclay, M.A.

The second furnishes an animated picture  
showing the brigade embarking for Winnipeg  
at the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, near  
Dalluauie Square.

Owing to a wash-out on the Pacific Railway,  
the first order for immediate departure had to  
be cancelled; consequently the men had  
been under constant exercise during the day  
on the Champ de Mars, and in the evening in  
the drill room, which will be of great benefit  
to them hereafter. On the 11th inst., at  
noon, the brigade, about 275 strong, under  
the command of Lt.-Colonel W. R. Oswald,  
took their departure from the Pacific Railway  
Station for Winnipeg. On each side of Notre

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# P. BURNS.



Dame street, along the line of march, the sidewalks were crowded with people to see them pass; the brigade having previously mustered at the Champ de Mars. Several officers, including Lt.-Colonel Worsley, acting D. A. G., Lt.-Colonel A. A. Stevenson, Montreal Field Battery; Lt.-Colonel J. M. Crawford, Victoria Rifles; Lt.-Colonel F. Bond, Prince of Wales' Regiment, and others, rode at the head of the brigade, which was preceded by its own and two other militia bands. As the men turned down the descent from Notre Dame street and curved round to the station in a continuous column, the effect was very striking. On each side of the railway platform the crowd was exceedingly dense, and over the rampart walls, hundreds were gazing down upon them. The steep banks above, wherever a foothold could be obtained, was alive with people, whilst every platform, as well as the tops of the surrounding cars, was occupied by spectators. There were at least 5,000 persons present to see this favorite corps off. As each battery wheeled right about, and passed through the mass of people to the platform on the other side of the cars, which had been kept clear for the men to embark by, hundreds of hands were extended to give a parting shake, and, "Good bye, Tom," "Good bye, Joe," "Good bye, Bill," "God speed you," and other kind wishes could be heard all along the line. In twenty minutes the men were all on board, the engine whistled, the wheels revolved, and amidst the most hearty cheers of well-wishers, the Montreal Garrison Artillery took their departure for Winnipeg.

## COLONEL OSWALD.

Lieut.-Colonel William Robert Oswald, in command of the Garrison Artillery, is Scotch by birth, and is a member of the firm of Oswald Bros., stockbrokers, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. He was in command of No. 1 Battery at Trout River in 1870. After being for a time in the Field Battery of Artillery, he rejoined the Garrison Artillery in June, 1881, and has since held the command. He was in command of the team which competed at Shoeburyness, and won the prize for shifting ordnance, also otherwise distinguishing themselves. Colonel Oswald has been for some time president of the Dominion Artillery Association. In this position last year, the reception of the English Artillery team fell to his lot, and the satisfactory arrangements were mainly owing to his energy. Colonel Oswald is about 40 years of age, and is married to Miss Greenshields. His portrait is re-produced from a photograph by Wm. Notman & Son.

## FUNERAL OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE 90TH BATTALION.

The funeral of Lieut. Charles Swinford and Private A. M. Ferguson, of the 90th Battalion, was a solemn public ceremony in the capital of the Prairie Province. Everybody, from the Lieutenant-Governor down to the newsboys, took part in it, and a correspondent of large experience writes us that "the only funeral I ever saw resembling it was that of the Hon. George Brown, in Toronto." It will be remembered that the corps to which these young men belonged was one of the first to go to the front, and being on the right bank of the Saskatchewan, when General Middleton came up with the rebels at Fish Creek, it bore the brunt of the fighting on that occasion. Swinford was shot through the head, and did not recover consciousness before death relieved him from his sufferings, though he lingered three days. The circumstances attending young Ferguson's death were related to his father, Dr. Ferguson, as follows, by the captain of his company:—

FISH CREEK, April 27, 1885.— \* \* \* \* \*  
Your brave boy fell in the very hottest of the fire at my side. I was just telling him to keep down or he would get shot. I had hardly spoken when he exclaimed, "My God, captain, I am shot," and died instantly. He was shot through the heart, and I am sure felt no pain. I took his rifle and avenged him. I carried his weapon all day, and think some of the vermin felt its weight.  
\* \* \* \* \* C. F. FORREST.

The joint funeral service took place in the First Congregational Church. The draping of the edifice, the Winnipeg Times report says, was under the direction of the ladies of the Relief Committee, assisted by the Masonic fraternity. The folding doors between the Church and the School-room were thrown open, making one vast audience room. A miniature chapel was formed in the school-room by an artistic arrangement of flags and erape. Within this enclosure, side by side, lay the cofined remains of Swinford and Ferguson. The face of Ferguson was exposed to view, and on his breast lay a beautiful

wreath of white roses and geraniums, with a card attached "From Mother," and a similar one from the family of Swinford. On the coffin of each lay wreaths of prairie crocuses, arranged by the ladies of Qu'Appelle, also a wreath of prairie grasses and flowers from the 35th Battalion, besides many bouquets of affection from friends in the city. There were also loose wild flowers that came down with the bodies from Fish Creek, gathered by their comrades on the battle-field. The gallery railing and pillars of the Church were appropriately draped. The pulpit desk was heavily draped in black velvet, in front of which a beautiful wreath of white lilies and a cross of everlasting flowers broke the gloom, and spoke to sorrowing hearts of a brighter and fuller life for those now numbered among the dead. Everything was done that taste and affection could devise to honor the memory of those who lay down their lives in their country's cause. The deep mourning of the Church was in harmony with the feelings of the vast audience, for there were many present who had sons and brothers and husbands at the front.

At 2.30 p.m. the service was held in the church. A hymn was sung, and the Rev. O. Fortin read a form of service and a Scripture lesson from the 15th chapter of Corinthians, commencing at the 20th verse. An address was then delivered by Rev. J. B. Silcox, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Prof. Hart, this concluding the service in the church.

In the peroration of his eloquent address, Mr. Silcox spoke as follows; he said: "The names of Swinford, Ferguson, Wheeler, and others, who fighting fell, will be an inspiration to young men to live noble lives. Such deeds and deaths exalt our conception of human nature and incite us to greater fidelity and duty. We may be called to make still greater sacrifices, and others are ready to fill the thinned ranks. We have begun and must continue. We do not wage this war to glut revenge, but to establish British law and justice over these vast plains. We seek the welfare of those we oppose. Wherever the British flag is unfurled there justice is done to all men. May the God of the armies of Israel go with our soldiers and give them victory, and may peace speedily be restored to our land."

The congregation in the church was very large, crowding the building to its utmost capacity, while very many remained outside. At the close of the service the "Dead March in Saul" was played on the organ by Mr. J. C. Dunster.

The procession was then formed in front of the church, Mr. J. W. H. Wilson acting as marshal by appointment of the Masonic body. It included the clergy of various denominations, officers of the army and militia (in active service and retired), members of national societies, the Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Provincial Government, the Mayor and Corporation, the Fire Brigade, and the Principal and students of Manitoba College. The line of march extended along Hargrave street from the church to Portage avenue, thence along the latter to Main street, and along Main street to St. John's Cathedral cemetery. The band played the "Dead March in Saul;" business was generally closed throughout the city; the public schools were given a half holiday, and flags were flying at half-mast on the Government, Parliament, Court-house and other public buildings; also on the U.S. Consulate, and a number of business houses. The side-walks were lined with people, who accompanied the procession through the principal parts of the city, and the windows and doors of hundreds of houses were filled with spectators. On arriving at the gate of the cemetery the procession was met by the Bishop of Rupert's Land, with Rev. Canons Coombe, Machray, O'Meara, and others of the clergy. His Lordship read the burial service of the Church of England, after which the ceremonies of the Masonic fraternity were performed by the masters and other officers of city lodges. Rev. Canon O'Meara, as chaplain, read a prayer, after which the Master of Prince Rupert's Lodge, Bro. J. T. Cain, read an exhortation, and the impressive Masonic ritual was carried out in respect of Lieutenant Swinford, who belonged to the order.

Lieutenant Charles Swinford's portrait is from a photograph by A. Marshall of Guelph. He was a crack rifle shot, and visited Ottawa last year as a member of the team which represented Manitoba at the annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association. He held the rank of second Lieutenant in "C" company of the 90th, and bid fair to be one of the most useful officers of the corps. On arrival in Manitoba, he was first employed in the freight department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and afterwards in the office of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company.

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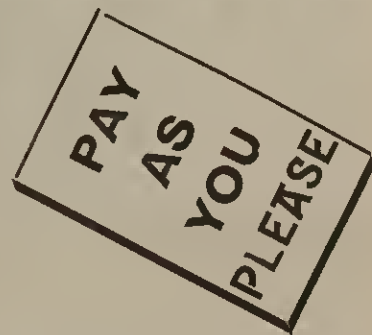
All honor to our Noble Boys who have so bravely offered themselves to their country, prepared to do or die in defence of its integrity, and so in like manner we say, all honor to

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DEPARTURE OF THE MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

(Incidents from Photographs and Sketches furnished by Mr. F. N. Boxer.)

(1) Parade for Divine Service at St. Paul's Church. (2) Lt.-Col. Oswald. (3) The Brigade going on the cars at the Canadian Pacific Railway Station.









(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

INCIDENTS AT THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK, NOTED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

[FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. W. OUDON.]

- (1) The first advance on the enemy's position. (2) The death of Private Ferguson, 90th Batt., the first man shot dead. (3) Capt. Wise, A.D.C., undertaking to avenge the death of his charger, and himself gets shot. (4) Grenadiers taking pot shots at the enemy.





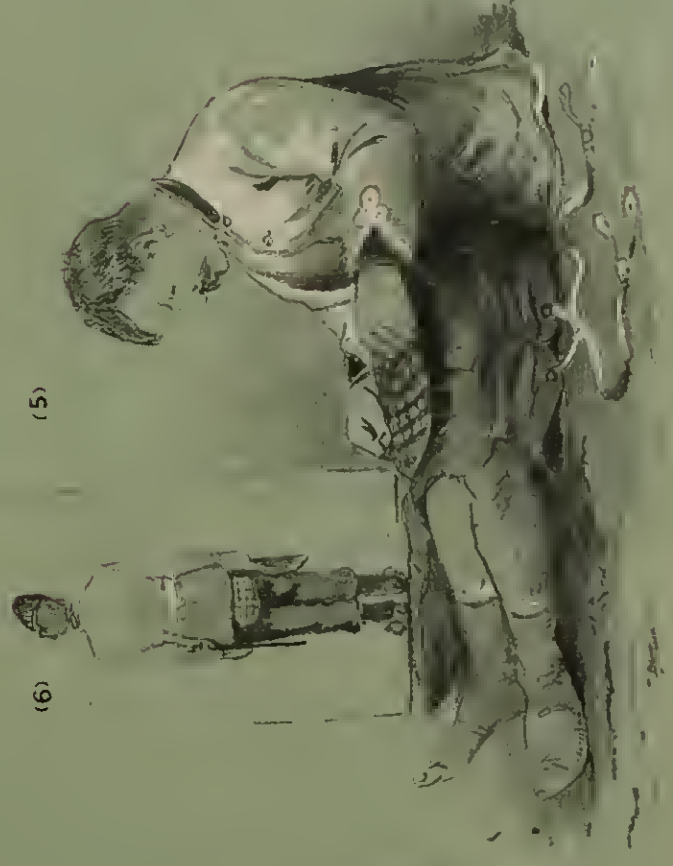
(1)

(2)

(3)



(4)



(6)

(5)



(7)

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS IN THE CAMP OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

[BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. W. GREGG.]

- (1) Reading a Pink Letter. (2) "Four weeks and no shave: five days and only one wash." (3) How our men *needed* bread. (4) Writing home. (5) "Oh, for the girl I left behind me!" (6) On parade; the rear well protected. (7) No Chinaman need apply.









FUNERAL OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE 90TH BATTALION AT WINNIPEO.

(From Photographs, Sketches, and special information supplied by the Rev. J. B. Silcox.)

(1) Portrait of Private Alex. M. Ferguson, the first Volunteer killed in the Battle of Fish Creek. (2) The Bodies awaiting Interment in the School-room. (3) Lieut. Charles Swinford, shot through the head at Fish Creek, who died in the Field Hospital. (4) The Funeral Procession leaving the Congregational Church.



So soon as the death of the subject of this notice became known in Winnipeg, his younger brother Sydney, who formerly belonged to No. 6 company of the 30th (Wellington) Battalion, telegraphed Gen. Middleton an offer of his services, which were promptly accepted. Both the young men were Englishmen by birth, but brought up in Canada. Young Fergusson's portrait is engraved from a photograph of the American Art Gallery, Winnipeg.

#### EXPERIENCES OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

The scenes represented on the page allotted to the above subject are from sketches sent us by our special artist, Mr. F. W. Curzon, and, though they exemplify incidents connected with the participation of a particular corps in the campaign, they are, nevertheless, typical of the experiences of the troops generally, so far as the present expedition is concerned.

#### ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

Each company followed its own baggage waggons, in which the men's knapsacks were carried. In some parts of the journey from Qu'Appelle to Clarke's Crossing, each individual found that the carrying of his rifle, accoutrements, and ammunition was quite burden enough. The waggons were generally drawn by horses, but, as our artist naively remarks, in some cases "the horses were mules."

#### A HALT ON THE WAY.

Whenever the bugle sounded a halt, every one availed himself of the brief opportunity afforded to take a rest and a smoke, while the tired animals would occupy the few minutes available in munching some of last year's naturally cured hay, to be had in the prairie "sloughs" anywhere for the taking.

#### THE TUG OF WAR, ETC.

Here we have a slight sketch in reminiscence of the tugs of war that took place in camp, and citizens of Toronto will learn with satisfaction that in such trials of strength with the 90th Battalion and the teamsters, the Royal Grenadiers proved victorious.

#### PREPARING FOR DINNER

is a routine which interests every hungry volunteer, and, indeed, it is wonderful what appetites are developed by an abundance of active exercise and imbibing the fresh air of the prairie. After an experience of tea and hard tack for breakfast and supper, day after day, only varied as regards the mid-day meal in having tea and hard tack by way of change, it was no small satisfaction when a supply of fresh beef enabled the cooks to produce something more palatable and nourishing for dinner after arrival of the column at Clarke's Crossing.

#### A PARADE ON THE PRAIRIE

was altogether a novelty to many volunteers born and bred in the city. It was something indeed new to find one's self the centre—not of the universe, but of a circle of country bounded by an unbroken horizon; and comrades who had crossed the ocean were at hand to point out the resemblance between such a landscape and the sea view presented from the deck of a steamship in mid-Atlantic, the undulating surface of the one, with its waving dry grass in motion, being not by any means unlike the ground swells often observed on the surface of the other after a storm.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

The sketches by Mr. Curzon have a special interest from the fact of their coming from an eye-witness of the scene described.

The opening of the engagement shows the following troops taking a hand in, viz.: the advance guard of the 90th Batt., under Capt. Clark, who received a severe wound; two guns of A. Battery; and C. Company (Infantry School). Capt. Wise, A.D.C. to General Middleton, is a Kingston cadet, who holds a commission in the army. He had two horses shot under him during the fight, and, thinking that sort of thing was getting monotonous, he took a rifle and went to the brink of the ravine to shoot the man who had killed his last horse. He was, however, himself shot through the ankle immediately afterwards. On this occasion he wore a buckskin shirt, together with a cartridge belt round his waist. The men who were advancing to support him belonged to the 90th Batt. and A. Battery (garrison division), as well as a few of the crack shots of the Royal Grenadiers.

The Royal Grenadiers shown as taking pot shots at an Indian who injudiciously attempted to cross an opening, but failed in his object because he was sent to another climate very suddenly, are Color-Sergeant Curzon, Corporal Judge, and Privates A. Martin and

A. McMillan. The horse which appears on the left was found tied to a tree, and with a ball through its head.

The death of Private Fergusson, alluded to elsewhere, is here faithfully illustrated. The houses that appear in the background were subsequently shelled by A. Battery, and the adjoining haystacks set on fire.

#### DOMESTIC INCIDENTS IN THE CAMP OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

Here again we present illustrations from sketches of actual experience at the front. Each picture tells its own tale well enough, and little comment is required here. What will "the girl I left behind me" have to say to the gruesome visage of the gallant color-sergeant who ruefully inspects his own reflection, and inwardly murmurs, "Why, Johnny, I hardly knew ye!"

#### HOW RIEL CAN BE TRIED FOR HIS CRIMES.

CHAPTER 14 of the Act of 1867-68, entitled "An Act respecting treason and other offences against the Queen's authority," provides in section 2 that if any person, being a citizen or subject of any foreign State or country at peace with her Majesty, is or continues in arms against her Majesty within Canada, or commits any act of hostility therein, or enters Canada with the design or intent to levy war against her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein for which any person would in Canada be liable to suffer death, the Governor-General may order the assembling of a militia general court-martial for the trial of such person under the Militia Act, and upon being found guilty by such court-martial of offending against the provisions of this section, such person shall be sentenced by such court-martial to suffer death or such other punishment as the court awards. Another section provides that every citizen or subject of any foreign State or country who offends against the section above quoted is guilty of felony, and may be prosecuted and tried in any county or district of the province in which such offence was committed, before any court of competent jurisdiction, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such county or district, and upon conviction shall suffer death as a felon.

The North-West Territories Act of 1880, 43 Vic., cap. 25, gives the stipendiary magistrates their jurisdiction. Section 76, after vesting in each stipendiary magistrate of the North-West certain powers such as can be exercised by any one or two justices of the peace, declares that he "shall also have power to hear and determine any charges against any person for any criminal offence alleged to have been committed in the North-West territories, or in the territory eastward of the Rocky mountains wherein the boundary between the province of British Columbia and the North-West territories has not been officially ascertained." Then, after the first four sub-sections of that section making provision for the trial in a summary way, and without the intervention of a jury, of certain offences, such as larceny, embezzlement, etc., within certain limits, by the fifth sub-section it is provided that, in all other criminal cases, the stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, may try any charge against any person or persons for any crime, making it perfectly clear that the language in this sub-section covers the "crime" of treason. Sub-section 10, which makes provision for peremptory challenges, provides that any person arraigned for treason or felony may challenge peremptorily, and without cause, not more than six jurors. Sub-section 8 of this section and section 77 also show very clearly that the jurisdiction of the magistrates there does "extend to capital punishment," or, more strictly speaking (from the qualifications contained in such sub-section and section), such jurisdiction extends to the trial of crime subject to capital punishment. The sub-section provides for the suspension of the execution of the sentence of death until the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council, communicated to the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West, and the section (77) provides for an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, as follows:

(8) When any person is convicted of a capital offence and is sentenced to death, the stipendiary magistrate shall forward to the Minister of Justice the notes of the evidence with his report upon the case, and the execution shall be postponed from time to time by the stipendiary magistrate, if found necessary, until such report is received, and the pleasure of the Governor-General is communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor.

(77) A person convicted of any offence punishable by death, may appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, which

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shall have jurisdiction to confirm the conviction or to order a new trial; and the mode of such appeal, and all particulars relating thereto, shall be determined from time to time by ordinance of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The militia general court-martial referred to in the paragraph dealing with chap. 14, Acts 1867-68, section 2, is to be composed of officers of the militia, no officer of Her Majesty's regular army on full pay being allowed to sit on such court-martial. Presumably, however, the latter when not on full pay in the regular army, can be on the court-martial.

It thus appears that there are two processes by which Riel can be tried: First, by a militia general court-martial, and, second, by the ordinary civil tribunals of the North-West. As an American citizen, he can be tried in the same way as if he were still a subject of Her Majesty in Canada. There is no complication, as will be seen, arising from the fact of his being legally a foreigner. As to these misguided individuals who, being subjects of Her Majesty in Canada, levied war in Canada with Riel, a citizen of a foreign country, the law provides that they may be tried either by militia court-martial or by the civil tribunal, as already mentioned, and the punishment on conviction is death as felons. In short, the tribunal may be a militia general court-martial, composed of militia officers and officers in the regular army not on full pay, or it may be a stipendiary magistrate and one justice of the peace with a jury of six. The trial may be anywhere in the North-West Territories. There is an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba. The sentence that must be passed upon Riel and his associates on conviction is the death sentence. —*Ottawa Correspondence of the Toronto Mail.*

## THE BATTLE OF BATOCHE, AND CAPTURE OF LOUIS RIEL.

### A COMPLETE VICTORY.

#### THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

In the House of Commons, at Ottawa, on the 15th inst., before the orders of the day were called, the Minister of Militia said:— "I desire to read to the house a more lengthy report of the battle at Batoche which I have received from Gen. Middleton, and which will be of interest. It is as follows:—

"FROM BATOCHE, N.W.T., May 12.

"To the Hon. A. P. Caron.—

"Since my last evening despatch to you I have ascertained some particulars of our victory, which was most complete. I have myself counted twelve half-breeds on the field, and we have four wounded half-breeds in hospital and two Sioux. Among the wounded half-breeds is one Amboise Joubin, a councillor, and Joseph Delormes. As far as I can ascertain, Riel and Gabriel Dumont left us soon as they saw us getting well in, but I cannot ascertain for certain which side of the river he is on, but think he must be on this side. The extraordinary skill displayed in making rifle pits at the exact proper points, and the number of them, is very remarkable, and had we advanced rashly or heedlessly I believe we might have been destroyed. As I told you, I reconnoitred my right front with all my mounted men yesterday morning with a view to withdrawing as many of their men from my left attack, which was the key of the position, and on my return to camp forced on my left and then advanced the whole line with a cheer and a dash worthy of the soldiers of any army. The effect was remarkable. The enemy in front of our left was forced back from pit to pit, and those in the strongest pit facing east, who found themselves turned and our men behind them, then commenced a *sauve qui peut*, and they fled, leaving blankets, coats, hats, boots, trousers, and even guns in their pits. The conduct of the troops was beyond praise, the Midland and 10th Regiments vying with each other, well supported by the 90th, and flanked by the mounted portion of the troops. The artillery and Gatling also assisted in the attack with good effect. When all behaved so well it might appear invidious to mention particular names, still there are always some one who, by good luck, are brought before the eye of the commanding officer, and these names I shall submit to you later on. My staff gave me every assistance, and were most energetic and zealous. The medical arrangements, under Brigade Surgeon Orton, were as usual, most excellent and efficiently carried out. I have to regret the death of three officers, as well as two soldiers, but they died nobly and well. I

found no want of ammunition among the enemy, or food, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, and we found large quantities of powder and shot. Nearly the whole of the rebels' families were left, and are encamped close to the river bank. They were terribly frightened, but I have reassured them and protected them. There is a report that Gabriel Dumont is killed, but I do not believe it, though I think it likely he is wounded. One of the killed has been recognized as Donald Ross, one of the Council. Yesterday evening, just as the action was finished, the *Northcote* and *Marquis*, steamers, arrived up, the latter having twenty-five police on board. It appears that the *Northcote* had a hard time of it, as the rebels fired at it very heavily, and though it was well fortified the rebels managed to wound two men slightly. The *Northcote* got on a shoal for a short time, but managed to keep the enemy off and to get off themselves. Finding that owing to the barges alongside they could not go up stream again, they decided to run down to the Hudson Bay Crossing, and get rid of them and return. At the Crossing they found the other steamer and came up together. This morning I sent out a letter addressed to Riel as follows.

"BATOCHE, May 11.

"Mr. Riel, I am ready to receive you and your Council, and to protect you until your case has been decided upon by the Dominion Government.

"(Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON,

"Major-General, Commanding North-West Field Forces."

"I cannot of course be certain, but I am inclined to think the complete smash of the rebels will have pretty well broken the back of the rebellion. At any rate, it will, I trust, have dispelled the idea that half-breeds and Indians can withstand the attack of resolute whites properly led, and will tend to remove the unaccountable scare that seems to have entered into the minds of so many in the North-West as regards the prowess and powers of fighting of the Indians and half-breeds. There is not a sign of the enemy on either side of the river for miles.

"(Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON."

Subsequently, at 2.45 to-day Mr. Caron said:—"I wish to read a telegram received from Gen. Middleton confirming the capture of Riel." The telegram is couched in the following terms.

"CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 15.

"Riel my prisoner.

"FRED. MIDDLETON."

No applause or demonstration of any kind was called forth by the reading of this despatch. [Since the above was in type, despatches published in the daily papers show that Riel surrendered to three of Col. Boulton's scouts, who delivered him unharmed to General Middleton.—Ed.]

The *Canadian Militia Gazette* just launched will, we hope, have a longer and more prosperous career than previous publications that have endeavoured to execute the useful mission now again attempted. The subscription price (only \$1.50 per annum) should not prove an obstacle to a wide-spread support. While we approve, as a general rule, of impersonal journalism, we are inclined to think it is better that the personality of the proprietors or publishers of a new publication should be given to the world. People do not nowadays readily remit subscriptions to any quarter without knowing something definite as to the commercial standing of the other party to the contract. Though Toronto is generally held to be the best point in Canada from which to make literary ventures, Ottawa certainly offers some advantages as the local habitation of a militia organ. The first number of our new contemporary promises well for its future.

### Answers to Correspondents.

JARVIS, Ottawa.—Thanks for the excellent portrait.

J. D. H., Fort McLeod.—Photographs received. Thanks.

J. H. C., Walkerton.—Thanks for the information. We shall not overlook the 32nd.

J. McC., St. Boniface.—Communication received with thanks.

HALL & LOWE, Winnipeg.—Your excellent photographs received. Shall make good use of them, as occasion offers. Have obtained portrait of the D.A.G. from Ottawa.

PATRICK SLAVEN, Nanaimo.—Your letter received and suggestion approved. Can you furnish photograph of the officer in question?

P. M., Toronto.—Thanks for your suggestions. The officers of the Toronto Ladies' Association preferred that their portraits should not appear, for reasons already published. We have sent for the other photographs you mention, and hope to reproduce them soon.

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It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Fort Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trailing the Gallies; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt. Col. Oulmet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish

Creek; The 15th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained at Port Arthur; the Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.G.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of Interest. Also a two-page cartoon (by J. W. Bengough, entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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EXPERIENCES OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS

(FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. W. CURZON, WITH GENERAL MIDDLETON'S COMMAND.)

- (1) On the Line of March from Qu'Appelle to Clarke's Crossing. (2) A Halt by the Way. (3) The Tug of War between the Royal Grenadiers and the 90th Rifles, won by the former. (4) Preparing for Dinner. (5) A Parade on the Prairie, showing Field Telegraph Tent, etc.



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIFF PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO

VOL. I. No. 9

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



IN THE SKIRMISH LINE AT BATOCHE.

(From a Sketch by Mr. E. W. Morrison.)

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Such communications should be addressed to the  
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All letters on business subjects should be directed  
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Toronto."

TORONTO, MAY 30TH, 1885.

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ING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

The suppression of the half-breed rebel-  
lion is complete. Riel and many of his  
council are now in the hands of the  
authorities, and the country between  
Carlton and Prince Albert has been com-  
pletely pacified. Gen. Middleton having  
enquired into the state of affairs at  
Prince Albert, has proceeded by boat to  
Battleford with the bulk of his command,  
and assumed the direction of future  
operations.

Poundmaker and his headmen have  
surrendered and submitted to being dis-  
armed, all his prisoners, who had been  
well treated, having been liberated.

Big Bear alone holds out, and it is  
asserted that, with 800 warriors, he is  
determined to fight Gen. Strange's brigade.  
Gen. Middleton will, however, no doubt  
soon set out to tackle Bruin in the rear.

The base of supplies, to be forwarded  
by trail, has been changed from Swift  
Current to Moose Jaw.

The Governor-General's Body Guard  
have distinguished themselves by the  
arrest of White Cap and his following.

### OUR NEXT ISSUE

Will contain many interesting illustrations  
of localities and incidents furnished by  
our constantly increasing staff of contri-  
butors in the North-West Field force.  
Subjects have already been placed in the  
hands of our artists from Battleford (by  
Lieut. Wadmore, I. S. C.), from Touch-

wood Hills (by Col. Turnbull), from Camp  
Denison (by a trooper of the Body Guard),  
from Fort McLeod, etc. We have at last  
succeeded in securing a photograph from  
which to reproduce a satisfactory portrait  
of Lieut. Howard, the Connecticut militia  
officer, who has worked the gatlings with  
such good effect. One page of the next  
number will be devoted to the Dufferin  
Rifles of Brantford, the engraving of  
which could not be completed for insertion  
this week; and the public funeral of the  
late Lieut. Fitch will also be fully illus-  
trated in No. 10.

### THE PUNISHMENT OF THE REBEL LEADER.

RIEL having been safely delivered by  
the military power into the hands of the  
civil authorities at Regina, the Govern-  
ment should put him on his trial without  
undue delay. In a case like this, justice  
should not only be sure but speedy for the  
"terror of evil doers and a praise to them  
that do well." It has already been shown  
that the trial may be before a jury of six,  
presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate,  
or by militia general court-martial. The  
latter would seem best suited to the exi-  
gencies of the present case, and the Govern-  
ment will incur serious responsibility if it  
delay the initiation of proceedings.

By section 8 of the Mutiny Act it is  
provided that no sentence of death by  
general court-martial shall pass unless  
two-thirds, at least, of the officers present  
shall concur therein—no sentence of penal  
servitude shall be for a period of less than  
five years; and no sentence of imprison-  
ment shall be for a period longer than two  
years.

Section 106 of the Articles of War pro-  
vides that a general court-martial in any  
of the colonies (with certain specific ex-  
ceptions) shall consist of not less than five  
commissioned officers, each of whom shall  
have held a commission for three years  
before the assembling of the court.

### COLLAPSE OF THE REBEL- LION, AND FITTING RECOG- NITION OF THE SERVICES OF THE TROOPS.

ONE of the most significant evidences of  
the complete success accomplished by the  
victory at Batoche is to be found in the  
report of the trip of the steamer Northcote  
which brought down the escort that took  
Louis Riel to Regina:—

"Owing to the head wind they made  
but slow progress, and had plenty of time  
to view the country on either side of the  
river. All along they observed that set-  
tlers were returning to their homes, though  
every house bore a white flag, and the  
half-breeds, men, women and children, ran  
down the bank to greet them, everyone  
waving a flag of truce. Even men who  
were working in the fields had white flags  
waving from their hats, or fastened to the  
backs of their coats."

Indeed, it would appear that no one  
welcomed the restoration of peace more  
heartily than those who have recently been  
regarded as "the enemy." The work of  
the volunteer militia is obviously nearly  
completed, as the suppression of the In-  
dian revolt on the North Saskatchewan  
may be expected to soon close the cam-  
paign and justify the troops being ordered  
home.

General Middleton will doubtless receive  
fitting honors and possibly promotion at  
the hands of Her Most Gracious Majesty  
and the Canadian Parliament may be  
expected by a unanimous vote to recognize  
in a substantial manner his claim upon  
the country's gratitude. What a welcome  
awaits the gallant officers and men who  
have fought under him, when they return  
to their homes! Whatever public and  
private honors may await them, we sin-  
cerely trust that the Queen will be pleased  
to recognize the claim of all who have  
served in the present campaign to receive  
a medal that will bear Her Majesty's  
image, the participants in the engagement  
which ended the rebellion to be also per-  
mitted to wear a clasp with the inscrip-  
tion "Batoche."

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# P. BURNS.



## UNCIVILIZED WARFARE.

No one could read the accounts sent from Battleford of the wanton destruction of the settlers' effects wrought by the Indians who raided that town and the houses in its vicinity without feeling indignation and disgust at the vandalism of those ignorant savages. It is, however, still more painful to read the following account by the *Mail's* correspondent, "G. H. H.," of the conduct of Canadian soldiers:—

"Notwithstanding the strict orders of Gen. Middleton against looting, I fear that a great deal has been done, and from nearly every deserted half-breed house not only have relic-hunters secured some highly-prized treasure, but others, from either pure mischief or in a spirit of revenge, have wantonly destroyed considerable property. At Fish Creek, Madame Tourond's house was wrecked and the furniture destroyed. An almost new sewing machine was broken to pieces, the stove broken, and the household goods generally knocked into smithereens. At the Crossing here, Vandal's house (formerly owned by Gabriel Dumont), already shows signs of the destructive spirit of some of the troops. The windows were smashed, the clock and bedsteads torn to pieces, and the floor covered with debris. To-morrow (probably before this leaves here) the whole outfit (that word 'outfit' in the West is a comprehensive one) will be a victim of the flames. This man Vandal is an arch-rebel, and some of the men feel that if they can not reach him with a bullet they can touch him in a tender spot—his pocket; nevertheless, house-robbing and plundering are not war."

The above was dated May 8, and we indulged the hope that no more would be heard of such unsoldierlike practices. However, the same correspondent, writing after the battle of Batoche, shows that plundering was still going on. He says:—

"In the morning looting began, and, as the General's orders previously issued against it could not be enforced, no interference was made. Some of the men needed articles of underwear, blacking, combs, etc., and these were hurriedly snatched. Guards were of course put on the stores, but the ill-assorted stores somehow or other disappeared. Trunks were ransacked and trophies of the war secured."

Now, herein are serious charges against the troops—libellous if false, but disgraceful enough if true. Surely the whole force has not become demoralized by so brief a campaign to such an extent that the General cannot enforce discipline. No mention has yet been made of the appointment of a provost marshal; but it is surely high time, if wholesale robbery and devastation are being committed by those who went up to enforce the preservation of law and order, that an example should be made of the offenders, if any there be.

## AN OPPORTUNE SUGGESTION.

LONDON, May 21, '85.

The Grip Pub. Co., Toronto:—

GENTLEMEN,—May I ask if it is your intention to publish a colored picture of the charge at Batoche? I am sure it would have a large sale here. The enterprise and ability displayed in the production of the WAR NEWS is the subject of much comment here.

Yours, etc.,

SUBSCRIBER TO WAR NEWS.

[We have pleasure in announcing that such a picture as suggested above is already in preparation, and will be ready for publication very shortly.—Ed.]

## THE THREE PRISONERS OF WHITE CAP'S BAND.

To the Editor of the Canadian Pictorial:

SIR,—A good deal of ridicule is being cast upon a picture in a recent number of your paper which represents three Indian prisoners, still in possession of their arms, being escorted into camp. It seems so entirely irregular that I have ventured to ask if you can furnish any explanation.

A STAFF SERGEANT.

St. Catharines, May 25.

[We can only explain that, so far as our present information goes, the fact was correctly represented by our picture in No. 7, as it was based upon not only a sketch, but MS. statement by Mr. Curzon, our special artist with Gen. Middleton, showing that the prisoners actually, though prisoners, remained in possession of their rifles. We have heard a great deal of criticism on this apparent blunder in the picture, which we believe, nevertheless, to be correct. We fully agree with Staff Sergeant that the fact was entirely irregular, though special circumstances may have existed to justify it.—Ed.]

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE BATTLE OF BATOCHE.

HAVING done full justice to the other corps who have participated in the operations against the rebels, personally conducted by General Middleton, it is some satisfaction to be able to present some scenes showing the gallant conduct of the Midland Battalion, which, though it had not arrived in time to take a hand in the engagement at Fish Creek, did splendid service in the three days' fighting at Batoche which "broke the back-bone of the rebellion."

## IN THE SKIRMISH LINE,

as represented in our frontispiece, we have a glimpse of the cool and determined manner in which the troops kept "pegging away," to use the General's expression, at the enemy, who occupied a position infinitely more secure from harm and therefore more advantageous for taking a quiet aim than our gallant fellows enjoyed. The sergeant and private in the foreground are evidently at work in a business-like manner, and they are obviously too intent upon their purpose to give much attention to what is going on to the right, left, or rear of them, where more than one brave fellow has already felt the effect of halfbreeds' bullets or buckshot.

## THE BAYONET CHARGE.

Riel's unwise threat that if General Middleton would not cease his attack, and grant the arch-rebel an interview, which was conveyed to the commander-in-chief by a messenger who came a second time from the halfbreed defences under a flag of truce, was probably the immediate cause of the charge being ordered, though it is clear that such a movement was already in contemplation whenever the proper moment should arrive. The General's official report says:—

"We reconnoitred my right front with all my mounted men, yesterday morning, with a view to withdrawing as many of the enemy's possible from my left attack, which was the key of the position, and on my return to camp I forced on my left and then advanced the whole line with a cheer and dash worthy of the soldiers of any army. The effect was remarkable. The enemy in front of our left were forced back from pit to pit, and those in the strongest pit (facing east) found themselves turned and our men behind them. Then commenced a *sauve qui peut*, and they fled, leaving blankets, coats, hats, boots, trousers, and even guns, in their pits. The conduct of the troops was beyond praise, the Midland and Royal Grenadiers vying with each other in gallantry. They were well supported by the 90th, and flanked by the mounted portion of the troops. The artillery and Gatling also assisted in the attack with good effect."

Some of the Winnipeg papers have, it appears, given umbrage by monopolizing to the 90th almost exclusive credit for the spirited advance which terminated the affair. A special to the *Mail*, dated May 20, however, says that "When the advance was ordered the 90th occupied the right, the Grenadiers the centre, and the Midland the left," by which it is clear, taken in connection with the General's report, that the Midland were called upon to storm "the key of the position." This despatch goes on to say that "the Grenadiers were the first to enter the ravine and encounter the rebels in the rifle-pits, but the heaviest charge was made by the Midland Battalion, who rushed forward with a cheer which was taken up and re-echoed by the whole line with such force and vigour that the enemy became panic-stricken and scampered off in all directions, the gallant 90th close in pursuit." The charge was, in fact, made with such *elan* that, as shown by the official report, the enemy were, if not actually frightened out of their boots and trousers, so dismayed at the sight of the "thin red line," fringed with cold steel, that many of them left these indispensable articles of attire behind them. The gatling was manipulated by Lieut. Howard, the American militia officer, in such excellent style that it actually appeared to be shooting in every direction at once. The scene was exciting beyond description, as the fleeing rebels, closely pursued by our men on horseback and on foot, fled towards the river. Their comrades on the other side, who were watching the engagement, took alarm, mounted their ponies and galloped away, leaving the village in the undisputed possession of our troops. A party of halfbreeds endeavoured to escape across the river, but when in the midst of the stream were drowned. A shell from the battery was hid upon one scow, and when the smoke cleared away the empty barge was seen floating helplessly down the river, the cable being broken, and those on board the scow either killed or thrown into the water. Four members of the 45th battalion company in the

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Number 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 26th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 25th; The Fort at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out for the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive Clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 28th; Fort Carlton; Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet; Pie-a-pot, Chief of the Crees; Cree Indians. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals for the North-West, March 30th.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Teepee and Rebel Half-breed; Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 45th Battalion (French Canadians) leaving Bobanville Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:—

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Drift; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Fort Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gatlings; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Trooping for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Oulpet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:—

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:—

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained Port Arthur; the Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.G.F.O.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:—

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of interest. Also a two-page cartoon by J. W. Bengough, entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:—

A Look-out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine Two-Page Supplement, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek (from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon).

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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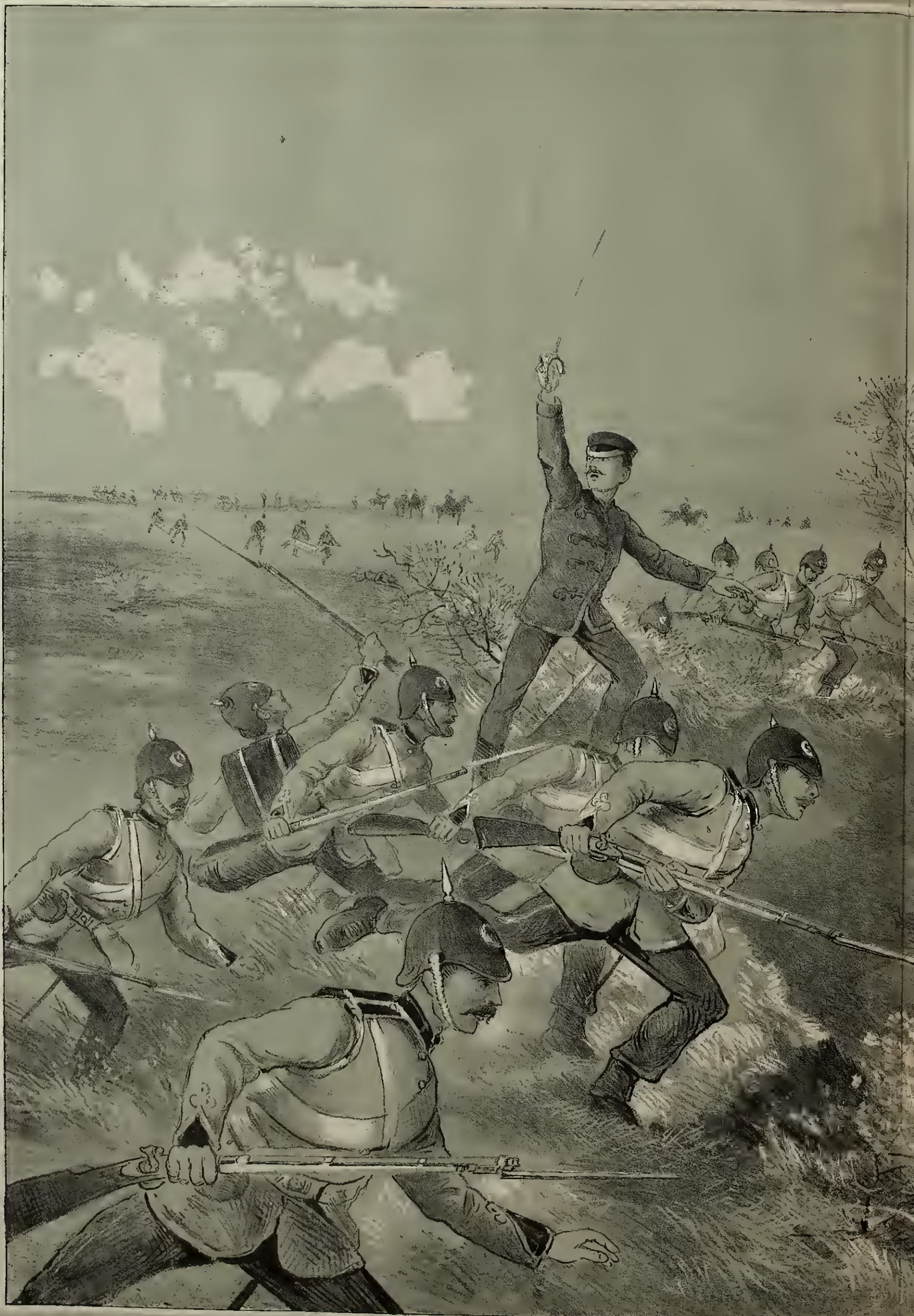


(1) The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur, from a photograph by Cooke. (2) Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., commanding the Toronto Field Battery, from a photograph by Hunter & Co. (3) A Zareba in the North-West, from diagram and description by the *Globe's* Correspondent.







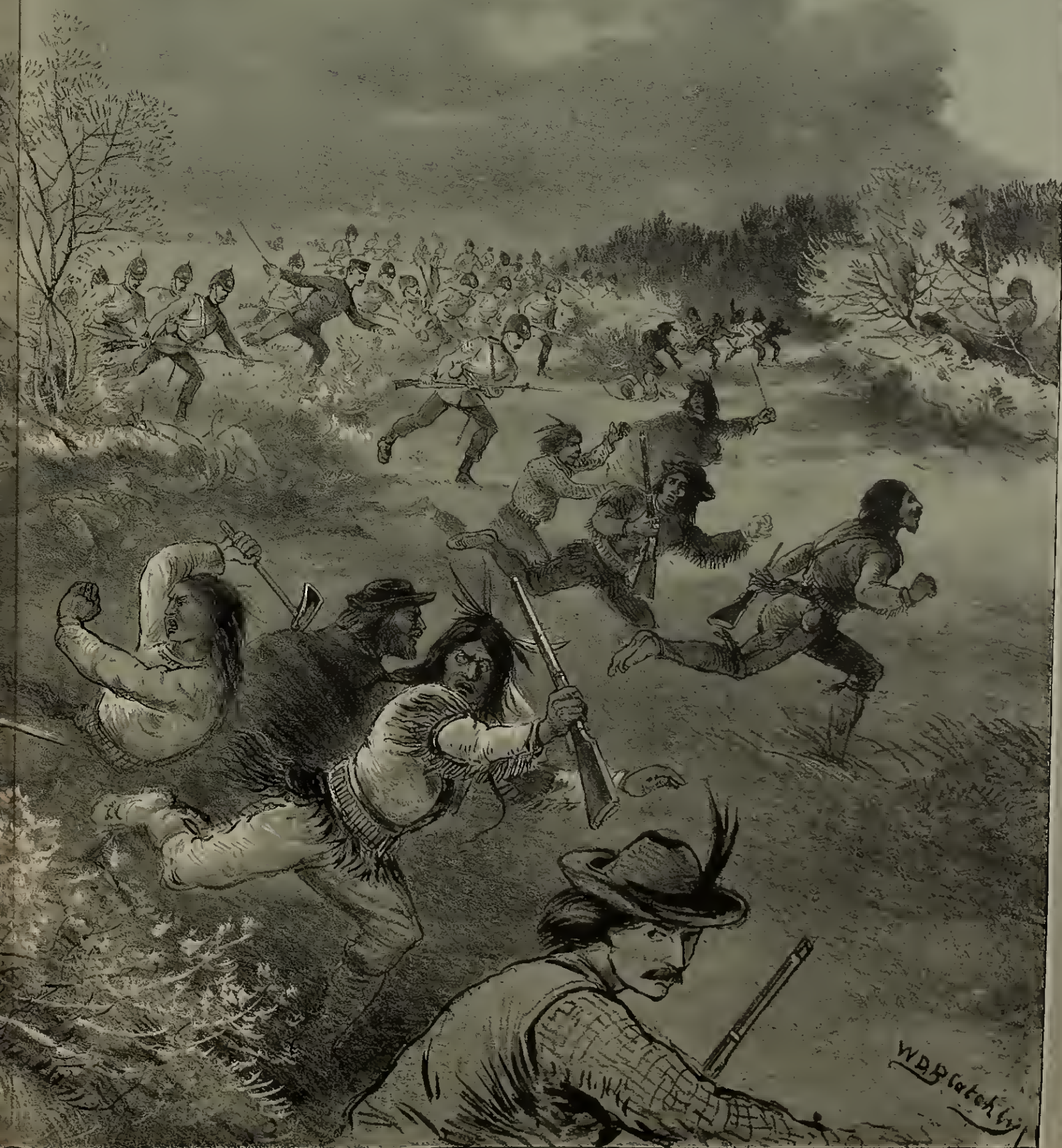


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## THE BAYONET CHARGE

'But the heaviest charge was made by the Midland Battalion, who rushed forward with a cheer which was taken up and





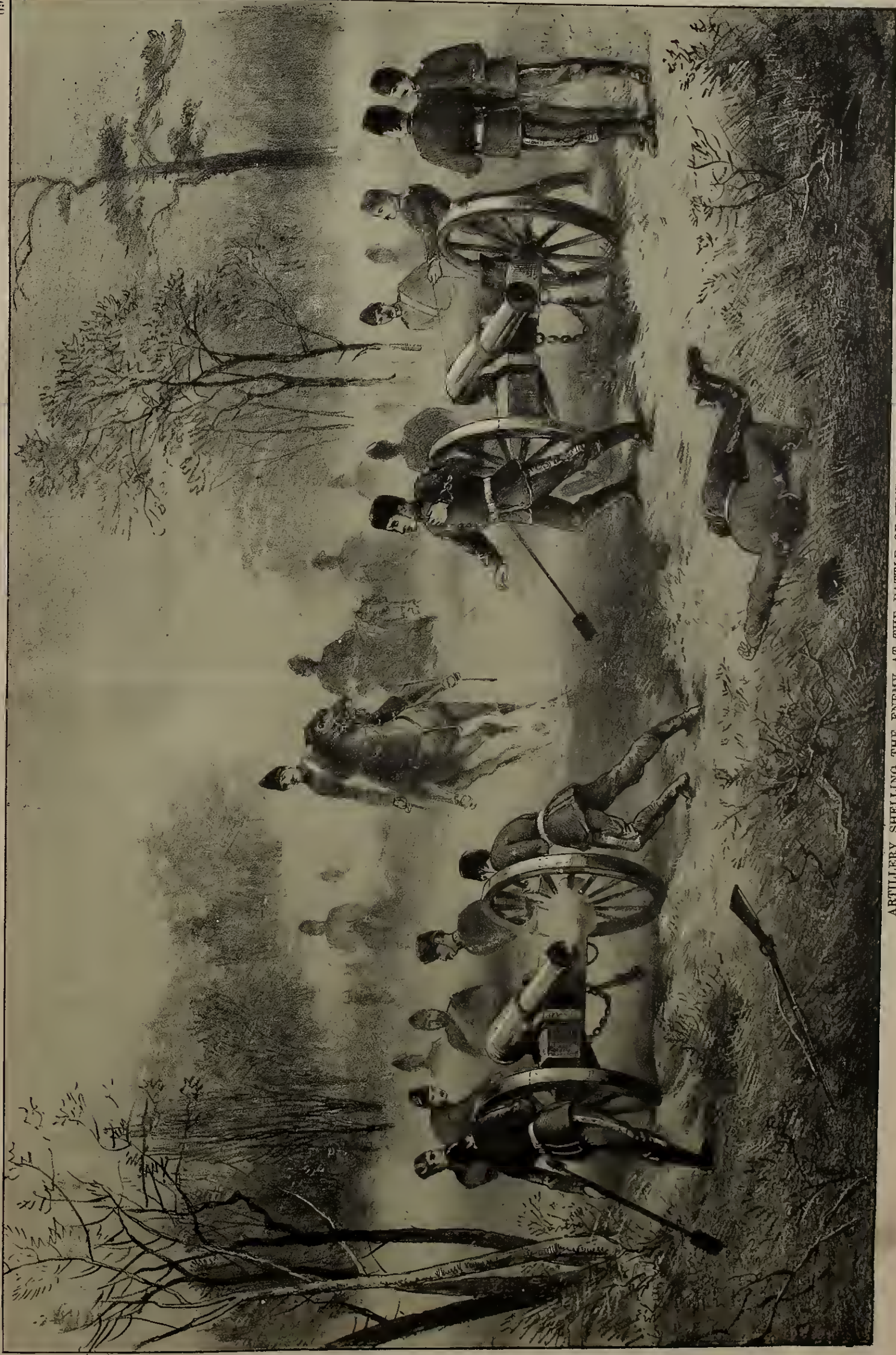
## LARGE AT BATOCHÉ.

and re-echoed by the whole line with such force and vigor that the enemy became panic-stricken."—*Special to the Mail.*









ARTILLERY SHELLING THE ENEMY AT THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

(From a Sketch by Mr. E. W. Morrison.)

"In the meantime the guns were being moved from point to point so as to obtain the most advantageous positions for shelling the rebels in the ravine. They drove the enemy out of one of the two log houses they occupied, and bowled over and set on fire three adjacent stacks of straw." —*Special to the Mail.*



Midland brigade fell wounded in the memorable bayonet charge at Batoche last Monday. Their names are Lieut. Laidlaw, of Toronto; Sergt. Christie, whose father formerly held a very important position on the Grand Trunk railway; Private Fishley (not Quigley as first reported) both of Bowmanville; and Private Barton, of Cartwright. The latter required to be shot twice before giving up the charge.

#### THE 65TH BATTALION AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Mount Royal Rifles, of Montreal, who form the subject of one of our illustrations this week, are therein shown at Port Arthur, a group of the officers being the most prominent. In spite of the photograph having been reproduced on a not greatly enlarged scale, we believe many of the officers represented will be easily recognized by their friends. This battalion is just now at the front, where it forms part of Gen. Strange's brigade. If the ferocious Big Bear should attempt to show fight, there will be abundance of work for them to do. Major Dugas, one of the officers of the corps, who was ordered home on account of ill health, has recently commenced proceedings against a 'Toronto' newspaper in vindication of the honor of his battalion, which has been foully slandered, if the accusations against it can be proved untrue. Everyone will hope that such vindication may be speedy and complete.

#### LIEUT.-COL. JOHN GRAY, M.P.P.,

Whose portrait appears this week, has commanded the Toronto Field Battery since 1870, and always maintained it in a high state of efficiency. Soon after the rebellion broke out the corps was embodied by order of the Militia Department for active service and went into quarters at the Old Fort, Toronto. The battery turned out in full strength, and the necessary number of horses was readily procured. Some time elapsed before deficiencies of clothing and equipment were supplied, the Department having just then its hands full in forwarding what was required by troops already on their way to the front. Gradually things were put ship-shape, however, and the corps might then have not looked at disadvantage beside a battery of regulars. Last week the unwelcome order arrived to allow the men to return to their civil occupations, to the immense disappointment of the majority, who were "spilling for a fight" with the rebels and had daily been expecting to leave for the North-West. Col. Gray is of Irish descent, and has filled various public positions with credit to himself and advantage to the country. He is a Conservative in politics, and was first returned to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario as the representative of West York at the last general election. In civil life he is the proprietor of extensive nurseries near Toronto.

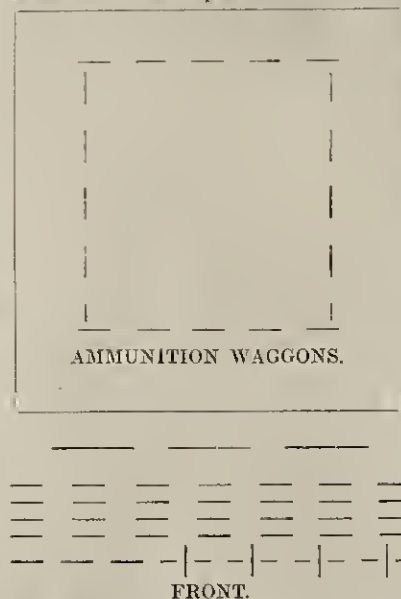
#### ARTILLERY SHELLING THE ENEMY AT FISH CREEK.

The spirited picture which appears on page 69 represents the excellent service done by the artillerymen of A Battery under Capt. Peters during the engagement at Fish Creek. It will be remembered that at this stage of the operations the galling gun had not yet arrived, and upon the field guns accordingly devolved the work of dislodging the enemy, far too securely entrenched to be dislodged by infantry attack, except with a terrible loss of life. The guns, which are of the 9-pounder M. L. R. pattern, were ably handled, but it was inevitable that the artillerymen drew upon them the fire of the enemy, and thus the casualties were numerous. In order to avoid undue risks, it became necessary, in certain positions, to run the gun forward to the brow of the hill in order to let its fire be effective against the rebels ensconced in the coulees and ravines below, and then run it back again farther than the recoil would take it to enable the gunners to reload without exposure to the bullets of the foe. The account which we have quoted beneath the picture shows clearly that to the artillery is mainly due not only the damage inflicted upon the persons of the enemy but the killing of a number of their ponies which they fancied were safe from injury.

#### A ZAREBA IN THE NORTH-WEST.

It has long been the fashion for caravans in South Africa, whether of a military or civil description, to adopt for the night a defensive formation called a "laager," and something similar under the name "zareba" was constantly employed by the British troops in Egypt. Col. Otter's brigade adopted this plan on the line of march from Swift Current to Battleford. Our illustration represents the formation first practised by Gen. Middleton's column during the march from Qu'Appelle

to Clarke's Crossing, as explained by the *Globe* correspondent accompanying it. At this time the force consisted simply of the 90th Battalion, two guns of the Winnipeg Field Battery, two guns of A Battery, and French's scouts. The tents of the troops were outside the square. The same correspondent, in a subsequent letter, gave the following as the formation afterwards adopted:

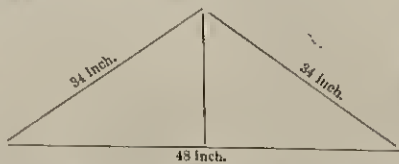


"The teamsters' tents are inside the square. The waggons are formed up in a square, with the ammunition waggons forming the side next the front. The headquarters and hospital tents next it. Then the batteries cover half the front of the square with their guns, their tents being behind them; the infantry cover the other half. This does away with the danger of a stampede killing the troops, but not the teamsters, as their tents are inside the square. The battery horses are tied between the guns, and are right in the front. The teamsters are provided with rifles and 20 rounds of ammunition. The scouts are thrown out in our front and also pickets."

#### APPLICATION OF THE FIRST BANDAGE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. No. 1.

Had space permitted, the two pages sketched by Mr. Humme, in illustration of his subject, would have appeared in the present issue; but circumstances oblige us to hold over the second for a future occasion. Now that Canadian troops have had some experience of real warfare, they will appreciate any hint that will afford them practical knowledge of the simplest methods of attending to each other's hurts, pending the arrival of professional surgical aid.

All the bandages shown in the picture are formed with a piece of white cotton cut in the form of a right angled triangle, the base of which is four feet, the shorter sides being 34 inches, as shown below:



When properly folded this forms a square three-inch package, inside of which should be packed two small patches of cotton prepared with an ointment composed of three parts of carbolic acid and ten parts of tallow, together with two tufts of clean cotton wadding. This package should be covered with a water-proof envelope and carried in the haversack. In cases where two smaller bandages are found more useful than one large one, the cotton may be cut in two equal halves. A rifle ball often makes two wounds, one where it enters the body, and the other where its exit is made. The small patches prepared with ointment are placed on the wound first, over it the tufts of wadding, and then the bandage.

For wounds in the neck (Fig. 8), the ears, the cheeks, the chin, and the lower jaw (Fig. 10)—also for simple flesh wounds of the limbs (Fig. 5, 6, and 11), or for the fastening of splints or substitutes therefor in cases of shattered bones—the bandage is folded into a strap six inches wide (Fig. 1, 2, and 12). Half the piece will bandage the hand, as in Fig. 3 and 7. In cases of severe injury to the arm the bandage is arranged as in Fig. 4 and 25. Fig. 19 shows the bandaging of breast wounds. In cases of broken bones the limb has to be splinted. Proper splints are not obtainable on the battle-field, of course; but sabres and bayonets (Fig. 2), or their scabbards and rifles (Fig. 12) may be used instead, or even a bundle of reeds and coarse grass, as in Fig. 1. For adjusting the same, the bandage comes in very usefully, and the leather straps and slings of knapsacks and rifles, sword belts, etc., will be found handy.

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## THE NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE.

The following table, to which we have made some additions, appeared in the first issue of *The Canadian Militia Gazette*, and shows the strength, etc., of the various permanently organized corps now on service in the North-West or on their way thither:

Strength.	Corps.	Head Quarters.	Commanding Officer.	Called Out.	Left Head Quarters.	Arrived at Whinipig.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Horses.	Cubs.
107	A Battery	Quebec	Major Peters	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	B Battery	Quebec	Major Short	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	C Battery	Quebec	Major Smith	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	D Battery	Quebec	Major Todd	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	E Battery	Quebec	Major Quinn	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	F Battery	Quebec	Major O'Brien	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	G Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	H Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	I Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	J Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	K Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	L Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	M Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	N Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	O Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	P Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	Q Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	R Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	S Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	T Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	U Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	V Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	W Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	X Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	Y Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107
107	Z Battery	Quebec	Major W. Williams	27 Mar.	28 Mar.	5 April.	1	1	107	107

To which may be added the following, in part raised, organized, and equipped since the rebellion broke out:—

Strength.	Corps.	Head Quarters or Station.	Officer Commanding.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Horses.	Cubs.
1	Cavalry Troop	Whinipig	Capt. Knight	1	1	1	1
1	Field Battery	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	Light Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	2nd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	3rd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	4th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	5th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	6th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	7th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	8th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	9th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	10th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	11th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	12th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	13th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	14th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	15th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	16th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	17th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	18th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	19th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	20th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	21st Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	22nd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	23rd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	24th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	25th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	26th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	27th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	28th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	29th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	30th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	31st Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	32nd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	33rd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	34th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	35th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	36th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	37th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	38th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	39th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	40th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	41st Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	42nd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	43rd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	44th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	45th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	46th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	47th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	48th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	49th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	50th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	51st Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	52nd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	53rd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	54th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	55th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	56th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	57th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	58th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	59th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	60th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	61st Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	62nd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	63rd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	64th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	65th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	66th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	67th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	68th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	69th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	70th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	71st Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	72nd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	73rd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	74th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	75th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	76th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	77th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	78th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	79th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	80th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	81st Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	82nd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	83rd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	84th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	85th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	86th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	87th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	88th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	89th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	90th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	91st Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	92nd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	93rd Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	94th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	95th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	96th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	97th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	98th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	99th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1
1	100th Batt. Infantry	Whinipig	Major Jarvis	1	1	1	1

Adding to these the North-West Mounted Police, we find a total force now on active duty of over 5,000 men. The following table, from official sources, shows the number and present distribution of the Mounted Police force:—

Prince Albert	235
Battleford	85
Edmonton, or with General Strange's column	65
Calgary	10
Fort Macleod	50
Medicine Hat, Maple Creek, and Southern Frontier	60
Regina and outposts	50
	555

In addition to the above mentioned troops there are the following corps on active service, either garrisoning particular points of importance or being held in readiness to proceed to the front:—The Toronto Garrison Battery, comprising some 45 officers and men, at Toronto; the New Brunswick provisional battalion, at Fredericton, eight companies; the Prince of Wales' Rifles, at the Exhibition Grounds, Montreal, six companies; and several companies from local corps garrisoning the forts at Quebec, Prescott, and Kingston.

NEARLY \$9,000 has been already collected in aid of the Volunteer Relief Fund for the citizen soldiery of Manitoba.

REV. FATHER LACOMBE reports that the halfbreeds of St. Albert and Edmonton district generally are obedient to Bishop Grandin's advice. They are ready to fight against the hostile Indians, and want to do so to show their loyalty.

## SYMPATHY WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES.

H.R.H. the Princess Louise has shewn by her recent acts of kindness that, like her noble husband, she still remembers Canada and is anxious to serve Canadians. Her first thought was how most readily to supply an acceptable luxury for the troops at the front, and she made a liberal personal gift of pipes and tobacco. So soon, however, as she could learn that there was a likelihood of serious fighting, her sympathies took a more practical direction, for she cabled on May 4th, "If acceptable, I propose to send ambulance appliances and a few men." The Minister of Militia promptly replied: "The kind offer is gratefully accepted. Canada receives the gift at the hands of the Princess whose good wishes and kindness are so fondly remembered among us." In consequence, however, of further communications which Princess Louise's Committee had with the Dominion authorities, no surgeons are to be sent out by means of the North-West Fund, and the whole contributions received will be expended in the purchase of medical comforts, necessities and delicacies for the wounded men. The first shipment will be hurried along. The Committee are gratified at the continued inflow of subscriptions, over £400 having been given by the members of the Stock Exchange. The Ladies' Committee includes many names well-known in connection with Canada.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The following official correspondence between His Excellency the Governor-General and Major-General Middleton has been made public:

To General Middleton, via Qu'Appelle, North-West Territories:

Accept my hearty congratulations on your success. You have had a task of exceptional difficulty. Please tell your gallant soldiers that, as the Queen's representative here, I congratulate them on their behavior, not only in this action, but during the toils and hardships of the advance. The list of casualties is, I fear, heavy. We can ill afford to lose such an officer as Capt. French. My sincere sympathy is with the wounded. Shall be glad of any information with regard to their condition.

LANSDOWNE.

To His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne:

On the part of my troops and myself I beg to thank you for your kind congratulations on our success, and appreciation of the difficulties we have laboured under; and coming as they do from the Queen's representative heightens, if possible, the pleasure with which they are received by all of us, and I trust I may be permitted to add that, as regards the officers and soldiers, they richly deserve your approbation. Ere this your Excellency will have heard that our success has been crowned by the surrender of Mr. Riel. I hear the wounded are doing well. All are at Saskatoon.

FRED. MIDDLETON.

Guardupuy's Crossing, May 15, 1885.

## Answers to Correspondents.

H. BLAND STRANGE.—Thanks for your contributions.

A. S. GREEN, Port Elgin.—Thanks, will try to make room shortly.

FRANK COOPER.—Thanks for the portraits.

J. B. TRAYES.—Will utilize the sketch at first opportunity.

J. S. McMILLAN, St. John.—Will soon find a place for what you send.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS GENERALLY.—Do not suppose that what you send us is unappreciated. We shall endeavor to do justice to all, but kindly remember our space is limited, and it takes a good deal of time to engrave good pictures.

It is to be hoped that in all cases, where such consideration can possibly be shewn, employers will make only temporary arrangements to fill up the situations of those who have been required to don their uniforms, always remembering that if the employees had not belonged to "corps raised by voluntary enlistment," perhaps their principals might now belong to "corps raised by ballot." Indeed, instead of the master being without the man just now, it might, but for the patriotic spirit which keeps the volunteer militia ranks full, be just as well the man lamenting the absence of the master for warlike experience on the boundless prairie. Let every volunteer's employment be kept open for him to resume on his return home!

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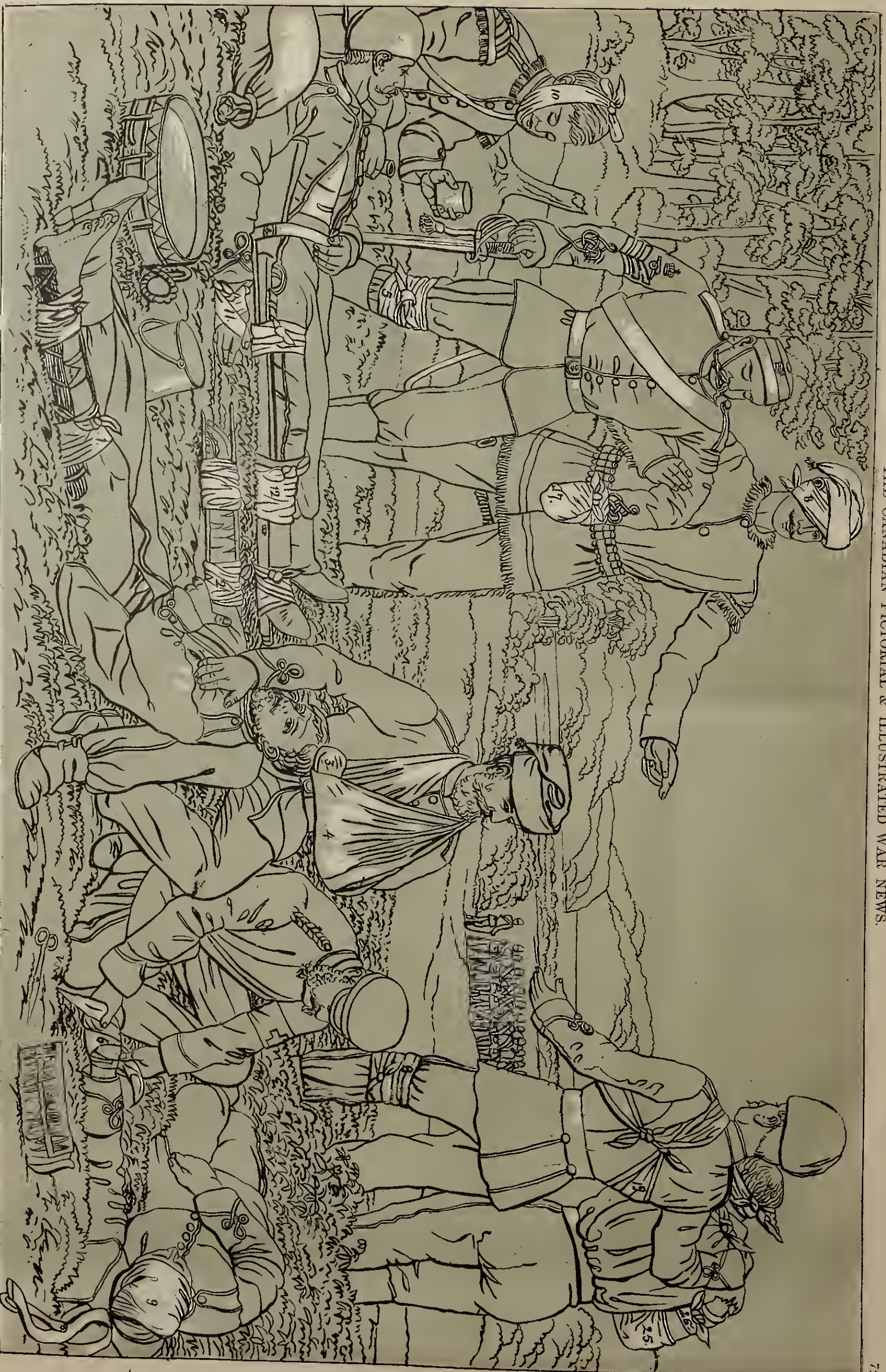
MANUFACTURER OF



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**MONTREAL.**





THE APPLICATION OF THE FIRST BANDAGE ON THE BATTLEFIELD—No. 1.

(From Original Sketches by Mr. J. Hume.)



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 10.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



HOW THE ROYAL GRENADIERS GOT THEIR DINNER BEFORE BATOCHE.  
(From a sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. F. W. Curzon.)



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### Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondence intended for publication should  
be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the  
true name and address of the writer—not neces-  
sarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good  
faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
"Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed  
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,  
Toronto."

TORONTO, JUNE 6TH, 1885.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN order that persons residing in coun-  
try districts where no newsdealer is estab-  
lished may find it less difficult to obtain  
the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, the publishers  
will undertake to mail eight numbers to  
any address on the receipt of ONE  
DOLLAR. Friends can club for four num-  
bers each, if they wish. Those who order  
should be particular in stating whether  
they desire to be supplied from No. 1  
successively. Address THE GRIP PRINT-  
ING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

GEN. STRANGE has had an engagement  
with Big Bear already, in which it was to  
such an extent a drawn battle that the  
troops were retired pending the arrival  
of reinforcements. The loss, which fell  
upon the gallant 65th, was happily slight.  
On the 1st inst. Gen. Middleton's contin-  
gent left Battleford in the steamers *Alberta*,  
*Marquis* and *Northwest*, and comprised  
Midland battalion 100 men, 90th 275,  
Grenadiers 250, and part of A and B  
batteries, and two Gatlings, 60 men.  
Boulton's scouts, Dennis' surveyors' corps,  
50; Brittlebank's (late French's) scouts,  
and 50 Mounted Police also started at the  
same time, but went by the south trail.  
It was expected that a decisive engagement  
would be fought on Tuesday or Wednes-  
day.

Col. Quimet is doing good service at  
Edmonton by raising a volunteer corps  
among the loyal half-breeds.

A skirmish occurred on the 31st ult.  
about twenty-six miles west of Medicine  
Hat, between a detachment of Stewart's  
rangers and some Indians believed to be  
Bloods. Superintendent Cotton, N.W.  
M. P., commanding at Fort McLeod, has  
set out to deal with the matter.

### OUR NEXT ISSUE

Will contain numerous illustrations from  
sketches from the scene of action in the  
North-West, together with certain por-  
traits of especial interest. We have also  
in preparation views representing the loyal  
turnout for service in the North-West of  
the New Brunswick provisional battalion.

### "UNCIVILIZED WAFARE."

In our last issue we quoted two separate  
despatches of the *Mail's* correspondent  
with General Middleton's force, making  
grave accusations against the troops com-  
posing it, of course including the Royal  
Grenadiers of this city. In effect the  
accusation was that the brave men who  
fought at Batoche and carried all before  
them at the point of the bayonet were  
capable of housebreaking, robbery, and  
wilful damage. Happily the matter was  
ventilated on the floor of Parliament, and  
we quote the *Mail's* own report of what  
occurred:—

"Mr. LANGELE—Is it true, as stated  
by the special correspondent of the *Toronto  
Mail* at Clark's Crossing, on the 8th May,  
that soldiers pillaged the houses of the  
half-breeds and destroyed a quantity of  
articles belonging to them? Is it true  
that they demolished Madame Pourand's  
house at Fish Bay, broke her furniture,  
and broke up a sewing machine and a  
stove? Is it true that at Gabriel's Cross-  
ing they destroyed the windows of the  
residences, and that one vandal broke up  
the clock and bedsteads, and strewed the  
floor with the remains of broken furniture,  
and then next day set the house on fire?  
Is it the intention of the Government to  
instruct the commanding officer to take  
the necessary steps to prevent a repetition  
of such excesses, and to punish those who  
have been guilty of them?"

"Hon. A. P. CARON—It is not true.  
Strict orders were given by General Mid-  
dleton to the force not to enter any house  
or touch any property under pain of severe  
punishment. The official despatches re-  
ceived mention nothing about Madame  
Pourand's house, her sewing machine or  
her stove. Broken windows must be ex-  
pected where guns are brought to bear  
upon a building. No official report has  
been received as to the furniture in Van-  
dal's house. As to the intention of the  
Government, it is to allow the commanding  
officer, who knows his duty, to look after  
the troops under his command."

It is surprising that the paper whose  
columns furnished a channel for these  
libels has not thought it necessary to dis-  
avow or apologise for them. Gen. Middle-  
ton not long ago thought it necessary to  
expel from camp a certain erring corre-  
spondent of the *Globe*; but we fancy the  
most pressing invitations from the gallant  
head of the force will not induce the  
*Mail's* correspondent to prolong his stay  
at head-quarters after the troops have  
once enjoyed the opportunity of reading  
the opinions he has expressed of them.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

LIEUT. HOWARD, OF GATLING GUN  
FAME.

THE following sketch of an officer to whom  
Canadians are certainly under deep obliga-  
tions will be read with interest. Adjutant-  
General Stephen R. Smith, of Connecticut,  
writes:—

"Lieut. Howard is a second lieutenant in the  
Connecticut National Guard, commissioned as  
such, July 18, 1884. His full name is Arthur  
L. Howard. He commands the Second Regi-  
ment machine gun platoon attached to the  
Second Regiment, C. N. G., which is a regi-  
ment of ten companies with a full field and  
staff and band, in all numbering nearly 700  
men. His home is in New Haven, where he  
has a fine residence and an interesting family  
of a wife and four young children. His age  
is, I should guess, about thirty-five. He is  
by occupation a cartridge manufacturer and  
recently carried on a flourishing business on  
his own account—in the last year, I believe,  
clearing somewhere about \$15,000 net. At  
last accounts he had sold out to the great  
cartridge combinations and was, prior to go-  
ing to Canada, engaged in perfecting an in-  
vention which promised large pecuniary returns.  
He is a practical machinist and has invented  
several intricate machines now being used in  
the manufacture of cartridges (metallic), and  
shot shells, primers, etc., etc. He is a re-  
markably energetic fellow and is never happy  
except when hard at work. He is highly re-  
spected in New Haven and is an accomplished  
gentleman and officer. He was the first to  
organize a gun platoon to permit a gatling gun  
under new orders issued from the Adjutant-  
General's office, and really gave the office no  
peace until he had succeeded in securing his  
gun, uniforms, equipments, and other neces-  
sary property from the State. When com-  
missioned in July of last year, he at once  
went to work and in thirty days or less had  
his men enlisted, uniformed, and equipped and  
put into camp with the brigade in the latter  
part of the following month, which, consid-  
ering it being a time of peace and the usual  
amount of red tape to be observed, was a  
praiseworthy circumstance, and won for  
himself great credit.

"It is only fair to say that his platoon is

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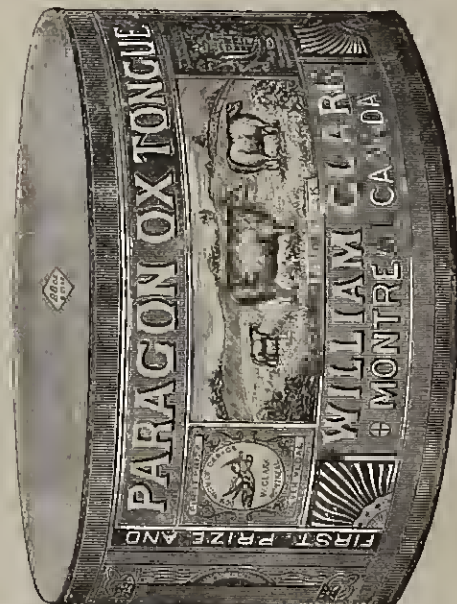
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the best in the State. Lieut. Howard's military career, I believe, began during the war of the rebellion in this country, though where and in what capacity he served I am not certain. I believe he served in the far west on the plains, fighting and keeping the peace with the Indians. I am certain he did not become an officer in that war. His age would have served to make that an impossibility. After the war he enlisted or rather continued in the service of the regular army of the United States, doing duty in and about the States of California, Arizona and other adjoining territories. He served as a private and non-commissioned officer (corporal I think) for five years, then retired to civilian life in New Haven. His term was spent in the cavalry service.

"Upon his return to New Haven he enlisted in the Second company, Governor's Horse Guards of New Haven—a sort of an independent cavalry organization, though supported by the State. He still retains his membership, although unable to do duty with the company; his connection with the C. N. G. requiring all his time and services."

This notice would hardly be complete without a quotation from the report of an interview with Lord Melgund, Gen. Middleton's chief of staff, which appeared in the *Winnipeg Times* in relation to the battle of Batoche. His lordship says:—

"Five minutes later we heard a war whoop, and a number of the enemy came right out of the woods, which were close at hand, and made a rush to capture the guns. Lieut. Howard, who was sitting idly on the trail of his galling gun at the time, took in the situation in a moment, and pushing his instrument forward turned its fire with terrible force on the rebels, who wavered, attempted to rally, and then fell back disorganized into the bush. Howard showed wonderful tact and bravery, and had it not been for his timely work we would probably have a hard fight for the possession of the guns."

#### PORTABLE RIFLE PITS.

The engravings at the top of page 76 represent the Portable Rifle Pits invented by Major Larmour, late of the Grand Trunk Rifle Brigade, as they would be employed in offensive warfare. This device, for which the inventor has already taken steps for securing a patent, consists of a sheet of steel, strong enough to resist the impact of a rifle bullet. It is about five feet high, three feet in width, and bent in the shape of a V. Near the centre is an aperture through which a rifle can be pointed, and at the top are two eye holes. In practical application it is intended that these portable rifle pits, as Major Larmour calls them, should be carried on waggons, and when skirmishers are deployed, to look for an enemy supposed to be concealed behind rifle pits, as at Fish Creek the other day, each one will take a shield, sling it on his left shoulder by a strap provided for the purpose, and thus accoutred his body is completely protected. The weight, which will not be over 40 pounds, will allow them to be easily carried. Through the eye holes a look-out can be kept for the enemy, and when a puff of smoke is seen the shield may be dropped, the supporting rods acting as legs to steady it, and the rifleman falls on his knees, behind his portable shelter, and his rifle is thrust through the aperture ready to fire with a steady aim whenever a head appears above cover.

The *Stratford Beacon* of the 11th ult. says:—"The apparatus was tried on Monday at the Stratford rifle range, in presence of several crack shots and other citizens, and the principle found entirely satisfactory, though the material then used was defective. Major Larmour had a further test on the new garrison rifle range at Toronto on Tuesday, which was witnessed by a number of expert riflemen. A plate of steel four feet long by two wide, of the thickness of what is known as '13 gauge,' weighing 20 pounds, was placed at the angle which it is intended to occupy when in use, and was fired at with the Snider-Enfield and Martini-Henry rifles at 200 yards. After four shots had struck the plate it was examined and found uninjured, although the metal was slightly indented, and a considerable space covered by the splash of the lead. What was considered a very important point was decided by this test, viz., that the glance or diversion of the bullet was upwards and outwards, at exactly the same angle as that in which the plate was placed, thus demonstrating one of the main points claimed for the shield—that the bullets striking it would be harmless to the supports and reserves in their usual position in rear of the skirmishers."

#### THE HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

When the rebellion first broke out a good deal was said about the responsibility which rested upon the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories in connection with alleged grievances. Though the proper time has not yet arrived for the full and complete investigation which will alone satisfy the public mind, one thing is perfectly clear—that if one tithe of the accusations made by the

Opposition press during the last few years could be supported by evidence, to a great want of public spirit must be attributed the fact that Mr. Dewdney has not been impeached by Parliament or the first step been taken in that direction. The *Regina Leader* of April 14 comments as follows:—

"The *Free Press*, of Winnipeg, has been trying to galvanize a dead slander. In its issue of Thursday week it had an article headed 'Dewdney and the North-West,' in which it is stated that Mr. Dewdney has prostituted his position, has made money wrongfully, has deceived the Government and betrayed the Indian, and yet throughout this column of reckless abuse and wholesale libel there is not one fact brought forward."

The portrait of Mr. Dewdney which we publish this week is reproduced from a photograph by Mr. Topley, of Ottawa, and is an excellent likeness. He is shown wearing the Windsor Uniform of the class appropriate to his official position. It is, perhaps, superfluous to remark that this costume is only worn on State occasions, as prescribed by regulation. We learn from the *Parliamentary Companion* that Mr. Dewdney, who is a civil engineer by profession, was born in Devonshire in the year 1835, and emigrated to British Columbia in 1859, the year in which the mainland was constituted a new Crown colony. In the year 1861 he married the eldest daughter of Stratton Moir, Esq., of Colombo, Ceylon, but then a resident of Hope, B.C. Mr. Dewdney first entered political life as representative of Kootenay in the Legislative Assembly of the Pacific Province (1868-1869), and he sat in the House of Commons for Yale-Kootenay from 1872 until 1879, when he was appointed Indian Commissioner. He received his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories Dec. 3, 1881, on the expiration of the term of the Hon. David Laird, whose administration had been highly successful. The seat of government is at Regina, which assumes extra importance in the eyes of Canada just now from the fact that Louis Riel is confined there pending his trial, the place being securely garrisoned by the Montreal Artillery as well as a small force of Mounted Police.

#### LIEUT.-COL. BOULTON.

The subject of this sketch is Charles A. Boulton, commander of the corps generally known as "Boulton's Scouts." He was born in Cobourg in the year 1841, and at the early age of 17 he raised a company and got his lieutenancy in the Canadian regiment under Col. Du n. He qualified himself at the Hythe School of Musketry, and was appointed Musketry Instructor to his regiment. He was quartered at Gibraltar for a time with General Middleton and Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzie (who led the bayonet charge at Batoche), major of his regiment when it came to Canada. Having obtained his company, he retired after ten years' service. He was in Manitoba with Lieut.-Col. Dennis' surveying party at the time of Riel's first rebellion, and at Portage La Prairie was selected to lead a party to Fort Garry to attack Riel. They left the Portage in sleighs, and hastened to assist the loyal subjects of Fort Garry. A blizzard overtook them and delayed their progress, so that Riel was apprised of their object and prepared to meet them with overwhelming numbers. Riel sent a flag of truce, and offered, if they would lay down their arms, that they might return to their homes unmolested. They submitted, and were thus entrapped, the gates of the fort being closed upon them by their treacherous foe, who thus made them all prisoners. Capt. Boulton, their leader, was ordered to be placed in irons and to be shot next morning at day-break. Bishop Taché, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Archdeacon McLean and other clergy of Fort Garry and St. Boniface finally succeeded in preventing the execution, and a reprieve was granted. Upon the prisoner's release he returned to Ontario, and was gazetted Major in the 48th Battalion of Infantry (East Durham) under Lieut.-Col. Williams, M.P., and retired with his rank in 1868. On the 30th of March last, in the second Riel rising, Major Boulton tendered his services to General Middleton. They were cordially accepted, and in a week's time he raised a force of 60 mounted men, settlers in his district, and was on the march leading his corps to overtake the General's advance. "Boulton's Scouts" have proved their mettle by splendid service. They were the first to meet the rebels at Fish Creek, and in 15 minutes lost poor D'Arcy Baker, killed; Capt. Gardner and six others wounded, holding their ground till relieved by the 90th (Winnipeg) Battalion. At the battle of Batoche two others of the brave band fell, one killed and one wounded, and the following day Boulton's Scouts brought in Riel a

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Having made the necessary alterations in our cistern, we beg to inform the architects, plumbers, real estate owners, and the public generally, that we have them on hand, in working order, at our office, fitted with the National Basin.

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(1) Lieut. Howard, of the Connecticut National Guard, U.S., who worked the Gatling at Batoche. (2) The Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, from a photograph by Topley. (3) Lieut.-Col. Boulton, commanding the Mounted Infantry Scouts, who captured Louis Riel, from a photograph by Notman & Fraser. (4) View of the Cavalry Camp at the Touchwood Hills, from a sketch by Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, Quebec Cavalry School Corps.









GRENADIERS ON PICKET (FISH CREEK)



A LULL IN THE FIGHT



GETTING THROUGH THE GRAVEYARD



90th VICTORY! 10th



DINNER UNDER DIFFICULTIES



THE W.F.B. WAITING FOR ORDERS



WORKING THE GATLING

SKETCHES FROM THE FRONT

(By Mr. F. W. Curzon, our Special Artist with General Middleton).





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# BRIGADE FUNERALS OF TWO ROYAL GRENADIERS.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO

(Scenes from Sketches by Our Own Artist, and Instantaneous Photographs by Mr. Fred Timms.)

- (1) Floral Tribute, photographed by Dixon. (2) Scene at the Grave. (3) The Royal Grenadiers following their late Officer. (4) The Lake in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. (5) The Procession entering the Gates. (6) Portrait of the late Lieut. Birch, by Bryce. (7) Portrait of Private Moor, from a Ferrottype. (8) The last honors to a soldier killed for his country.









THE 38th BATTALION (DUFFERIN RIFLES) OF BRANTFORD.

(From Photographs by Park & Co.)

(1) The Commanding Officer. (2) Major Ballachey. (3) Major Hudson. (4) The Surgeon. (5) The Adjutant. (6) The Battalion marching out for the field day held on the 25th ult., in honor of Her Majesty's birthday.



prisoner to the camp. Col. Boulton is now a resident settler near Shell River, which falls into the Assiniboine, in Manitoba. He was the first pioneer, and subsequently Warden, of the county of Russell. He is chairman of the Judicial Board for his district, and County Registrar at Birtle. He has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel since he entered upon active service.

#### THE DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA.

PROMINENT among the battalions which had been in daily expectation, previous to the news of Reil's defeat at Batoche, of receiving orders to go to the front, may with justice be mentioned the above corps, which for efficiency and good discipline stands second to none in Canada. It was formed on the 28th September, 1866, the following independent companies being gazetted as companies of the 38th Brant Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. William Patton, viz.:—No. 1 company, Paris; Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Brantford; No. 5, Burford, and No. 6, Drumbo. By general order of 3rd July, 1874, and by special permission of the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, the battalion was permitted to assume the additional title "Dufferin Rifles," and to wear the Earl's crest and motto, "*per vias rectas*," on the regimental mountings. On the retirement of Col. Patton, Major Hiram Dickie was appointed Lieut.-Colonel commanding, he retiring in June, 1881, when the present commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Jones, received his appointment. Under Col. Jones' command the headquarters of the three outlying companies (Paris, Drumbo, and Burford) were successively transferred to Brantford, and on the 15th September, 1882, the battalion was gazetted a city battalion, but by general order of the 26th Sept., 1883, the designation of the corps was changed to the "38th Battalion, Dufferin Rifles of Canada."

Since 1882 Lord Dufferin has each year kindly sent to the battalion for competition at the regimental rifle matches a handsome medal bearing Lord and Lady Dufferin's profiles. This medal is held in high esteem by the members of the corps, and is eagerly contested for. The names of the winners of the Dufferin medals are Surgeon Harris, Private Glassie, and Corporal Porter.

The Dufferin Rifles are among the few volunteer militia battalions that have complete organization in every respect, having a fine brass and reed band, bangle band, ambulance, signal, and pioneer corps, and each company is over strength. The men were very anxious to get orders for active service in the North-West, and felt their disappointment very keenly when other corps got orders and none were received by the Dufferins.

The Dufferin Rifles paraded on Sunday, 24th ult., to Grace Church, and listened to a very appropriate sermon by the Rev. G. C. Mackenzie (the Rector). Collection proceeds were devoted to the purchase of supplies for Queen's Own, now on service in the North-West. The battalion again paraded on Monday 25th, at the armoury, marched to the Golf Course (near the John H. Stratford Hospital), and were there joined by the Burford Cavalry Troop. The battalion was opposed on the grounds by the troop in a sham fight. A march past, followed by the firing of a *feu de joie*, ended the proceedings. These manoeuvres were witnessed by a very large crowd of spectators. The pioneer, ambulance, and signal corps were actively engaged on the field, and did excellent work. Our illustration shows the march of the battalion along Colborne street on this occasion.

The following references to the officers, whose portraits have been engraved from capital likenesses, furnished us by Park & Co., will be deemed opportune:—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Jones, barrister-at-law, etc., is one of the firm of Hardy, Wilkes & Jones; he is also a member of the Brantford Free Library Board. Major John Ballachey is the son of George Ballachey, Esq., J.P., and barrister, late of England; he joined the force in 1866 as lieutenant and has served continually in the Brant Battalion, now Dufferin Rifles, of Canada ever since; he qualified at the Military School in Toronto in 1867; in 1881 he was urged by the Department to accept the command of the battalion, but declined on account of not being able to devote the time necessary, and therefore accepted the majority under Lieut.-Col. Jones; he has always taken a prominent and active part in matters pertaining to agriculture, being himself a large importer and breeder of horses and thoroughbred stock, and this year he declined the Presidency of the Southern Fair Board, having been previously its Vice-President for

three years. Major W. H. Hudson is a barrister-at-law, and at present associated with H. McK. Wilson, Q.C., of Brantford; he obtained his majority in 1884. William T. Harris, M.D., was gazetted surgeon of the Dufferin Rifles in April, 1882, having previously served for five years as assistant-surgeon to the corps; he is an alderman, one of the governors of the "John H. Stratford" Hospital, Medical Health Officer, and member of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario representing the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Capt. G. H. McMichael, the adjutant, is a dentist, doing one of the largest practices in this province; he is a D.D.S. and L.D.S. The following is a list of other officers of the battalion at the present time:—Asst.-Surgeon, Wm. E. Winkler, M.D.; Paymaster, F. J. Grenny (hon. captain); Quartermaster, J. D. Pettit (hon. captain); Captains, B. H. Rothwell, T. Harry Jones, George Glenney, R. R. Harris, Will D. Jones, and Joseph Stratford. Lieutenants, S. Alf. Jones, George Kidney, H. J. McGlashan, John H. McLean, J. C. Sullivan, and Ed. Sweet. 2nd Lieutenants, D. A. Tufford, W. J. McHaffie, J. S. Rispin, J. T. Slater, H. F. Leonard, and Herbert Yates.

#### HOW THE ROYAL GRENADIERS GOT THEIR DINNER BEFORE BATOCHE.

THE work of "pegging away" at the enemy for three days in succession was a monotonous exercise, only varied by the occasional incident of some unlucky fellow getting hit; and dinner was accordingly a welcome diversion to the men extended in the fighting line. In explanation of his sketch, Mr. Curzon mentions that the only chance the skirmishers had for their dinner was to keep up a hot fire, under cover of which the bugler could cross the exposed piece of ground carrying an iron pail with the much needed refreshments. The boy is shown on the point of rising to rush forward on his perilous errand before the smoke of the last general discharge by the hungry soldiers shall have passed away. The edifice in the background is the pretty little church of St. Antoine de Padua, and the officer on the left is Lieut. Harston, late of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

#### VIEW OF THE CAVALRY CAMP AT THE TOUCHWOOD HILLS.

THE sketch upon which our picture is founded represents the camp of the troops under Lieut.-Col. Turnbull which have performed the important duty of guarding Gen. Middleton's communications with Qu'Appelle and of overawing the Indians upon the adjacent reserves. The small force on whom this responsibility has rested is composed of the Quebec Cavalry School Corps and the Winnipeg troop of Cavalry. There have been no less than 2,000 transport teams constantly on the route thus guarded.

#### BIG BEAR, THE LAST OF THE REBELS.

from whom the title is derived of the allegorical picture on page 76, is the last nut left for the North-West Field Force to crack. This chief is a cruel and remorseless savage who has perpetrated crimes in the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt of far greater heinousness than those of other rebels concerned in the present outbreak. He is being attacked from Edmonton by a column under

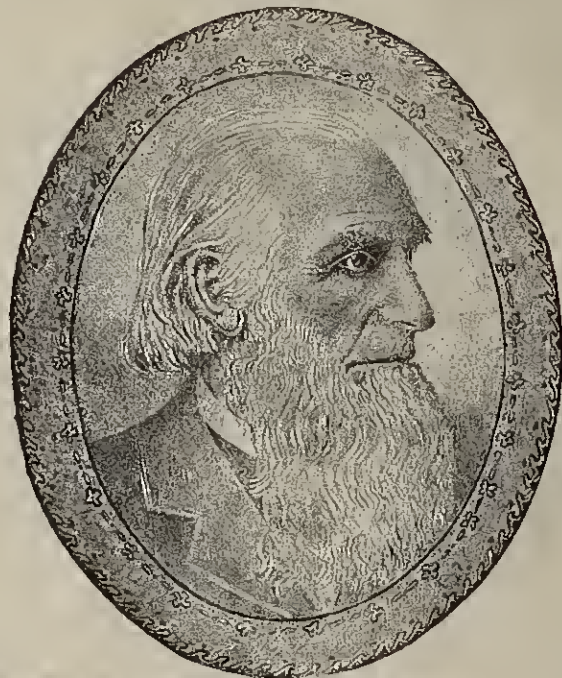
#### MAJOR-GENERAL STRANGE,

of whose descent and career the Winnipeg Sun prints the following sketch:—

If "blood tells," as few people in their hearts doubt, Major-General Strange's career is easily accounted for, as he is said to be the descendant, through the maternal line, of Chas. Martel, the greatest of the Mayors of the Palace to the last of the Merovingian nom-

W. E. WELDING,

—OF THE—



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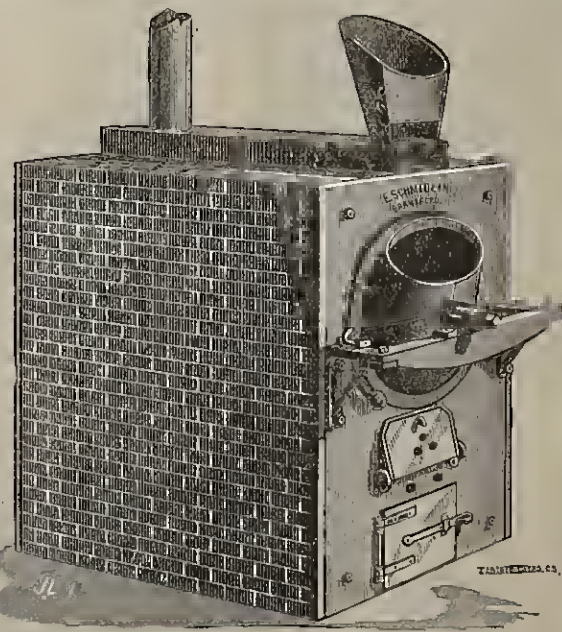
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inal sovereigns, and also of Charlemagne, the Emperor of the Romans. From the army list we learn that he served in India in 1857 and 1858, and was present at the actions of Chonda, Sultanpore and Dhorwra, siege and capture of Lucknow, actions of Korse, Nawabgunge, Seragunge, affairs of 23rd and 29th July, passage of the Guntac at Sultanpore, including affairs of 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th August, and Doadpore, 20th October. In all he served in thirteen engagements, and was mentioned four times in dispatches and wears a medal and clasp. On the evacuation of Quebec in 1861, Col. Strange was commissioned to form and command the first garrison of Canadian artillery. He established, upon enduring foundations, the schools of gunnery in which so many have been trained for service in different capacities, and especially as artilleryists, and the efficiency of the batteries now at the front is largely owing to the fact that the Government has adopted the more important recommendations which he, as inspector of artillery, has seen fit to make. He is a man of marked will power, a disciplinarian, and yet one whose commands are not unkindly enforced. He went to Kingston at the time the batteries were transferred, in June, 1880. In the spring of 1882 he got his promotion, and soon after left the service. He was chief factor in the organization of the Military Colonization Company, whose ranch is about thirty-five miles from Calgary. His wife and the younger members of the family did not leave for their new home, "Nomoka," until last year. His children numbered six, of whom four are living. Two sons accompanied him to the North-West—Harry Bland Strange and Alexander Wilnot Strange. The former is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and the latter of the Ontario Agricultural College. Major-General Strange has in his possession an old Bible (1689), which contains the history of the birth of Sir R. Strange, and of his father and others in the isle of Orkney.

#### THE FUNERALS OF TWO OF THE HEROES OF BATOCHE.

THE solemn scenes presented by two public funerals within the space of a week brought vividly home to the people of Toronto their intimate connection with the events transpiring in the North-West. All classes united in showing honor to the memory of these soldiers who had fallen on the battlefield, and respect and sympathy for their bereaved relatives. The body of Lieut. Wm. Fitch having arrived first, the funeral took place on Wednesday, the 27th ult. That of Private Moor, of the same battalion, was first appointed to be held on Sunday last, but the detention by a fog of the C. P. R. steamer conveying the corpse from Port Arthur to Owen Sound, obliged a postponement till Monday, which proved a great disappointment to the thousands who had turned out to join the procession or to witness its solemn progress. Each funeral took place at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, the Royal Grenadiers furnishing the firing party and the Toronto Field Battery a gun-carriage, drawn by six horses, for the conveyance of the corpse. Though all the city corps turned out spontaneously, each funeral partook of a brigade character, the troops being commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Denison, D. A. G., commanding No. 2 District. The view of the grave given in our illustration is of that which received the remains of Lieut. Fitch. In all other respects the representations apply to either of the solemn occasions. The floral tributes were in both cases unusually numerous and of highly artistic design. Our artist has endeavored to reproduce from the excellent photograph furnished by Mr. Dixon the one at the top of the page sent by the officers of the Grenadiers to adorn the bier of Lieut. Fitch; and the representation of the pillow and crown at the bottom of the page is intended to show those of identical design sent by the City Council to each of the bereaved families. We cannot close this brief notice of two events that deserve a fuller description than our space will admit of without referring to the subdued and considerate conduct of the large crowds who witnessed the procession, and to the orderly conduct of the persons who thronged the cemetery.

Lieut. Fitch was shot through the heart in the celebrated bayonet charge on the third day. Private Scovell, of the same corps, wounded at the engagement on the first day, and who has now returned to his home in Toronto, gives the following personal account of the death of Private Moor:—

"Our company was extended in skirmishing order, and the men were lying on the ground a few paces distant from one another. The enemy, as far as we could judge, was from 75 to 100 yards distant. I had extended my arm to get a couple of cartridges when I was struck. The bullet passed through the coat sleeve, through my arm, and then through the coat again. Here you can see the two holes in the cloth (producing the red coat). Poor Tom Moor was on my right rear, and the bullet, after disabling me, struck him on the head, and then glanced off. He lingered until 11 o'clock that night, and then expired."

THE SKETCHES FROM THE FRONT, By Mr. J. W. Curzon, which we publish this week, were engraved by Mr. J. W. Bengough. They tell their own story well enough; still, the following additional particulars may be deemed of interest. The "Grenadiers on piquet" after the battle of Batoche had to put in the night without blankets or great-coats, notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain, because in their haste to cross from the left side of the river to the support of the troops engaged on the right bank they left everything but their arms and ammunition behind. Through "a lull in the fight" during the three days' investment of Batoche, the powder-stained soldiers would munch hard tack; members of the 90th Batt. are represented in the sketch. "Getting through the graveyard" shows how, to quote a French expression, "in war nothing is sacred to a sapper" or a Grenadier. "Victory" shows members of the 90th and Royal Grenadiers exchanging congratulations. "Dinner under difficulties" forms the sequel to the subject represented in the frontispiece, two comrades of the Grenadiers reaching for refreshment out of the same canteen, which has been conveyed to them by the bugler. The "Winnipeg Field Battery waiting for orders" was sketched on the second day of the attack on Batoche. Lieut. Howard "working the gatling" exhibits the daring service rendered by that officer, who coolly knelt behind his machine and grinds away as if bearing a charmed life. The two gunners lying in rear of the gun have just brought up, under heavy fire, a fresh supply of ammunition, which the man to the left of the machine is about to introduce into its magazine.

IN answer to General Middleton's call for the enlistment of recruits for the North-West force, 37 members of the Governor-General's Body Guard now stationed at Humboldt have offered their services. Twenty-two recruits have volunteered from Lieut.-Col. Turnbull's Quebec School of Cavalry.

INDICATIONS point to many of the Ontario corps getting home by Dominion Day. How most worthily to give them welcome and how best to permanently commemorate their patriotic services are now the general subjects of discussion.

MRS. T. CHARLES WATSON, whose portrait we published recently, gives readings in the Grand Opera House, Toronto, on Friday and Saturday of this week for the benefit of the North-West Soldiers' Fund. She is a charming reader, and possesses great personal attractions. Her tour will extend to the principal cities and towns of Ontario.

THE Queen's Own are said to have been slighted by being left to perform garrison duty at Battleford, instead of being called upon to form part of Gen. Middleton's new expedition. An explanation of the apparent discrimination against the gallant corps is anxiously awaited by their many friends.

THE English fund in aid of the Canadian wounded now exceeds \$5,000.

## PELEE ISLAND VINEYARDS,

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— OUR WELL KNOWN BRANDS —

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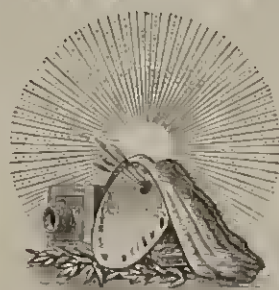
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MR. LARMOUR'S PORTABLE RIFLE PITS IN ACTION.

(From Photographs taken at Stratford, Ont.)

(1) Firing from the knee—side view. (2) Advancing upon the enemy. (3) Firing from the knee—front view.



BIG BEAR, THE LAST OF THE REBELS.

Big Bear, from a photograph.

Major-General Strange, commanding the Brigade operating from Edmonton, from a photograph by Livernois, of Quebec.

Fort Pitt, from a photograph by Stanton, of Toronto.



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

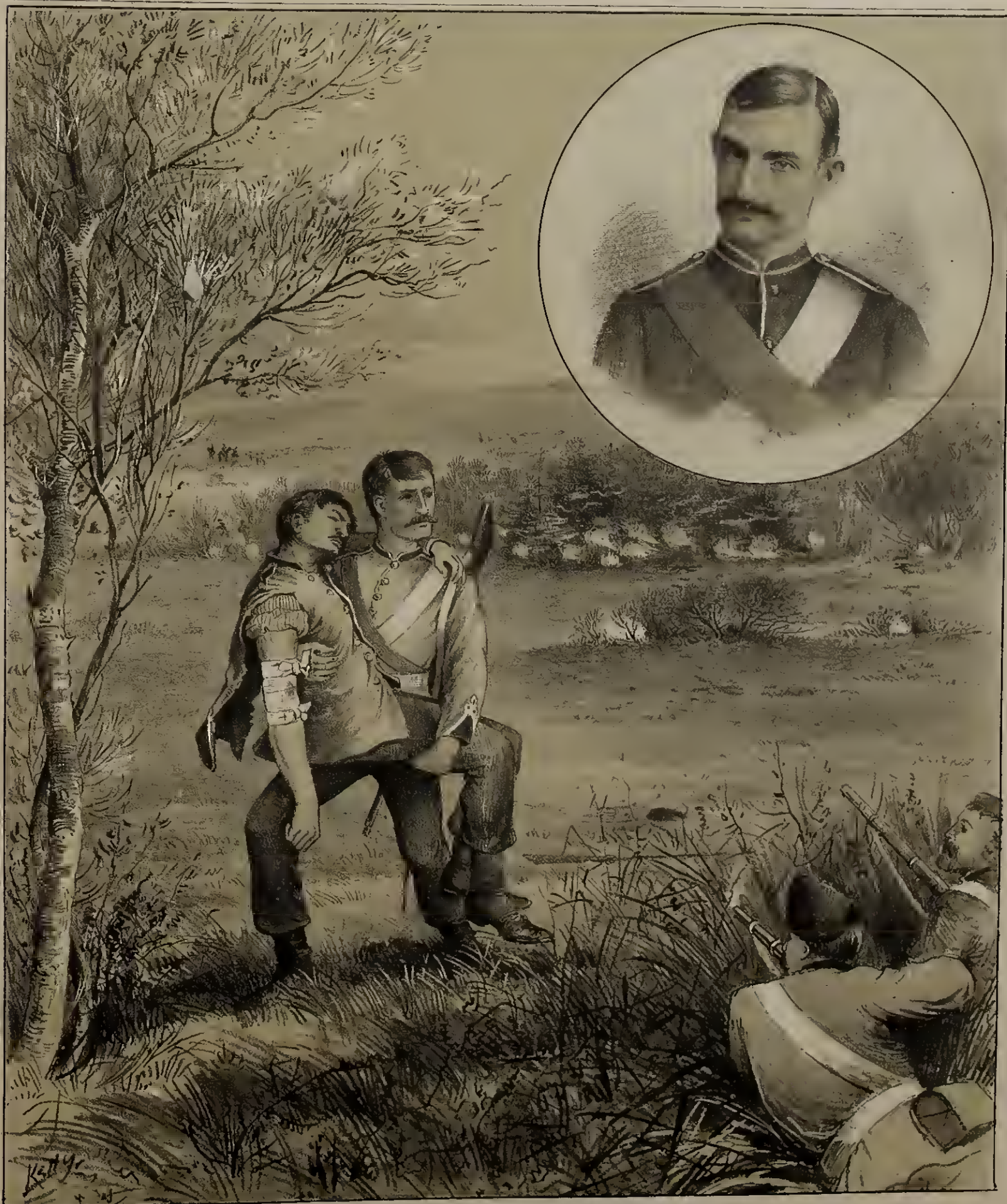
## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 11.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

### A ROYAL GRENADIERS CHANCE FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's command carrying off a wounded comrade from the battlefield at Batoche. Portrait of Col. Sergt. F. W. Curzon, of "G" Company, Royal Grenadiers, from a photograph by Dixon.

"Sergeant Curzon attended my Ambulance Class last winter, and learned how to stop bleeding. His knowledge enabled him to save the life of a man who was shot through the main artery of the arm and was fast bleeding to death. He did it under fire."—Private letter from Dr. Ryerson, Asst. Surgeon, 10th R. G.



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Correspondence intended for publication should  
be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the  
true name and address of the writer—not neces-  
sarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good  
faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
"Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed  
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,  
Toronto."

TORONTO, JUNE 13TH, 1885.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

In order that persons residing in coun-  
try districts where no newsdealer is estab-  
lished may find it less difficult to obtain  
the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, the publishers  
will undertake to mail eight numbers  
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should be particular in stating whether  
they desire to be supplied from No. 1  
successively. Address THE GRIP PRINT-  
ING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

**THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.**

THE main interest in the operations at  
the front now rests in the pursuit of  
Big Bear who, at time of writing, had  
still eluded capture and was endeavoring  
to effect his escape from the troops oper-  
ating against him in five different direc-  
tions. According to the impression of  
the rescued female prisoners, he was in  
blissful ignorance of the victory of Batoche  
and the capture of Riel. The following  
telegrams were read by the Minister of  
Militia in the House of Commons on Mon-  
day:—

"In camp, six miles from Fort Pitt,  
June 7, via Straubenzie, June 8.—News  
just received. McKay and six scouts of  
Strange's have brought in Mrs. Delaney  
and Mrs. Gowanlock, and eight men, five  
half-breeds and two Wood Crees, who  
were encamped by themselves. The  
breeds say that they have been prisoners,  
and one of the Crees is the man who let  
Mr. and Mrs. Quinney, and the other  
three men escape. We go on to-morrow  
after Big Bear, and shall keep up com-  
munication with Fort Pitt.—FRED MID-  
DLTON.

"Fort Pitt, 6th, via Straubenzie, 7th.—  
Have opened telegraph office about forty  
miles from here. Middleton is after Big  
Bear. Gen. Strange is near Frog Lake.  
The following prisoners escaped and came  
in yesterday:—Mrs. Delaney, Mrs. Gowan-  
lock, Dufresne, and Simpson; Gladu,  
wife, and one child; Mozeau, wife, and  
four children; Pritchard, wife, and eight  
children; Alfred Smith, wife, and four  
children; Huzel, wife, and one child;  
Andre Dreneau, Abraham Motts, wife,

and six children; Gregory Douaire, Peter  
Blondin, Henry Dufresne, two of Simp-  
son's stepsons, two Indians, and two  
squaws. These prisoners all well.—VAN  
STRAUBENZIE.

The gratifying intelligence has since been  
received that the women have in no in-  
stance been ill-treated. They owed this  
immunity mainly to the influence of the  
half-breeds. It also appears that the  
Wood Crees restrained the Plain Crees  
from perpetrating a general massacre.

It is hardly possible that Big Bear can  
effect his escape, as he is being followed up  
by a flying column whose provisions are  
carried on packhorses through an other-  
wise impracticable country. The Queen's  
Own have gladly received orders to go on  
the war-path once more, and will doubtless  
strive to be the first column to reach the  
enemy.

Toronto, June 10, 1885.

**OUR NEXT NUMBER.**

will contain some capital illustrations of  
Lord Boyle's cowboy troop and their  
officers; some views of Battleford, by  
Lieut. R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, Infantry  
School Corps; the rescue of Mrs. Gowan-  
lock and Mrs. Delaney; and several  
portraits of general interest. Also some  
pictures from sketches by Mr. F. W.  
Curzon, our special artist with General  
Middleton's command.

**ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH  
CANADIAN SUFFERING.**

It is much to be regretted that the  
Toronto Mail, which many people accept  
as a trustworthy exponent of the views  
of Sir John Macdonald's Government,  
should have undertaken to sneer at the  
efforts which are being successfully made  
in England to raise a fund by which  
much may be done to ameliorate the  
sufferings of those of our fellow-country-  
men who have lost their all by this rebel-  
lion. It ventures to declare that  
"subscriptions are being asked for them  
with a certain degree of very kindly fer-  
vor, which is, we think, a little over-  
strained," and the promoters are told  
that "the notion of the London Commit-  
tee, for instance, of sending out six  
doctors to see after our wounded, showed  
not so much that benevolence was active  
as that knowledge was very limited con-  
cerning Canada." Now the poet has  
observed that "he who is ungrateful has  
no fault but one," and we submit that  
the above sneering remarks are exceed-  
ingly well calculated, if not, indeed,  
intended, to dry up the well-springs  
of benevolence in the Old Country.

It is all very well for the Mail to  
assert that "our people do not quite  
relish the notion of appearing *in forma  
pauperis* before the London public," but  
those in this country who have suffered  
in person or property by Riel's second  
outbreak, who have lost their natural  
supporters in consequence, or who will be  
called upon to pay heavy taxes to com-  
pensate individuals who have been rob-  
bed by half-breeds or Indians—to say  
nothing of the military expenses of the  
campaign now approaching a close—will  
be inclined to agree that a little outside  
help will be very acceptable.

The aim and scope of the movement in  
England was fully explained by the  
Marquis of Lorne at a recent meeting in  
London, presided over by the Lord Mayor.  
He said:—

"The fund had sprung from the desire  
of her Royal Highness to send help to  
the Canadians in their time of trouble,  
and to supply that aid in whatever form  
the Dominion Government thought that  
it should be sent. The authorities were  
first asked whether they would wish  
ambulances, appliances, and hospital  
stores, with men ready to distribute them  
sent out to Canada. The offer was  
gratefully accepted, but before they could  
be despatched, the committee found that  
what had been more in the minds of the  
Canadian Government was not so much  
the sending out of skilled surgeons, but

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can do the washing as well as an older person.

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**Pork Packers & Provision Merchants, Toronto.**  
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1 Cash Gift.....	300	100 Elegant Photograph Albums.....	200
1 Cash Gift.....	200	500 Autograph Albums.....	200
1 Cash Gift.....	100	500 Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Knives.....	200
1 Cash Gift.....	50	10 Boys' Silver Watches.....	80
1 Cash Gift.....	25	10 Ladies' Watches.....	80
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500 Cash Gifts.....	500	500 Silver-plated Teaspoons.....	100
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1 Elegant Square Piano.....	350	1,000 Oil Pictures.....	500
1 Cabinet Organ.....	150	1,000 Engravings.....	300
1 Silver Dinner Set.....	150	1,000 Ladies' Pocket Books.....	500
10 Elegant Silk Dresses.....	200	1,000 Gents' Pocket Books.....	500
10 Ladies' Gable Watches.....	300	100 Organettes.....	500

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particulars given hereafter. Remember we make no charge for these presents. You not only get a fine, pure unadul-  
terated Tea or Coffee, but likely a grand gift in cash of \$500. See posters and illustrated streamers for full particulars.

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of hospital men who could attend to the ambulances, stores and appliances for the sick and wounded. The doctors were consequently not sent out, it being obviously better for the committee not to act on their own lines, but under the guidance of those on the other side. There would be a great amount of distress for some considerable time yet. Many men had fallen, and there were numbers of widows and children to be provided for. As far as the wounded were concerned, the committee had very wisely decided that no distinction should be made between those who had fought on the Government side, and those who, from a mistaken idea, had been in the ranks of the rebels. From what he knew of Canada there was a great difficulty in raising money, and he could state with confidence that every penny that was subscribed would be most thankfully and gratefully accepted and very judiciously administered."

Later accounts shew that upwards of \$8,000 have already been subscribed in aid of the same object for which Canadian benevolence has already been appealed to, and Dr. Boyd, with some medical and other comforts to the value of \$2,500, has already reached Winnipeg.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

##### A CHANCE FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

SOME years ago the Queen was graciously pleased to institute the Order of Valor, in which are enrolled the honored recipients of the Victoria Cross, the most highly coveted decoration in the British army. It is conferred solely upon those who have distinguished themselves by some peculiarly daring deed under fire, more particularly in the rescue of wounded comrades or in averting disaster by which heavy loss of life would be incurred. We venture to believe that at least one Toronto volunteer has earned a title to be distinguished as the recipient of Her Majesty's favor in this regard, and it is with pardonable pride that we represent in our frontispiece the gallant deed performed by one who has sent sketches from the front of so many incidents that have found illustration in the pages of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL. As Col.-Sergeant Curzon was altogether too modest to avail himself of his position as our special artist to supply us with a sketch of an incident of which he was personally the hero, our illustration is based upon the descriptions furnished us from other quarters, but it will be found sufficiently accurate. Our attention was first attracted by the following allusion to the circumstance which appeared in the columns of the Toronto Mail:—

"There was one case of heroism which deserves mention. One of the Grenadiers was seriously wounded at Batoche, and would have bled to death had he been left any length of time. Col. Sergt. Curzon, under a shower of rebel bullets, at once knelt down and stopped the hemorrhage and carried his wounded comrade to a place of safety, marching coolly away to the music provided by the guns of the enemy."

An official report of the occurrence has doubtless been forwarded to headquarters by Col. Grassett, who takes such deep pride in whatever affects the credit of the Royal Grenadiers, and we venture to hope that, should Gen. Middleton's recommendation be able to secure the coveted decoration for Sergt. Curzon, his heroic deed may find its highest reward in the honor being personally bestowed by Her Majesty. As his name is included among the members of the Wimbledon Team of 1885, his presence in England this summer will afford an opportunity for bringing this within the bounds of possibility.

MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON, C. B., of whom we present such a portrait this week as many of our readers will be glad to have framed, is now so well known in connection with his services in the North-West, that Canadians will feel less interest than at first in his career before he entered upon his duties as Commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia.

Though at the outset all manner of criticisms were indulged in as to the conduct of the campaign—in most cases by people who knew little of soldiering and had no experience whatever of active service—every one is now agreed that the General's strategy has been wise and its execution vigorous. Indeed, to adopt a well-known saying, he has "made haste slowly" with the best possible results. Every scrap of information that has come from the front tends to confirm the impression that the troops—raw and unseasoned militia, be it remembered—have been handled with

consummate skill, and with such tact and judgment as inspired the utmost mutual confidence between all ranks of the service. Many a family has cause to remember with gratitude the kindly forethought and consideration which impelled the General to postpone the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits until the troops had become in effect seasoned and disciplined, so that the movement which "broke the back of the rebellion" could be carried out with the least possible loss of life. It is pleasant to listen to the glowing testimony paid by the wounded men of the Royal Grenadiers who have returned to Toronto as to the universal popularity of General Middleton with the rank and file; it fully confirms all that the press correspondents have written on the subject. How different the results of the campaign might have been had the North-West Field Force been commanded by an officer who failed to establish an *entente cordiale* based on affection, respect, and confidence, it is unnecessary to speculate now; but we may freely express the opinion that, had the bullet which penetrated the fur cap of General Middleton at the engagement of Fish Creek only passed through his brain instead, the "little war" in which Canada has tried her 'prentice hand would by this time have developed into a most formidable undertaking.

#### THE 62ND BATT., ST. JOHN FUSILIERS

were not called out for active service until the campaign in the North-West had been some time in progress; but news of the engagement at Fish Creek had fired the patriotic spirit of New Brunswick, so that a prompt and enthusiastic response was made to the call to arms. According to the St. John Telegraph, on Saturday night, May 16th, Lieut-Col. Blaine received instructions from Deputy Adjutant-General Maunsell, at Fredericton, to have his battalion in readiness to march on Monday, at an hour to be subsequently named. On Sunday the order came for the battalion to be ready to embark at the Intercolonial Railway depot at 1 p.m., next day. The orders to move were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the men ordered to the front, and, although they were not published, every volunteer appeared to be fully aware of the instructions received by their Colonel long before 10 o'clock. Surgeon Walker and Assistant-Surgeon Macfarland continued the medical examination begun on Saturday, completing it late in the afternoon of Sunday. The number of men rejected was small, much smaller than is usually the case even in the regular service when only a portion of a regiment is ordered out. Those selected are a fine body of men, who, if occasion required, would give a good account of themselves either on the field or on the march. They will be found always ready and willing to do all that may be required of them. The number of recruits who came into the battalion in anticipation of service in the field is astonishing. One company alone doubled its numbers, and is now largely over strength. While this was the largest increase that occurred, each of the other three companies had five or six spare men.

Our illustration shows the battalion marching to the cars to proceed to the Camp Sussex, where the men still remain, pending further orders. A provisional New Brunswick battalion of infantry, including "A" Company, Infantry School Corps, has been formed, of which Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., has the command, with Lt.-Col. Beer and Lt.-Col. Blaine as his field officers. Being unable to devote more than a page to New Brunswick in the present issue, the portraits, which should have appeared this week will be presented in our next—unless the arrival of sketches from the front of surpassing interest should necessitate a further postponement. In a private letter, Col. Maunsell speaks of the high opinion in the following strain:—"A finer body of officers and men no one could desire to command; and, as all corps have turned out their full strength, it shows how united Canadians are, seeing that we in the far east are ready and willing to take part in suppressing the rebellion."

#### CAMP DENISON, HUMBOLDT, N. W. T.

The views we present of the camp of the Governor-General's Body Guard will have special interest for citizens of Toronto. In justice, however, to Trooper Kershaw, whose sketch was perfectly correct, we are free to confess that our artist, for the sake of picturesque effect, has unfortunately misrepresented the true appearance of military horse lines. The regulations prescribe that the interval between each charger shall be two yards, and Col. Denison is far too good a cavalry officer

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# P. BURNS.





SKETCHES FROM BATTLEFORD.

(By Lieut. Wadmore, I.S.O.)

- (1) How a Gunner from Kingston skirmished round his own blanket and waterproof sheet in the early dawn. (2) *Otium cum Dignitate*, or Col. Herchmer, N.W.M.P., meditating on the vanity of things in general and garrison duty in particular.



VIEWS AT QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

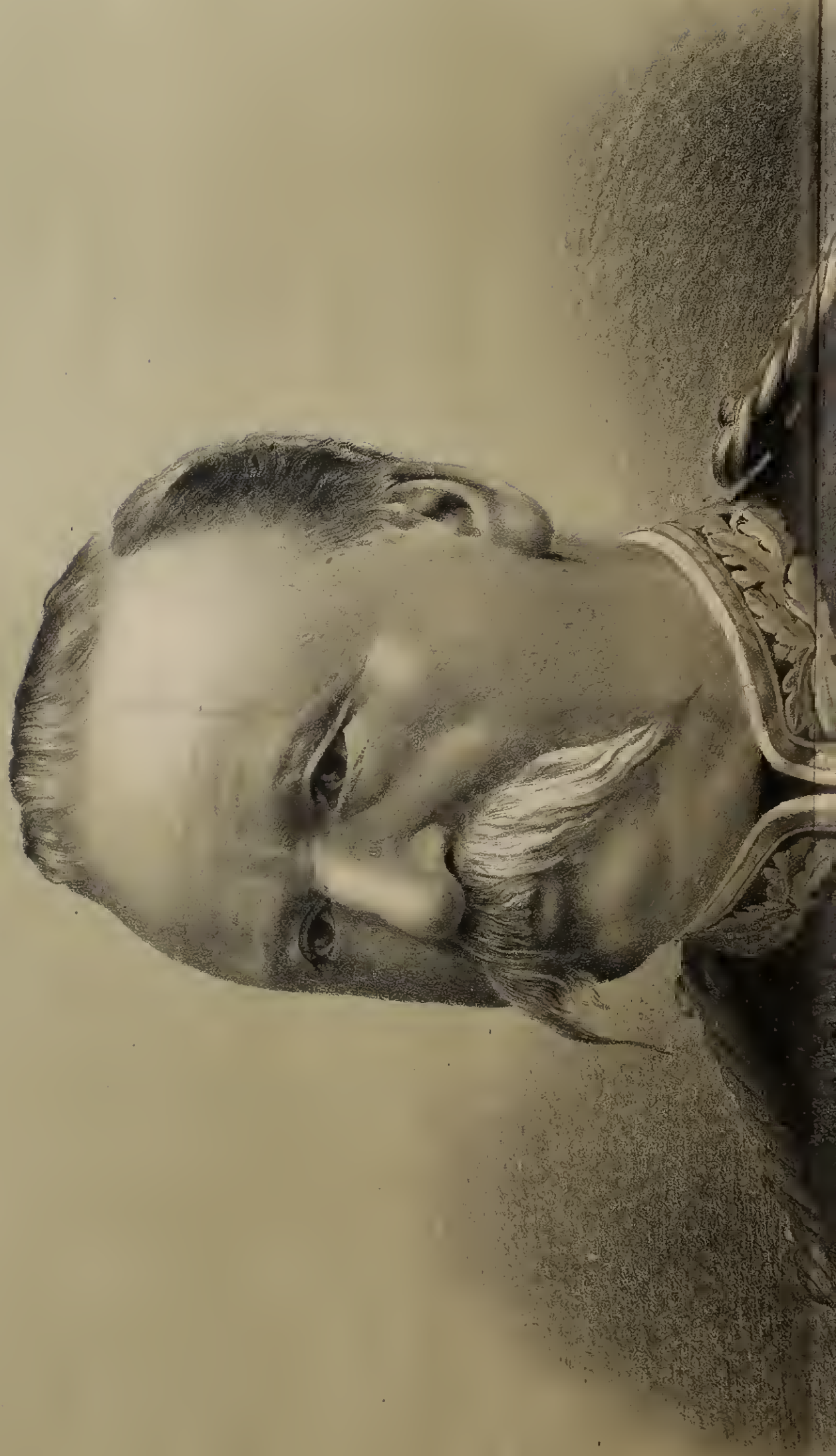
(From Sketches by Mr. R. B. Urnston.)

- (1) The Camp of the 91st (Lieut.-Col. Scott's) Battalion at Qu'Appelle Station, near Troy. (2) Mounted Police Quarters at Fort Qu'Appelle, with the 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters) on the march to the Front.













**MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON, C.B.,**  
COMMANDING THE MILITIA FORCES OF THE DOMINION.  
*(From the latest Photograph by Topley, of Ottawa.)*







(1)



(2)



CAMP DENISON, HUMBOLDT, N.W.T.

(From Sketches by Trooper E. Kershaw, Governor-General's Body Guard.)

(1) View of exterior, &c.

(2) Arrival of a messenger from the Battlefield.



to allow the animals to be grouped as shown in our picture. On the left are shown the telegraph poles which mark the trail to Clarke's Crossing.

The lower pictures represent the bustle which occurs in camp on the occasion of a courier from the front being seen approaching. The entrenchment of the camp is one at which the troops worked hard to complete. The interior ditch is two feet deep, the exterior one four feet. The intervening parapet would accordingly be about 2ft. 6in. above the level of the prairie. We presume this form was adopted in order that the work might be more rapidly completed by earth being thrown up from both sides of the entrenchment at one time. The following account by a correspondent of the *Globe*, which, however, does not altogether correspond with Trooper Kershaw's description of the nature of the earthwork, will enable our readers to comprehend the circumstances and routine of the camp life of the troopers:

"The camp is pitched upon a high rise, all the men being encamped within an earthwork formed of prairie sod laid to a height of about four feet from the natural level; this height is increased along the inside by another foot or more, by the excavation caused by forming the fortification—Col. Denison lost no time in preparing this defence, and it is one from which an attack of five times the number of the Body Guard could have been successfully resisted. Besides the main earthwork, a smaller one, V-shape, at the distance of about 100 yards, covering one front, had been constructed, to which outposts were sent or retreated in case of an alarm. On the alarm being sounded, each man throws himself behind the earthworks which is apportioned off into sections, so that every trooper knows his place in case of an attack, and confusion is not known. Twice within one week a night alarm was sounded, and the alacrity with which the men were at their posts reflects the highest credit upon officer and man. Col. Denison, *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, is beloved by his men, in fact it could not be otherwise, for he possesses the mesmeric power of instilling martial enthusiasm to such an extent that even non-combatants are affected by his influence. The troops were very crowded, occupying, all told, ten tents. A and B troop had six tents, in each tent there were ten men, and inasmuch as every man must have his accoutrements and saddlery at his head, space was very cramped. In addition there was an hospital tent, officers' tent, mess tent, and tent for stores. The magazine was on the ear works the entrance to which was closely guarded."

The Body Guard later on left this camp to join Gen. Middleton's command. The capture of White Chip by a detachment was the most stirring incident the Body Guard have had a chance to experience.

#### VIEWS OF QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

The first of the illustrations forwarded us by Mr. Urnston represent the camp of the 91st Batt. of Infantry, commanded by Lt. Col. Scott, M.P., at Qu'Appelle Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The first tent on the left of the flag-staff is that which the commanding officer occupied. The second view shows the situation of the Mounted Police post at Fort Qu'Appelle, said to be situated in one of the most picturesque localities to be found in Canada. In the foreground are seen the Simcoe Foresters on the line of march to join General Middleton's command.

#### SKETCHES FROM BATTLEFORD.

The humorous scenes depicted on page 84 are from sketches sent us by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, of "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, whose headquarters are at the New Garrison, Toronto. The first represents the extreme caution used by a gunner belonging to "B" Battery, an outpost sentry, in approaching his own blanket and waterproof sheet, the whereabouts of which he had forgotten, and which, in the early dawn, seemed to him to assume the proportions of a blood-thirsty Indian. The second shows Superintendent Herchmer, of the Mounted Police, meditating on the situation under the influence of a soothing pipe. This officer, who retired with the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the militia, formerly commanded No. 2 Company of the Provisional Battalion of Infantry forming part of the garrison of Winnipeg, and on the final disbandment of that force in 1876 he obtained his present appointment in the Mounted Police. At the battle of Cut Knife Creek, by all accounts, he did good service, while the detachment of Mounted Police he commanded fought equally well.

UNKIND animadversions have appeared in the press against General Strange, whose record is, however, proof against such attacks. His force was not equal to the defeat of Big Bear, who had superior numbers and the advantage of position.

#### LARMOUR'S PORTABLE RIFLE PITS.

Major Larmour, who was good enough to supply us with the photographs from which our illustrations of his invention that appeared last week were drawn is by no means dogmatically sure that he has already accomplished the best possible application of a suggested defence which has no inconsiderable claim to merit and originality; and he courts discussion and criticism with a view to the attainment of as perfect an implement as can be secured. Already one gentleman has written to the *Toronto* papers suggesting that if these portable rifle pits were placed upon wheels they could, on the velocipede plan, be more readily be utilized.

Our own impression is that this particular invention would be found of great practical utility if employed by troops having just such work before them as fell to General Middleton's gallant soldiers at Fish Creek and Batoche. For ordinary field manoeuvres they would, in all probability, be found too cumbersome to be available; but in the attack upon an enemy entrenched, as at the places above mentioned, they would ensure success at a minimum cost of life. One hundred skirmishers so protected might have advanced without injury to a position not twenty yards distant from the enemy's rifle pits, and, under cover of a vigorous fire such as they could deliver in the very teeth of the enemy, their supports and even the reserve might have been brought up, in extended order, behind them. If it had been necessary still to maintain a rifle fire, three men could have obtained shelter by lying down behind one of Major Larmour's implements laid horizontally on the ground. However, on the arrival of the support in the fighting line, the attacking party would have been strong enough in force and near enough to the enemy's defences for a charge with the bayonet to have been made under circumstances decidedly favorable.

The idea of providing special protection for troops advancing to storm a position is not altogether new, for readers of classic lore will remember how the ancients used to compose what they termed "the tortoise" by a company in close formation locking their shields together above their heads, and in that manner advancing secure against the missiles rained upon them from the ramparts of the place to be assaulted. Major Larmour's plan of presenting an inclined surface to the enemy's bullets is the most valuable principle of his invention, and we can conceive of an extension of its application by which still more might be accomplished than by providing these attacking shields ("portable rifle pits" seems a misnomer) for individual soldiers. Suppose, for instance, the fighting line of the troops attacking had their advance covered by portable forts, on the same plan, each sufficient to protect an entire company, and which might be carried or pushed forward on wheels by a few of the men sheltered behind them.

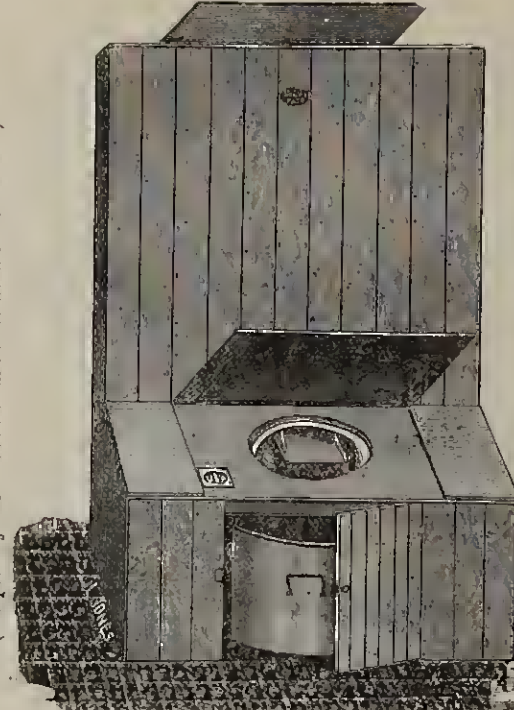
Such portable forts advanced steadily en echelon, might keep up a furious cross fire upon the enemy, under cover of which sufficient troops could be brought up quite close. Indeed, galling guns so protected could be advanced to close quarters with the foe. Such a defence would, of course, be of very little avail in cases where the enemy were provided with artillery; the plan, however, seems well adapted to just such operations as occupied Gen. Middleton's forces three tedious days at Batoche, and it is to be hoped that the public interest to have a series of practical experiments made by the proper authorities.

A MEMBER of the Civil Service at Ottawa furnishes us with the following conundrum, having a double answer:—

Louis Riel.—Why is he like a leg of mutton?  
(1) Because it is a case of "cut and come again."  
(2) If you wish to see him properly served you should let him hang.

A LETTER dated Battleford, May 22nd, has been received by Bandmaster Robinson, of the 13th Battalion Band, from his son, Gunner Geo. Robinson, of "B" (Hamilton) Battery, who was in the Cut Knife Creek fight. The writer reiterates many interesting facts in regard to the fight as to the loss to the rebels, and which have already appeared. He further states that the loss to the enemy would have been much larger had the Battery had their own nine-pounder guns instead of the old North-West seven-pounders, which were so old and dilapidated that their carriages broke down. He speaks in the highest terms of the management and manoeuvring of the troops during the fight by Col. Otter.

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IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

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It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-West Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

No. 3 was issued April 15th. It contained the following illustrations:

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gatling; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Gilmert, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the drill shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solomun Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained at Port Arthur; the Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.G.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of

Interest. Also a two-page Cartoon (by J. W. Bengough), entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:

A Look-out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine TWO-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon.

No. 9 published on the 30th May contained the following illustrations:

In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batoche."

No. 10 published on the 6th June contained the following illustrations:

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their dinner before Batoche; Major Larmour's Portable Rifle Pits in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 35th Battalion (Dufferin Rifles) of Brandon; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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## BATOCHÉ—"SHOT THROUGH THE HEART."

(From the Mail.)

God guard my darling boy to-night,  
And keep him safe from harm;  
Watch over him in this dread fight,  
Give to his life a charm.  
Let every bullet speed him past,  
And turn each blow away;  
From him, my well-loved only son,  
Who meets the foe to-day.

A brave and noble lad is he,  
This one dear son of mine;  
With loyal heart so kind and true,  
And full of love divine.  
I know, he's ready shouldst Thou call,  
But spare him, God, I pray,  
Let him return to me again,  
My boy now far away!

"O, mother dear," a sad voice speaks,  
And by her side there stands,  
A girlish form, with tear-dimmed eyes,  
And close-locked, restless hands.  
"Well, daughter mine, why come you now,  
"With face so wist and sad?  
"Your loving smiles should cheer and make  
"My lone heart warm and glad.

"What say you, child? More news has come,  
"A grand victorious fight;  
"The Royal Grenadiers this time  
"The rebels put to flight."  
"Thank God for that, my prayer was heard,  
"And I shall sleep to-night,  
"With grateful heart and peaceful rest,  
"Till comes the morning light.

"But why these tears? Why this distress!  
"I have not heard aright!"  
"What is it, then? Come, dear, be brave;  
"Your brother leads the fight.  
"Shot through the heart? Oh, God, my lad,  
"For whom I prayed to Thee;  
"My only son, my bonnie boy,  
"Will come no more to me!

"Shot through the heart, 'e'en while I prayed  
"His form lay still in death,  
"Not one fond message could be sent,  
"None caught his dying breath.  
"The cannon's roar, the clash of arms,  
"The crush of ball and shell,  
"A strangely wild, mad requiem, made,  
"Where he for country fell!

"Dead, cold and dead, the lonely grave  
"Now hides him from my sight;  
"Oh! pitying God, my heart will break!  
"Why send on me this blight?  
"Why is my home made desolate?  
"My life of joy bereft?  
"He was my dearest, only son;  
"I have no other left!

"Forgive me, Lord! Thy will be done!  
"Peace send this aching heart,  
"That doth rebel o'er this one gone,  
"Who was my life's best part.  
"At rest, with Thee! Oh, blessed light,  
"That finds my soul at last!  
"It brings me patience, comfort now,  
"The darkest hour has passed."

C.

20 Alexander street, Toronto.

## THE GATLING.

THE wise forethought which led the Militia Department of Canada to provide a battery of gatling guns for the North-West Field Force has been abundantly proved by the excellent service which these machines have rendered. Indeed, it has been claimed in several accounts that both at the engagements of Cut Knife Creek and Batoché, the timely use of the gatlings saved the ordinary guns from capture by the enemy.

There is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous, and, from no disrespect to the gallant American who has done such good service to Canada, but simply to illustrate the quaint humor with which newspapers in the United States flippantly sink the heroic even to their national disadvantage, we quote the following from the Chicago Tribune:—

"Howard, the American, who handles the gatling gun for Middleton's forces, is, it appears, simply a plain, everyday commercial traveller for a Connecticut firm showing off its goods. He wants to sell the Canadian Government some gatlings, and he proposes to make it clear that his house puts perfectly reliable goods on the market. Other firms may sell guns that won't shoot, or, if they do shoot, won't hit anything, but he demonstrates not only that the Connecticut gatling—none reliable without the firm name blown in the breech—will both shoot and hit. 'You observe, gentlemen,' he may be presumed to remark, as he rolls over a few half-breeds, 'that her range is beautiful, that she doesn't waste powder, that she works easily and rapidly, and that she mows 'em.'"

Among the prominent advantages claimed for the Gatling gun may be enumerated the following: Its adaptation to the purposes of flank defence at both long and short ranges; its peculiar power for the defence of field

entrenchments and villages; for protecting roads, defiles, and bridges; for covering the crossing of streams; for silencing field-batteries, or batteries of position; for increasing the infantry fire at the critical moment of a battle; for supporting field-batteries, and protecting them against cavalry or infantry charges; for covering the retreat of a repulsed column; and generally the accuracy, continuity, and intensity of its fire, and its economy in men for serving, and animals for transporting it.

Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., writing to the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, says:—

"In my opinion, machine-guns, if properly worked, would decide the fate of a campaign, and would be equally useful ashore or afloat. When the Gatling guns were landed at Alexandria, after the bombardment, the effect of their fire upon the wild mob of fanatic incendiaries and looters was quite extraordinary. These guns were not fired at the people, but a little over their heads, as a massacre would have been the result, had the guns been steadily trained on the mob. The rain of bullets, which they heard screaming over their heads, produced a moral effect not easily described. I asked an Egyptian officer, some weeks afterwards, how on earth it was that Arabi, and his 9,000 regular troops, who were within five miles, did not march down upon the town in the first four days after the bombardment, when Arabi knew that Captain Fisher's Naval Brigade, which held the lines, numbered less than 400 men. The Egyptian officer replied, 'That he knew no army which could face machines which pumped lead,' and that as all the gates were defended by such machines, as well as having torpedoes under the bridges, such defences could not be faced.' This certainly was the case. I believe the Egyptian officer spoke the truth, and that the moral effect produced by the Gatlings on the people in the first landing prevented the army from attacking the diminutive force which held the lines afterwards."

## DIED IN THE DESERT.

BY H. H.

THE fierce African sun beat pitilessly down as they bore him to the rear. A small red rivulet trickled across his forehead, and from a wound in the breast there welled out a stream of the red life.

Tenderly they placed him on the burning sand, and two comrades watched and listened to the mutterings and ravings of the dying soldier. For twenty-four hours he had tramped the dreary waste without tasting water. Now, as the life-blood ebbed away, the terrible pangs of thirst became more and more intense.

One moment he would be laving his fevered brow in the sparkling streams by the side of which he had sported when a boy. The next moment he would call out piteously for "just one drop of water!" In his delirium he muttered:—

"See! there's the bubbling spring on the hill. Please don't hold me I'm nearly there now. Oh, water, water; beautiful, delicious water. But—why—see, it's stopped running! Oh, the hillside spring has gone dry and I must die of thirst!"

A comrade bent over and whispered in the rapidly dulling ear.

"Yes," murmured the dying man, "the fountain of life is flowing, flowing, flow—"

They pulled off his heavy soldier's boots; the weary, blistered feet were already cold, and as the death-chill crept slowly upwards the delirium increased, and he talked on incessantly:—

"Now I'm in the little stream behind the school house. How clear and cool is the water. But I cannot drink! My throat is burning. Yes, I will wade out. Deeper, deeper, deeper!"

And now greedy death is grappling at the vitals. There was one quiver of the half-closed eyelids, a smile of exceeding sweetness lit up the bronzed face as the lips whispered:

"Mother—home—Heaven!" Then a sigh like that of a slumbering child—a little gasp—and all was over.

Think you that nameless grave in the desert holds naught but the body of that soldier? Yea; with the inanimate clay of her boy there also lies buried a fond mother's heart.

In view of Gen. Middleton's call for volunteers to serve for a protracted period in the North-West, the local battalions may soon expect to receive orders to return home.

SEVERAL halfbreed refugees, men, women and children, from the north, have arrived at Calgary. Lieut.-Governor Dowdney has telegraphed the Mounted Police authorities to render them assistance.

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(From a sketch by Mr. John E. Miles.)



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

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TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

RESCUE OF MRS. GOWANLOCK AND MRS. DELANEY BY A PARTY OF SCOUTS.

"Mackay (of Battleford) with ten others started to follow the trail. On Wednesday night they surprised the breeds with whom the ladies were. They galloped into camp and disarmed them."—Fort Pitt despatch to the *Mail*.



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Correspondence intended for publication should be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the true name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, Toronto.

All letters on business subjects should be directed to the  
Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto.

TORONTO, JUNE 20TH, 1885.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order that persons residing in country districts where no newsdealer is established may find it less difficult to obtain the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, the publishers will undertake to mail eight numbers to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Friends can club for four numbers each, if they wish. Those who order should be particular in stating whether they desire to be supplied from No. 1 successively. Address THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

is not quite as satisfactory as it appeared last week, Big Bear having apparently eluded the pursuing troops, who have had a hard time in chasing him. The most brilliant incident of the pursuit is the gallant fight made by the police and scouts under Inspector Steele. Meantime, the men seem pretty well sick of the campaign, or rather the concluding experience of it, and are anxious to be ordered home.

Not much progress has been made thus far in recruiting among the corps at the front for men willing to enrol for continuous service until November. It may therefore be necessary to retain for duty some of the corps now in the field.

Toronto, June 17, 4 p.m.

### OUR NEXT NUMBER

will contain several illustrations sent us by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our special artist with Gen. Middleton's command; a view of the camp of the Prince of Wales' Regiment at the Exhibition Grounds, Montreal; some capital sketches furnished from Battleford and vicinity, by Corporal Davis, of the Foot Guards, and Mr. W. D. Smith, including a view of the bridge across the Battle River built by the Queen's Own; a view of the hospital at Saskatoon, by Mr. King; and also various portraits and scenes of general interest. In the supplement will be produced an authentic "Plan of position at Battle of Batocho," from a sketch made by Messrs Burrows and Denny, of the Surveyors' Intelligence Corps.

### THE QUESTION OF PEN- SIONS.

THERE is one matter in connection with the suppression of the rebellion that fairly promises to be considered entirely without political bias. The attitude of the Opposition may to some extent be calculated on from the following paragraph which recently appeared in the *Globe*:-

"There is some possibility that cases of great hardship caused by the rebellion will be overlooked both by the Government and the charitable public. The case of Private Dobbs of the Battleford rifles is in point. He was killed at Cut Knife Hill, leaving a wife and three children at Battleford absolutely penniless. The widow and orphans are no doubt at the present time protected against actual starvation, but what of the future? The State has taken the natural protector from the family, and the State should supply his place. Mrs. Dobbs should receive a pension for the remainder of her life."

Though it is satisfactory to perceive a disposition on the part of a leading organ of the Opposition to advocate a generous consideration of such claims, the public will be glad to know that the law is plain as to the responsibility resting upon the Government to provide for the families of those militiamen who have been killed or disabled on actual service. The *Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883*, provide as follows:-

"995. When any officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision shall be made for his wife and family out of the public funds.

"996. And all cases of permanent disability arising from injuries received or illness contracted on actual service shall be reported on by a Medical Board, and compensation awarded, under such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Governor in Council."

As regards those temporarily incapacitated from returning to their civil vocations, the Regulations provide that officers shall, after discharge from actual service, continue to receive the pay and the allowances of their rank. A non-commissioned officer or private, however, under similar circumstances receives, whether in hospital or at home, one dollar a day, which is double the amount of a private's pay on actual service.

Cases arising from death or permanent disability contracted on service necessarily require that the proper proofs should be forwarded to Headquarters before action can take place for the relief of those interested. We trust, however, that the Militia Department will, in this particular branch of its onerous duties, continue to act with the energy which has characterized it since the troops were first ordered out, so that no public scandal may arise by delay in satisfying the just claims of those entitled to be placed on the pension list. In such cases he "gives twice who gives quickly."

### OFFICERS ON THE WIMBLE- DON TEAM.

SOME ill-natured curmudgeon over the *nom de plume* of "Rifleman" again finds fault, through the columns of the *Globe*, with the expenditure involved in the sending of a Canadian team to Wimbledon. In this last effusion he offers the following criticism on the team for 1885:-

In support of my former communications over the *nom de plume* "Rifleman," showing the useless expenditure of the public funds on pleasure trips to England by non-combatant riflemen, in looking over the published list of the Wimbledon team for 1885, there are only 9 out of the 20 composing the team combatants, or men using the rifle as a weapon of defence; 8 of the number are commissioned officers and 3 are staff sergeants, and have, therefore, no use for a rifle.

Is it possible that it never occurred to "Rifleman" that it was necessary for officers to acquire a practical knowledge of the use of the rifle in order to be able to instruct their men with success, or that the example presented by their personal skill as marksmen would create emulation throughout the grades of rank beneath

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**P. BURNS.**



them? Has "Rifleman" not read how Staff-Serge. Mitchell made it lively for the enemy at Batoche, or how Capt. Forrest took up the rifle of poor young Ferguson, the first man killed at Fish Creek, and avenged his death by shooting the half-breed who slew him, carrying the weapon throughout the remainder of the day and doing good service? Why indeed should officers like Col. Blaine of the 62nd, whose career is sketched elsewhere, forego when they attain the honor of wearing a sword, all the prestige which they may have acquired while they carried a rifle among the rank and file? It is just such practical soldiers as these that Canada wants as her representatives at Wimbledon, and it would be the most mistaken policy imaginable to attempt to cultivate an impression in the militia service that an intimate personal acquaintance with the rifle and skill in its use were undesirable qualifications for officers to possess.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

##### RESCUE OF MRS. GOWANLOCK AND MRS. DELANEY.

THESE ladies at the time of their rescue by a party of ten scouts under one McKay, of Battleford, were encamped with the party of loyal half-breeds who had befriended them, and with whom they escaped from Big Bear, special to the Mail says:—

"McKay, with ten others, started to follow the trail. On Wednesday night they surprised the breeds with whom the ladies were. They galloped into camp and disarmed them."

The account goes on to say how, on learning the way in which the party had protected the ladies, their arms were returned to the worthy owners of them. The leader of the scouts who restored the prisoners to civilization, is doubtless the gentleman referred to in the following Battleford item in the Winnipeg Sun:—

"Mr. Angus McKay, formerly in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's business at Pitt, was made the recipient of a heavy gold ring, bearing his monogram, as a tribute of the esteem in which the Mounted Police stationed at that place hold him, and as a slight acknowledgment of the many acts of kindness they had received at his hands while stationed there."

##### THE COWBOY BRIGADE.

WE are indebted to Mr. J. D. Hutchinson for the following description of the departure of Capt. Stewart's command from Fort McLeod:

"Headed by their youthful but intrepid commander, Capt Stewart, the Rocky Mountain Rangers presented quite a formidable appearance as they left McLeod, amid the loud huzzas of the garrison. Their tanned faces were almost hidden beneath the shade of huge Spanish sombreros, strapped on for 'grim death.' Around many of their necks were silk handkerchiefs, which, besides being an embellishment, prevented the irritation of their coarse brown duck, or 'Montana broadcloth,' coats. Over pants of the same material were drawn a pair of chaps (leather overalls). Crossbelts pregnant with cartridges, a 'six shooter,' sheath knife, a Winchester slung across the pommel of the saddle, and a 'lariat' coiled at the tree, completed the belligerent outfit. Mounted on 'bronchos,' good for from sixty to a hundred miles a day, they soon disappeared in the distance; the loud clanking of bits and jingling of their huge Mexican spurs now gave place to the clatter of hoofs and the rattling of the transportation waggons."

A propos of the "broneho," which is the horse of Montana and the contiguous region of the Canadian North-West, the *Santa Fe Democrat* has the following remarks:—

"The broneho is what the cowboys call 'high-strung.' If you want to know just how high he is strung, climb up on his apex. We rode a broneho once. He didn't travel far; but the ride was mighty exhilarating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and derrick, but we didn't put on any unnecessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surprise when we took up our location upon his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment, and then he gathered up his loins, and delivered a volley of heels and hardware straight out from the shoulder. The recoil was fearful. We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make a motion to dismount, but the beast had got under way by this time, so we breathed a silent hymn and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tall, stiff-legged bucks. He pitched us so high that every time we started down we would meet him coming up on another trip. Finally, he gave us one grand, farewell boost, and we clove the firmament and split up through the lush ethereal until our toes ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could

distinctly hear the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell in a little heap, about 100 yards from the starting point. A kind Samaritan gathered up our remains in a cigar box and carried us to the hospital. They looked pityingly at us--the attendant surgeons marvelled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a cyclone, another that it was a railroad smash-up; but we thought of the calico-hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the dewy mead, and held our peace."

Capt. Stewart, to whom was given special authority to enrol American citizens in the corps of rangers that he organized, is largely interested in an extensive stock ranche. He formerly resided at Ottawa, where he commanded the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, a troop well-mounted and efficient beyond the average of volunteer cavalry. Having received an excellent portrait of him from Mr. Topley, we hope to present it in our next issue. The Rangers are 150 strong, every man being mounted, and the corps has four officers.

##### FORT CARLTON,

it will be remembered, which was simply a post of the Hudson Bay Company, was accidentally burned down by Col. Irvine's police during their retreat upon Prince Albert after the battle of Duck Lake. It now presents a very sorry appearance; but the situation is obviously deemed of importance, as Colonel Irvine received orders to station thirty police at this point to guard the crossing. The Royal Grenadiers, "C" Company of the Infantry School, "A" Battery, with scouts, and transport waggons, under the command of Col. Van Straubenzie, reached Carlton in the afternoon of May 25, after a march of 32 miles from Batoche. Thence the artillery and infantry proceeded by steamer to Prince Albert, the mounted men escorting the waggons by trail. The ruins of the building on the right of the camp show where the quarters of the company's officers used to be. Nearer to the foreground will be seen scattered piles of cordwood.

##### VIEW OF BATTLEFORD.

The panoramic view of a locality in which so much of the interest of the campaign has centred will be an acceptable picture to every one who has relatives or friends in the North-West Field Force, seeing that almost every corps engaged actually at the front has already been to Battleford or will probably visit the place en route for home. Mr. Lyndhurst Wadmore, of "C" Company, was good enough to send us two other sketches, for which we hope to find a place very shortly. The following references to the numbers distinguishing particular points in the present view will be found convenient.

1. Direction of Cut Knife Hill, where Poundmaker's camp was when attacked by Col. Otter's flying column.
2. Valley of Battle River.
3. New Town of Battleford.
4. Camp of the Queen's Own Rifles.
5. Camp of "B" Battery, Canadian Artillery.
6. Camp of "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, and Governor-General's Body Guard.
7. Camp of the North-West Mounted Police.
8. Battleford fort and police barracks.
9. Refugee settlers and half-breeds encamped outside the stockade.
10. North Branch of the Saskatchewan River.
11. Trail to crossing.
12. Brigade office.
13. Officers' mess ("B" Battery).
14. Site of bridge and ferry concealed by hill.
15. Site of Relief Expedition's first camp.
16. Look-out post on roof of old Government House.
17. Fort Otter, occupied by fifty men of the Queen's Own Rifles, under Capt. Brown.

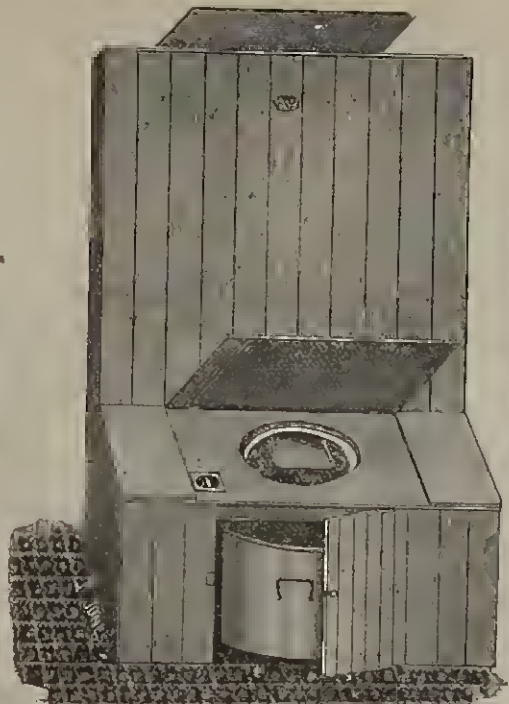
##### PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

###### CAPT. GEO. H. YOUNG,

whom our picture represents in the uniform of the Dufferin Rifles of Canada, is the only son of the Rev. George Young, D.D., of Brantford, who may be termed the father of Methodism in the Canadian North-West. He entered the Winnipeg customhouse in 1871, and remained in the service until 1882, by which time he had accumulated sufficient money by real estate transactions to retire. He married in 1876 the daughter of Mr. Fawcett, a Methodist missionary at High Bluff. He received his military education at the Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, and while in the customhouse held a commission in the Field Battery as lieutenant. This he resigned to accept the command of the Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry, which he raised and organized. On leaving Winnipeg to reside at Brantford, in 1882, he retired with his rank, but soon after was appointed a lieutenant in the Dufferin Rifles. Since his return to Manitoba, he has resumed,

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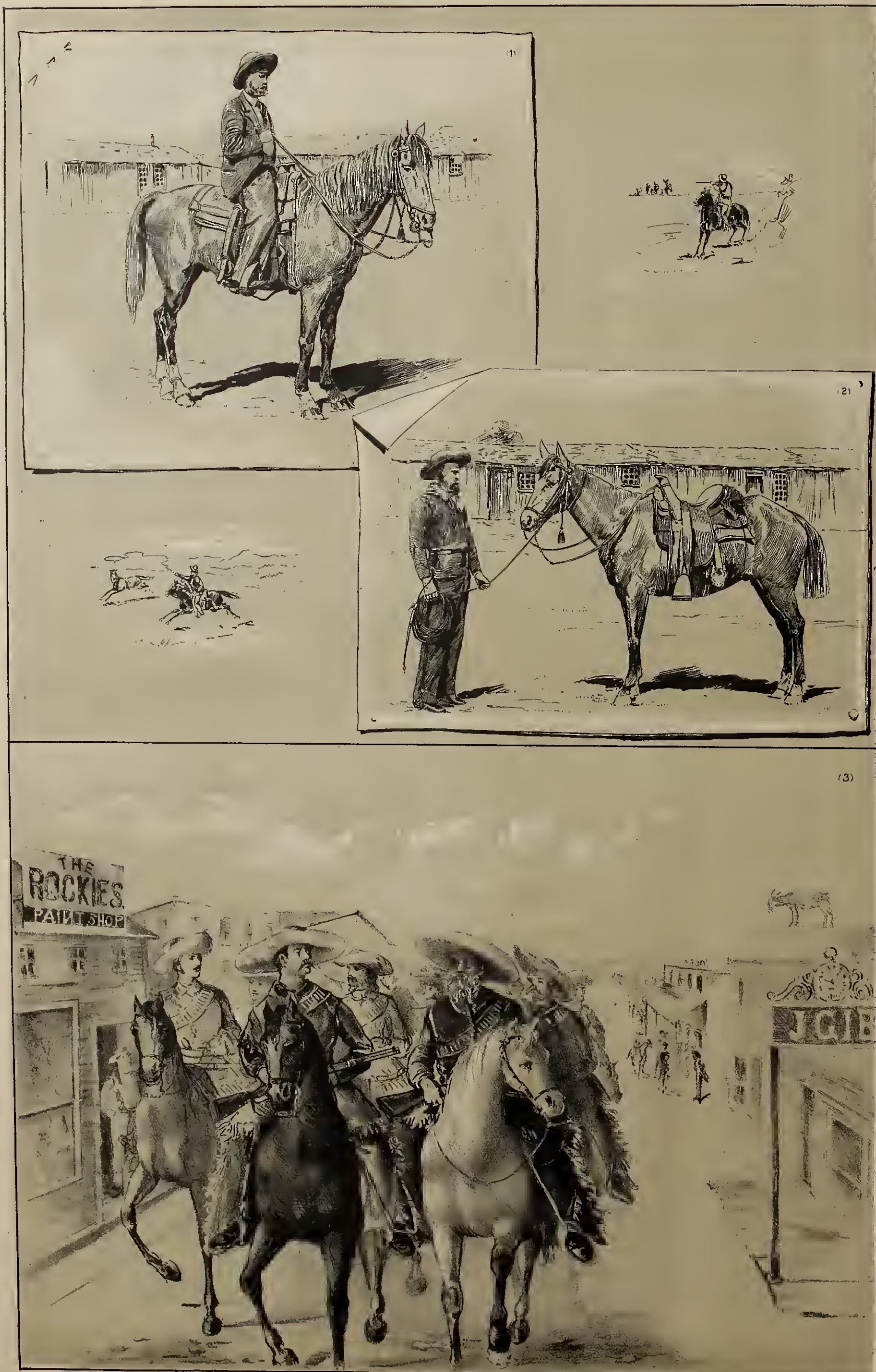
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## THE COWBOY BRIGADE.

(1) Lord Boyle, Captain commanding the Rocky Mountain Rangers; (2) Adjutant Campbell, of the same corps; from photographs by Anderton, of Medicine Hat.  
 (3) Capt. Stewart's Cowboy Cavalry, from a sketch by Mr. J. D. White.







(1)



(2)



SKETCHES FROM THE FRONT.

(Drawn on Gabriel Dumont's paper bags by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's command.)

(1) Camp of the Intelligence Corps, composed of Dominion Land Surveyors, at Batoche, after the fight. (2) Fort Carlton, as it appears since burnt down by the Mounted Police under Col. Irvine.





PUBLISHED BY GRAY, P. & P. CO.

VIEW OF BATTLEFORD, AS SEEN FROM FORT OTTER.

From a Sketch by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, of C. Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto, whose portrait, from a photograph furnished by Topley, appears in the Margin.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO









## PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

(1) Mr. Gowanlock, murdered by Indians. (2) Mrs. Gowanlock, late a prisoner of Big Bear, from photographs by the Dominion Photo Studio, Toronto. (3) Capt. Geo. H. Young, who commanded the escort that brought Riel to Regina, from a photograph by Park & Co., of Brantford. (4) Private Dohbs, of the Battleford Volunteer Rifles, shot dead at Cut Knife Creek from a photograph by Duffin, of Winnipeg. (5) Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., Commandant Infantry School Corps, "A" Company, Fredericton. (6) Lt. Col. Blaine, Commanding 62nd Batt. St. John Fusileers, from a photograph by Climo, St. John. (7) Major Gordon, "A" Company, Infantry School Corps, Fredericton, from a photograph by Burkhardt. (8) Col. Sergt. Winter, of the Sharpshooters, Governor-General's Foot Guards, wounded at Cut Knife Creek, from a photograph (in the uniform he wore in Egypt) by S. Jarvis, of Ottawa. (9) Private Hardisty, 90th Batt. Rifles, killed at Batoche, from a photograph by Hall & Lowe, of Winnipeg.



as lieutenant, his connection with the local field battery, with which he went to the front on the break-out of the rebellion. He served as brigade major until after the capture of Batoche, during the siege of which, it may be remembered, he did good service by directing from his elevated position on the roof of the church the fire of our guns upon the enemy's position. General Middleton conferred upon him the honor and responsibility of commanding the escort which brought Riel in safe custody to Regina, where the prisoner was handed over to the custody of the civil authorities. Capt. Young then proceeded to Winnipeg on leave, where, we believe, he still remains with his family.

#### THE INTELLIGENCE CORPS.

So named because it is composed of Dominion Land Surveyors whose "occupation's gone" for this season at any rate, was supposed to have been organized with a view to furnish trustworthy guides to Gen. Middleton from a body whose experience had made them well acquainted with the topography of the country. They are uniformed, equipped and armed in a manner similar to the cowboy cavalry of whom illustrations are given on another page, and have so far, from all accounts, been fully employed in the same manner as Boulton's and French's scouts. At Batoche they took a hand in, and one member of the corps, Mr. A. W. Kippen, was killed.

#### PRIVATE R. R. HARDISTY,

of the 90th Battalion of Rifles, Winnipeg, who was born at Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District, June 6th, 1863, and killed at Batoche on Monday, May 11th, was the eldest son of the late W. L. Hardisty, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company. He was educated at St. John's College, Winnipeg. He was a clerk in Sheriff Inkster's office, and subsequently joined the Canadian contingent to the Sudan, returning just in time to go to the North-West with his battalion. He was a tall, well-built man. He had many friends in Montreal, being a nephew of the Hon. D. A. Smith, late a member of Parliament, and now one of the most influential directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### COL. SERGEANT WINTER,

whose portrait we present in the uniform he wore in Egypt, where he fought in the well-contested battle of Kassassin, is an employee of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. He is, we believe, a native of Prescott, Ont., where he resided until he received his appointment at Ottawa. In the battle of Cut Knife Creek he was shot through the nose; but Private Cunningham, of the same corps, who passed through Toronto on Monday last in obedience to a summons to resume his duties in the Fisheries Department, informed a representative of this paper that Sergt. Winter was thoroughly convalescent, had been returned to duty, and that his very prepossessing appearance has not in the least been spoiled by the enemy's bullet. Our artist had no small difficulty in reproducing, so as to do justice to the photographer, a subject of such very fair complexion.

#### MR. AND MRS. GOWANLOCK,

whose relatives reside at Parkdale, were among the earliest victims of the Indian rising at Frog Lake. Mr. Cameron, one of the prisoners who escaped from Big Bear, recites the horrors of the affair as follows:

"Mrs. Gowanlock was with Mrs. Delaney, having left her own house three miles away on the first news of the trouble. The two women were walking to camp with Gowanlock and Mr. Delaney, when the two latter were shot. Gowanlock fell dying in his wife's arms. The Indians then brought the women to camp."

The female prisoners were afterwards purchased of the Indians by two loyal half-breeds, which generous action secured them from the personal ill-treatment which the recently false reports telegraphed to the Ontario papers gave abundant cause to fear had been their fate.

#### PRIVATE ARTHUR DOBBS,

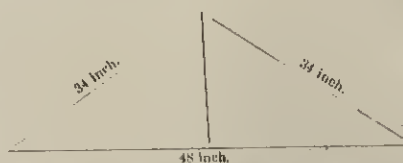
one of the killed at Cut Knife Creek, was formerly a soldier in the army. He was well-known to the residents of Manitoba, having filled the position of butler at Government House during the period when the Hon. A. Morris was lieutenant-governor. He has latterly been employed as instructor of the Indian Industrial School at Battleford, established in the building which was formerly the Government House, before Battleford was supplanted by Regina. The building is that of which the roof is seen in the foreground of the sketch. The last letter received from poor Dobbs was addressed to

his brother-in-law, Mr. John E. Wood, of Brampton. It is dated April 25, and gives an account of the relief of Battleford by Col. Otter's brigade and previous events of the siege. The writer speaks of his having joined the Battleford Volunteer Rifles—who were armed and equipped but not uniformed—and of the general inspection held by Col. Otter, at which he hurried the corps that they would soon be wanted to take the field on account of their personal knowledge of the country. Poor Dobbs gives an idea of the state of affairs antecedent to the arrival of the troops, when he mentions "this is the second night I have had my boots off, going on four weeks." He adds, "I am poorer now than ever I was." Sad to say, this gallant soldier soon after left a widow and young family absolutely dependent upon whatever provision the Government decides to make in such cases.

#### APPLICATION OF THE FIRST BANDAGE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

No. 1.

In No. 9 we gave a page of illustrations from a drawing by Mr. J. Humme showing how little technical knowledge is required to apply temporary relief to the wounded. As in the previous representations, all the bandages shown in this picture are formed with a piece of white cotton cut in the form of a right angled triangle, the base of which is four feet, the shorter sides being 34 inches, as shown below:



When properly folded this forms a square three-inch package, inside of which should be packed two small patches of cotton prepared with an ointment composed of three parts of carbolic acid and ten parts of tallow, together with two tufts of clean cotton wadding. This package should be covered with a water-proof envelope and carried in the haversack. In cases where two smaller bandages are found more useful than one large one, the cotton may be cut in two equal halves. A rifle ball often makes two wounds, one where it enters the body, and the other where its exit is made. The small patches prepared with ointment are placed on the wound first, over it the tufts of wadding, and then the bandage.

For wounds in the neck (fig. 14), the forehead (fig. 22, 29), for simple flesh wounds of the limbs (fig. 18, 26, 27), or for the fastening of splints or substitutes thereof in case of shattered bones, the cloth is folded into a six-inches wide strap (fig. 16). In figures 24, 28, 32 it is used in this shape as a support for a wounded arm. For wounds in the head the cloth is arranged in turban shape as in fig. 21. Fig. 15 and 23 show the bandaging of wounded feet; stumps of shot off or amputated arms or legs are dressed in a similar manner (fig. 30). In case of severe rounding of the arm the bandage is arranged as in fig. 17. Fig. 20 shows the bandaging of breast wounds and fig. 13 of wounds in the back. In fig. 32 and 33 the two halves of the cloth are used in bandaging a wounded shoulder; in cases of wounds in the hip the bandaging is similar (fig. 31) but it requires a whole cloth and a belt. In cases of broken bones the limb has to be splinted. Proper splints on the battlefield are out of the question, but sabres, bayonets, or their scabbards and rifles are used instead, or figots of small branches (fig. 16), or even a bundle of reeds and coarse grass. For adjusting the same the cloth and leather straps of rifles and knapsacks, sword-belts, etc., are available.

#### "THE CAPTURE OF BATOCHÉ"

is the subject of a finely executed colored picture of large size, an advance sheet of which has been received. It is drawn in accordance with sketches of the locality and incidents of the engagement furnished by Mr. F. W. Curzon, the special artist of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL with General Middleton, Sergt. Grundy, and others; and the picture itself, which has been lithographed in five colors, has been seen and approved by Private Kane, of the Royal Grenadiers, and others who took part in the action. The various troops that participated in the engagement, including the Royal Grenadiers, the Midland Battalion, the two field batteries, the 90th Battalion, the Gatling corps, and the scouts, have all a fair share in the representation of an incident which should possess historic interest for all loyal Canadians. This picture, which is published by the Grip Printing and Publishing Company, may be obtained of any bookseller or newsdealer.

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## THE NEW BRUNSWICK BATTALION.

Among the corps disappointed of the expectation that they would be sent to the North-West may be counted the Provisional New Brunswick Battalion still on active service at Camp Sussex.

LT.-COL. MAUNSELL, D.A.G.,

whose portrait we publish this week has, according to the *St. John Telegraph*, been over thirty years a soldier. In May, 1855, he was gazetted an ensign in Her Majesty's 15th Regiment. At Aldershot, in 1857, he attended a course of instruction on military engineering, which was in the curriculum of the senior department of the Royal Military College, and subsequently he was employed in connection with this course of instruction on the staff at Aldershot. On November 27, 1857, he was appointed a lieutenant in his regiment, and later on, in February, 1859, he was gazetted instructor of musketry. In March, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in 1862 was acting adjutant and instructor of musketry at the 8th Depot battalion. Col. Maunsell sailed for New Brunswick in January, 1864. An opportunity was offered him to see active service with the army of the Potomac during the whole of the spring campaign of 1864, ending with the taking of Richmond, and during which he was temporarily attached to Gen. Grant's staff. He was gazetted Adjutant-General of Militia of this Province on November 22nd, 1865, and besides the organizing work was called in 1866 to the western frontier to protect the province against the Fenian invasion. From 1871 to 1880 he has been in command of tactical brigade corps at Fredericton, Woodstock and Chatham, and also of schools of instruction, three at Fredericton and one at St. John. During August and September of 1880 he attended a course of military studies at Woolwich, and received a certificate from the director of studies. On his return to Canada he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General for military district No. 4, with headquarters at Ottawa, and in 1883 was made commandant of the infantry school corps at Fredericton; having previously taken a course of instruction at Aldershot and visited the different headquarters of army corps in Germany and France. On Lieut.-Col. Taylor being transferred to Nova Scotia, Col. Maunsell was re-appointed Deputy Adjutant-General for Military District No. 8, for the Province of New Brunswick. Those who know Lt.-Col. Maunsell best staked a great deal on qualities that have enabled him to make such a proud record, and they looked for gallant achievements under such a commander if his battalion's turn had come to go to the front.

LT.-COL. BLAINE,

of the 62nd Battalion (St. John Fusiliers) and acting as junior major of the provisional battalion called out for active service, is an example among many of how sterling character and capacity for superior position enables a man in Canada to attain the object of a worthy ambition. Although not born in St. John he has been a resident of that city since childhood. On leaving school, forty years ago, he entered the bookbindery of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan and advanced step by step in his trade until he became foreman of the large establishment, a position in which he has the full confidence of his employers. In 1864 he entered the Queen's Own Company (Capt. Sullivan) of St. John volunteers as a private and since that time has been permanently attached to the militia force of New Brunswick. As it was with his trade so it has been with his militia experience. He rose gradually from the most humble position in his company to the command of the battalion, and in every position he held always enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of his superiors and inferior. After serving in the rank of sergeant for several years, he was made sergeant-major in 1867. He next passed through the grades of ensign and lieutenant, and in 1871 was appointed adjutant, with the rank of captain in 1872. His next promotion was in 1875, when Lieutenant-Colonel Macneil was made brigade major. This left the colonelcy of the battalion vacant, and Major Sullivan was appointed to the command, Captain Blaine major. Colonel Sullivan only held the command for a year, when he resigned. Major Blaine was thereupon appointed lieutenant-colonel, his commission bearing date September 8th, 1876. For nine years he has been in command of the battalion, during which time it has reached its present state of efficiency, now ranking as one of the best infantry corps in Canada.

MAJOR ROBSON,

whose portrait we also present this week, holds the rank of captain in "A" Company,

of the Infantry School Corps, at Fredericton, which forms part of the battalion that New Brunswick was to have sent to the North-West. We are not acquainted with his previous military career.

[The portrait of Lt.-Col. Beer, senior major of the battalion, was received too late to appear in the present number. Ed.]

## THE PROPOSED MEDAL.

FURTHER information and mature consideration have brought us to the unwelcome conclusion that the suggestion that application be made for a medal to be struck, in commemoration of the services of the troops who have fought and conquered in the now rapidly closing campaign, was not well grounded. No instance is on record of Imperial troops having received such an acknowledgment for having engaged in the settlement of a domestic disorder. The nearest case that could be quoted would probably be the New Zealand medal which Gen. Middleton wears, but this again was granted to British troops who fought against virtually a foreign foe. Now, the Canadian forces have in their present expedition been simply engaged in putting down a disturbance within their own country, notwithstanding the scene of action lay 2,000 miles from the homes of many of them. It is clear the Queen could not be asked to grant a medal for such a service, and that it would be hardly consistent for the Canadian Government to bestow one. Indeed, when all things are taken into consideration, it will be seen that those who turned out and fought in connection with the Fenian raids are better entitled to be decorated than the gallant troops who have given their services in the performance of what has been essentially a civil, or police, duty upon an enlarged scale.

## CHANCES FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

MR. F. W. CURZON, who is a lithographic artist in civil life, was an employé of the Toronto Lithographic Company until called out for active service. He has seen considerable service in the ranks of the Volunteer Militia, having originally joined D Company, Queen's Own Rifles, in 1871; but he got transferred to E Company of the 10th Royals, in 1879, as private. Afterwards, when that corps was reorganized as the Royal Grenadiers he became a member of G Company in 1881. He now fills the highest non-commissioned rank in that company, which is commanded by Capt. Bruce, Sergt. Curzon has acted as instructor of recruits and drill-instructor to his company. He is a good shot, and is one of the marksmen selected to compose the Wimbledon team which will shortly sail for England.

Though Sergt. Curzon's act of gallantry has been brought into notice, there is good reason to believe that individual performances of a similar character and equally praiseworthy may be fairly attributed to several others. If the friends of Privates Acheson and Lloyd of the Queen's Own, referred to in the following extract from a private letter respecting the fight at Cut Knife Creek, published in the *World*, will be good enough to furnish us their photograph, we shall be happy to place their noble conduct on that occasion just as prominently as Sergt. Curzon's before the public:—

Lloyd was wounded in this way. He and E. C. Acheson and some more Queen's Own men, with some Battleford men, were cleaning out the coulee at the close of the fight. When they were retiring, a Battleford man was shot, and fell. The Queen's Own soon after saw the Battleford man lying where he had been shot. The Battleford man said he was of their number, and was dead. The fire was so hot that they would not go back for him. Acheson and Lloyd remonstrated, but the Battleford men still refused to go after their comrade, so, finally, Acheson went out to pick the man up, Lloyd going with him and covering him with his rifle. Just as they left the cover, shots were fired at them, but went wide, and after that Lloyd sailed after the Indians who got up to fire by drawing beads on them, when they would at once lie down again. Finally, when they had nearly reached cover again a fellow with a red turban, who had been doing a great deal of firing during the day and did very good shooting, popped up and fired at Acheson, but Lloyd was too quick for him, killing him on the spot. In the excitement of the moment Lloyd turned round to say, "Acheson, I killed him," and was instantly shot in the back. His wound was thought to be very serious, but he is now much better.

The Battleford volunteer above referred to was Private Arthur Dobbs, who died on the battlefield, and whose portrait appears in the current number.

## BATOCHÉ!

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## THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of Interest. Also a two-page cartoon by J. W. Bengough, entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:

A look on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 10th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine Two-Page Supplement, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon.

No. 9, published on the 29th May contained the following illustrations:

In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.F., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batoche."

No. 10, published on the 6th June, contained the following illustrations:

Brigade Funerals at Lieut. Fish and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their Dinner before Batoche; Major Lamour's Portable Rifle Pit in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 30th Battalion (Durham Rifles) of Bramford; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11, published on 14th June contained the following illustrations:

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., from sketches by Mr. R. H.

Urquhart; Camp Denison, Humboldt, N.W.T., from sketches by Trooper E. Kerdaw, G.O.M.G.; sketches from Battleford, by Lieut. Washmore, I.S.C.; The 62nd Batt (St. John Fusiliers) called out for service in the Northwest, crossing the Market Square en route for the Intercolonial Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Miles. Also a fine two-page supplement, being a splendid portrait for framing, of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion, from the latest photograph by Topley of Ottawa.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

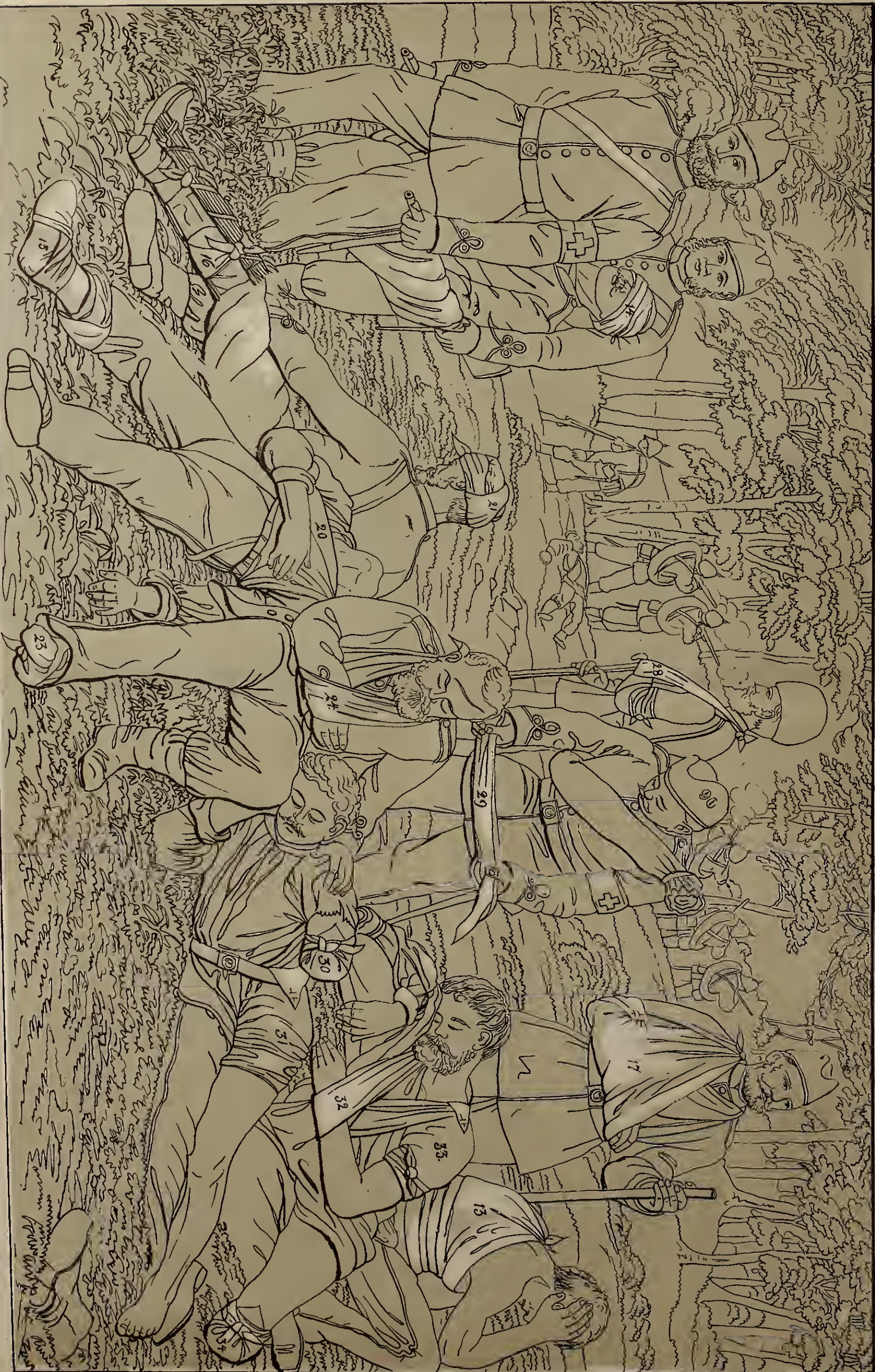
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Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto.





APPLICATION OF THE FIRST BANDAGE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.—No 2.

From Original Sketches by Mr. J. Hummel. See Page 94.



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 13.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



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### Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondence intended for publication should be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the true name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
"Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed to the  
"Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto."

TORONTO, JUNE 27TH, 1885.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order that persons residing in country districts where no newsdealer is established may find it less difficult to obtain the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, the publishers will undertake to mail eight numbers to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Friends can club for four numbers each, if they wish. Those who order should be particular in stating whether they desire to be supplied from No. 1 successively. Address THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

THE severe work of the campaign is over, and all the troops are to come home immediately, with the exception of "A" and "B" Batteries, of the Canadian Regiment of Artillery, "C" Company of the Infantry School Corps, and the Quebec Cavalry School Corps, unless it should be deemed necessary to enrol from those who have volunteered a provisional militia force for temporary service. It is thought, however, that the regular troops, together with the Mounted Police, now recruited to a strength of over 1,000 men, will be sufficient to garrison strategical points, capture Big Bear, Wandering Spirit, and the other Indian murderers, and complete the pacification of the country. All of the prisoners held by Big Bear have now been released unharmed.

Toronto, June 24, 4 p.m.

### OUR NEXT NUMBER

will contain, among other illustrations, several portraits of special interest, including those of Colonel Williams, M.P., who led the Millam Battalion in their celebrated charge on the rifle pits, and several other distinguished officers; a view of the steamboat conveying the Grenadiers and 90th to Fort Pitt, and two other sketches, by Corporal Currie, of the Royal Grenadiers; White Cap's band captured by the Body Guard, and a view of the camp of the 35th Simcoe Foresters, from photographs by Sergt. A. C. Barrand, of No. 1 Company of the latter corps; some sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our special artist with Gen. Middleton; a view of the guard-room at Regina where Riel is confined; etc., etc., etc.

### THE PROPOSED RECEPTIONS TO THE TROOPS.

THE time seems now close at hand when definite news will be received of arrangements being made for the return of the troops who have done such good service for Canada in the suppression of the rebellion; and it is no wonder that the newspapers teem with suggestions as to how best to evince the general feeling of public gratitude. The various municipal bodies have been gravely discussing the same subject, and in many places steps are already being taken to give effect to the resolutions adopted. A very general feeling has been expressed in this city in favor of the holding of a grand review in Toronto, to be attended by as many of the corps as can be assembled on a stated occasion, with General Middleton present and in command.

There are, however, many grave objections urged against so comprehensive a project, and it is much to be feared that the troops themselves would feel anything but grateful for well-meant kindness and desire to show them honor, if the carrying out of the programme should involve one hour's delay in their release from a military service which they have willingly performed in fulfilment of a patriotic duty, but which they may be altogether disinclined to have prolonged in order that they may take part in a pageant for other people's satisfaction.

The suggestion that the troops are too ragged in the uniforms they have worn on service to be willing to appear in the same parade with their brethren in arms who have not been called upon to go to the front may be dismissed with scant consideration. It would not certainly do to parade our Canadian veterans actually *sans culottes* through the principal streets of the capital of Ontario; but every right feeling person would regard with special feelings of interest and pride the ragged uniforms which, as a result of faithful service in an arduous campaign, is in itself, like wounds, a creditable attribute of the soldier who can show them. No one would be likely to compare the Royal Grenadiers, wearing torn tunics and patched trousers, with the men of Sir John Falstaff's celebrated command when they marched through the streets of Coventry. Indeed, we have all read how General Middleton turned with pride to the contemplation of his rough and war-worn soldiers who had captured Batoche, after he had inspected the Mounted Police who, smart and clean, came out of their cordwood fort at Prince Albert to welcome his arrival.

The suggestion that new clothing should be applied for, in order that the returning veterans might look smarter on the proposed parade than their comrades who have remained at home, must have come from a soul who could not appreciate the poetry of the service-stained uniforms. In point of fact the suggestion was an unpractical one, as every one should know that new uniforms cannot be supplied so as to look well on the men without sufficient time being allowed for proper fitting to take place.

As all of the various corps will have to return by the Canadian Pacific route from Port Arthur, and will be anxious to reach their homes with the least possible delay, it would perhaps be well to let each corps proceed without unnecessary detention to its own headquarters, where, as the Americans say, it has to be "mustered out of" the service. A warm local welcome from their own relatives and friends will be more appreciated by the returning troops than formal receptions by municipal authorities who are utter strangers to them. There should be little speech-making, the idea of banquets should be given up, and, as the most eminently suitable form of reception, the celebrations

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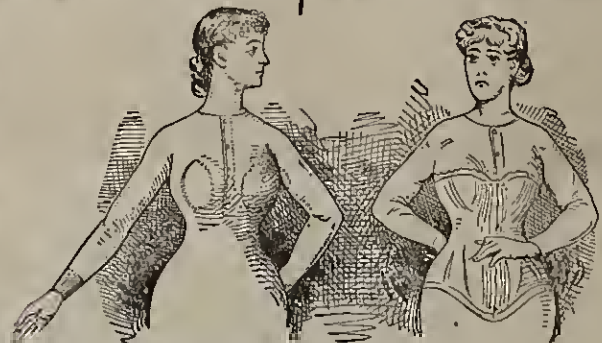
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should, at this particular season, take the form of *fêtes champêtres*, which could be participated in at small expense by the mothers, wives, and sweethearts of the men. The aldermen may take our word for it that the most honeyed speeches they are capable of delivering to the returning soldiers will not have half the interest that the most unstudied observations of "the girl I left behind me" will assuredly possess.

### COL. OTTER AS A COMMANDER.

Our readers will remember that the *Toronto Globe* and *Mail* had exceedingly contradictory stories as to the precise date of the arrival of the relieving column at Battleford, and that one of them went into extreme rhapsodies of praise over the alleged extraordinary marching powers the troops composing it had exhibited, until the fallacy of its claims were exposed by the *Telegram*, whose better information pricked the bubble by showing that the men had not marched, but had ridden in waggons. The discrepancy as to the date of the arrival of the column has never yet been cleared up; but the newest account of the march itself, and of the arrival at Battleford, has recently appeared in the *Winnipeg Sun* from a teamster who signs himself "James Wills," and who says that he has seen several accounts of that occurrence and of the Fish Creek affair, "but none from any who made the march or were actually in the engagement." What were the correspondents about if the following are the facts, heretofore religiously suppressed?—

I was one of the teamsters who accompanied it, and consequently know the exact circumstances. In the first place, when we (the teamsters) were engaged we only agreed to travel from fifteen to twenty miles per day. As each teamster's load of supplies was exhausted he, with his team, was to be sent back to General Laurie, at the Saskatchewan. But instead of this arrangement being carried out, our waggons, as fast as emptied, were filled with soldiers, and instead of driving from fifteen to twenty miles per day, we drove thirty to forty. This we agreed to do because it was represented to us that the besieged in Battleford were in a most critical condition. Several of our horses were completely used up, and some had to be left along the road to die, because of the rate of speed we were obliged to keep up. But at this none of us complained, believing as we did that we were hurrying to the rescue of helpless women and children in the fort. Our minds were slightly disabused of this idea when one afternoon at four o'clock we got within two miles and a half of Battleford and could see the flames distinctly as the town was being fired up. Other seeing this, at once gave orders to form a corral, and though the men of the Queen's Own and others were wild with impatience to go to the rescue, they were commanded to stay where they were. The poor fellows gathered in knots of from ten to twelve and discussed the matter, their eyes meanwhile watching with intense interest the flaming town in the distance, and expressions not at all complimentary to the commanding officer were frequently heard. Charlie Ross, a scout, was sent in, however, and returned shortly before dark, saying that as nearly as he could judge there were about 100 Indians gathered around the fire. Ross was fired at while returning, but escaped unhurt. He now took five scouts, and went back to the fire, while the fellows of the Queen's Own looked after them with tears in their eyes because of their inability to go and help. Colonel Otter now had the guns fired, with the object of frightening the Indians. Ross had only gone a short time when we heard firing in the direction of the town, and Colonel Herchmer, becoming alarmed, took about twenty of the Mounted Police and went to his assistance. But before he arrived Ross had driven the Indians out of the town. They then returned to camp, the Indians remaining quiet during the rest of the night. It says a good deal for Ross' courage when he would, with only five men at his back, attack 100 redskins, but not much for Otter's, who would not venture in with 700 soldiers. In the morning Ross again went into Battleford, and coming back reported the road clear, and accordingly Otter's command moved into the town about eleven o'clock.

Here is Wills' account of the Out Knife Creek affair:—

The Indians fired first, and without receiving a command from Col. Otter our soldiers returned the fire. Herchmer practically took command during the whole of the fight, Otter remaining quiet somewhere near the waggons. Ross, the scout, is deserving of the utmost credit for his daring and bravery, as is also Col. Herchmer, who was frequently in the thickest of the fight. Ross had been one time scouting in a ravine, and returning, reported to Herchmer that the

Indians were trying to surround the troops. Herchmer, who was closely engaged at the time, said: "Well, what do you want?" Ross answered: "I want some good men at once." Herchmer replied: "Well, take them and go; but I can't spare any more." Ross waited for no more, but going to some of the boys, shouted: "Here, you Battleford scalpers, come with me." It is needless to say several men went at once. They had some of the hottest work of the day, but succeeded in driving the enemy back, and in capturing some of their ponies. As they came back up the hill on the ponies, Ross decorated with an Indian head-gear, they were mistaken for the genuine article, and fired upon forthwith. Fortunately no damage was done, and the mistake was soon discovered. After fighting for seven hours and a half, we commenced the retreat, the Indians firing on us to the last, and following us to the foot of the hill.

Now, this teamster may perhaps be misrepresenting the facts for some vindictive purpose not apparent; but that his account is original and throws new light upon the circumstances is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that letters from members of the Queen's Own, who could not safely send for publication statements reflecting upon their superiors, have distinctly asserted that the two correspondents who accompanied the expedition did not leave their safe position by the waggons to see the fight, but made up their reports from information obtained from officers after the return to Battleford. If Mr. Wills' account of the arrival before Battleford and of the affair at Out Knife Hill is substantially correct, there is no harm in the public receiving it. If, however, he has libelled an officer whose reputation is dear to Toronto, by placing him in a most unenviable light before the population of Manitoba, the writer should be held severely accountable and the fullest vindication be afforded to Col. Otter.

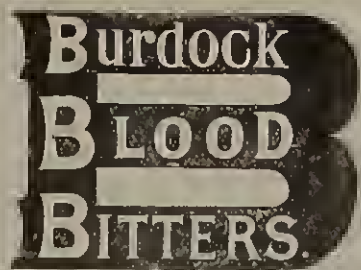
### "CAPTURE OF BATOCHÉ."

SINCE our last number went to press the colored lithograph illustrating the charge on the rifle pits, issued by the *Grip* Printing and Publishing Company, has been put in circulation, and fully realizes the conception of the occurrence formed by all who have closely read the very full accounts sent by the press correspondents at the front. The best confirmation of the accuracy of the picture is, however, to be found by comparing its details with the precise facts as exhibited on the surveyors' map that appears on page 104, and which only reached Toronto after the colored picture had gone to press. It will thereby be seen that, subjected to this test, the lithograph has been compiled with astonishing fidelity from the sketches forwarded from the scene of action. Indeed it is in the highest degree creditable to Canadian art, as well as enterprise, that so excellent and spirited a representation of an important historic event could be reduced so promptly and so faithfully in Toronto, and then be offered at the low retail price of 30 cents per copy.

### A SPECIAL HOLIDAY NUMBER OF "GRIP."

containing sixteen pages, lithographed in colors, stitched and trimmed, will be ready for issue on Dominion Day. This is the first effort that has been made in Canada to produce a holiday paper, and from the advance sheets to hand we are in a position to predict that it will prove a great success. Among the illustrations are the following:—Two full-page cartoons in colors entitled, "Miss Canada's Eighteenth Birthday," and "Dominion Day Fancies"; a double-page cartoon in colors showing "Our Temple of Fame," in recognition of the prowess of the forces in the North-West and including likenesses of many prominent public men. Then there are ten pages of fresh original humor, profusely illustrated. This special number, notwithstanding its manifold attractions, will be sold at the moderate retail price of 10 cents.

Capt. McMurdoch's battery of garrison artillery, which has been on active service at the New Garrison barracks, Toronto, for a period of two months, was dismissed this week from further duty.



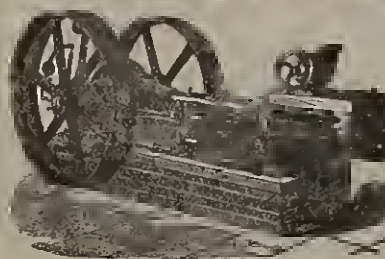
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It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

Number 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 26th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 28th; The Fort at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 28th; Port Carleton; Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfoot; Pie-a-pot, Chief of the Cree; Cree Indians. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals for the North-West, March 30th.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Tepee and Rebel Half-breed; Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 65th Battalion (French Canadian) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:—

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Snuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Selkirk; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Skit; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Beagough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Selkirk's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gatlings; Stewards Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Oimmet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:—

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Rebel at Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; White Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:—

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fishers) of London, entering Port Arthur; the Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.O.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:—

A brave Scout's undimly end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fishers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Out Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of Interest. Also a two-page Cartoon by J. W. Beagough,

entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:—

A Look out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine Two-Page Supplement, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents at the Battle of Fish Creek from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon.

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In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batoche."

No. 10 published on the 6th June, contained the following illustrations:—

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fish and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their dinner before Batoche; Major Larmour's Portable Mill; Pits in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 36th Battalion (Durham Rifles) of Brantford; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing study sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11 published on 13th June contained the following illustrations:—

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., from sketches by Mr. H. B. Urnston; Camp Denison, Humboldt, N.W.T., from sketches by Trooper E. Kershaw, G.O.R.C.; sketches from Battleford, by Gen. Wainmore, I.S.C.; The 62nd Batt. (St. John Fusiliers) called out for service in the North-west, crossing the Market Square en route for the International Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Miles. Also a fine two-page supplement, being a splendid portrait for framing, of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion, from the latest photograph by Topley of Ottawa.

No. 12 published on 20th June contained the following illustrations:—

Rescue of Mrs. Gowandock and Mrs. Delaney by a party of Scouts, the Cowboy Brigade, from Photographs and Sketches furnished by J. H. Hildebrandt & Co., Fort McLeod; Portraits of Interest; Applications of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 2—from original sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon. Also a fine two-page Supplement, showing "Sketches from the Front," drawn on Gabriel Hume's paper, by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of The Canadian Illustrated, with Gen. Middleton's command; and a "View of Battleford as seen from Fort Pitt," from a sketch by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst, Wardmore, of C Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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In order to meet the large and growing demand for  
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Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto.

## BATOCHÉ!

READY JUNE 22nd.

A MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPH, size 20 x 26, printed in 5 colors, entitled

### "THE CAPTURE OF BATOCHÉ"

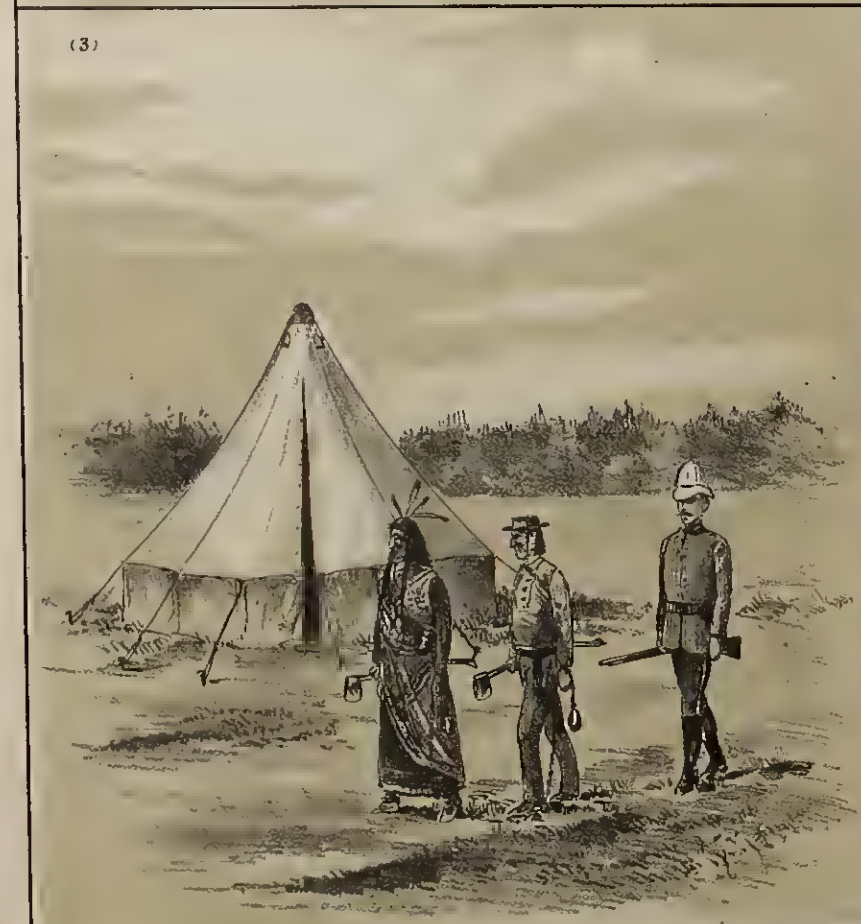
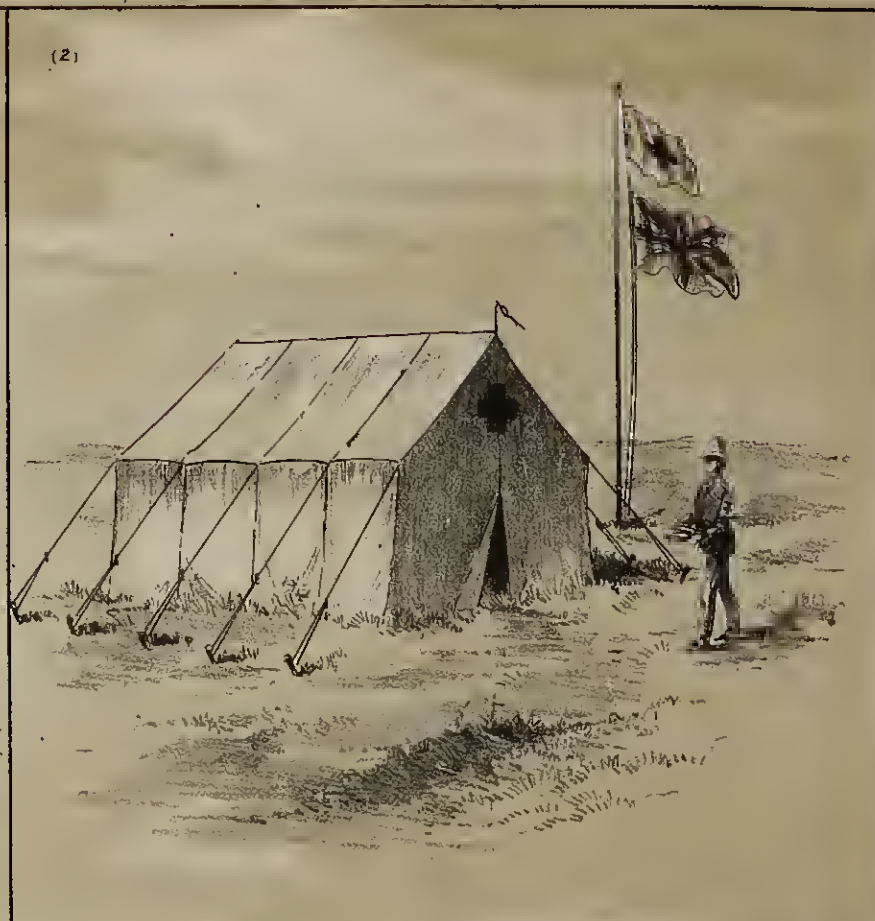
Has been prepared by "The Grip Printing and Publishing Company, and will be ready on above date. This is a Graphic Sketch of the FAMOUS CHARGE on the Rebel stronghold. It has been carefully compiled from sketches by our special artist, and from the account of participants in the battle, and is a correct delineation of the action. It is without doubt the FINEST COLORED PLATE ever issued in Canada.

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## SKETCHES FROM BATTLEFORD AND VICINITY.

(Furnished by Mr. W. D. Smith.)

- (1) Fort Otter, Battleford. (2) The Hospital Tent. (3) Prisoners going out to chop wood under escort. (4) Fort Pitt evacuated by Inspector Dickens and his detachment of N. W. Mounted Police, after an heroic defence. (5) Jolly Scouts preparing for Supper. (6) Scouting in Poundmaker's Reserve.









EDWARD HANLAN'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING IN TORONTO BAY, JUNE 18 1885.

(From Sketches by our own Artist.)

(1) The schooners *Nettie Hunter* and *Geasing*. (2) Capt. Ackema, of *Piton*, the rescuer, from a photograph by Micklethwaite. (3) Hanlan, the celebrated oarsman, from a photograph by Fraser & Sons, Toronto. (4) Fished out of "the drink."





THE BRIDGE BUILT OVER THE BATTLE RIVER.  
(From a Sketch by Corporal Davis, Governor-General's Foot Guards.)

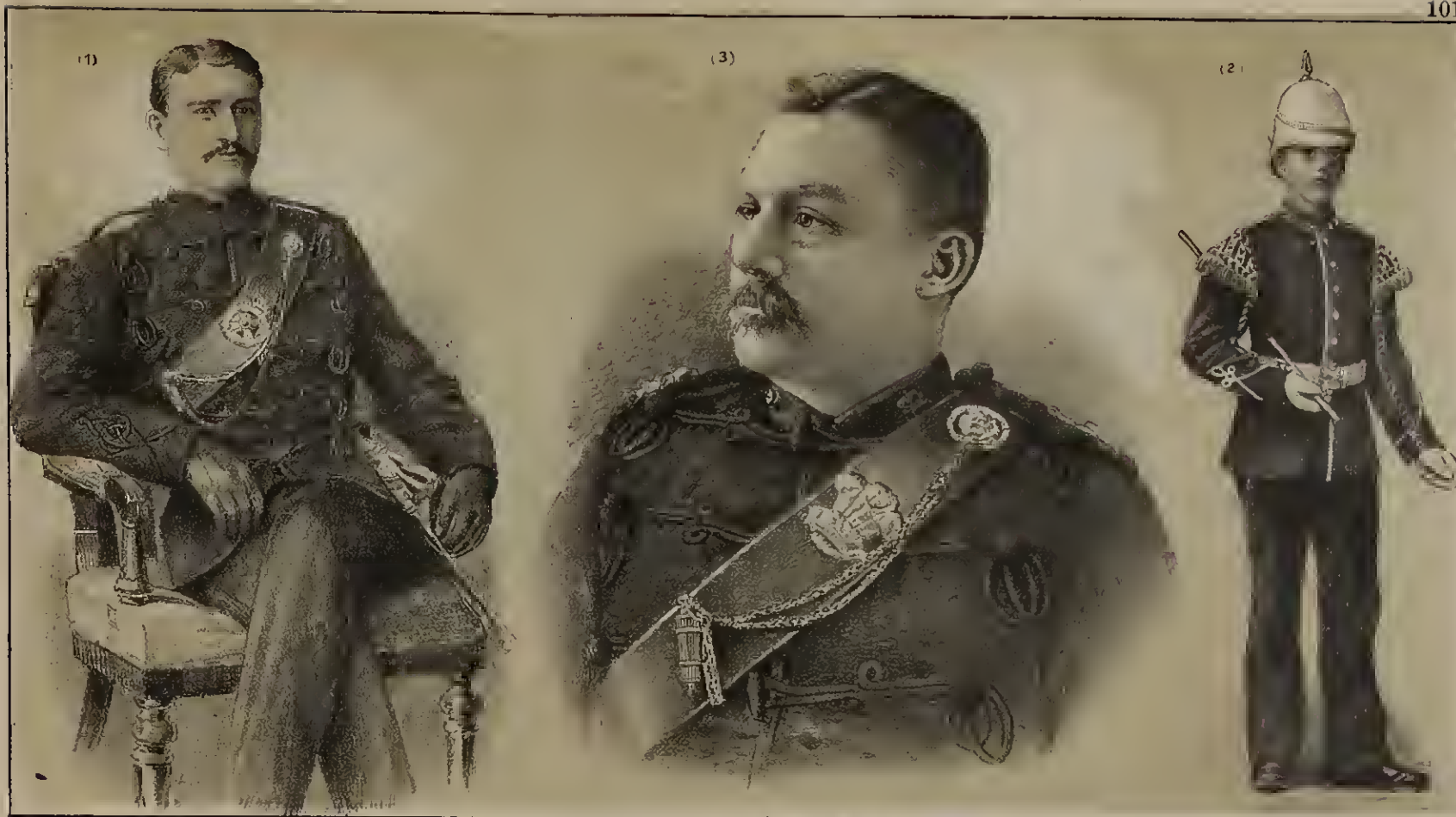


THE HOSPITALS AT SASKATOON.  
(From a sketch by Edmund E. King, M.D., Asst. Surgeon, Field Hospital Corps, Battleford.) See Page 102.









### PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

- (1) Lieut. A. Y. Scott, the only member of the Queen's Own Rifles in the engagement at Fish Creek, from a photograph by Bruce, Toronto.  
 (2) Bugler Foulkes, C Company, Infantry School Corps, shot dead in the fight at Cut Knife Creek, from a photograph by Dixon, Toronto.  
 (3) Lieut.-Colonel Bond, commanding the 1st Batt. Prince of Wales' Regiment, from a photograph by Notman & Sons, Montreal.



CAMP OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENT AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, MONTREAL.  
 (From a Sketch by Mr. F. N. Bozer.)



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

In this picture our artist has given a typical illustration of the noble red man's idea of domestic economy, more particularly in the way of a division of labor. Etiquette forbids that a "brave" shall carry anything more burdensome than his arms and ammunition, and if there is a pony to ride, that privilege is his by right and, according to his own ideas, of right. His squaw—or squaws, as the case may be—must, however, stagger along under a heavy load, while even the dogs, down to the larger puppies, have each to carry their full share of the family's belongings, borne on what is technically termed a *travois*.

## SKETCHES FROM BATTLEFORD AND VICINITY.

We have to thank Mr. W. D. Smith, of what corps we know not, who has supplied the above page of views. They mostly tell their own story, but the following explanations may be acceptable to some of our readers.

## FORT OTTER, BATTLEFORD.

This view represents the entrenchment on the south side of Battle River, made by the Queen's Own Rifles after the arrival of the brigade which relieved Battleford; it was garrisoned by a detachment of that corps, commanded by Captain Brown, for the protection of the bridge and ferry. The building within the enclosure was formerly used as the Government House, before the administration of the affairs of the North-West Territories was removed to the new capital, Regina. It has of late been utilized as an industrial school for the instruction of Indian lads. The closing of the school and dismissal of the pupils is pathetically related in the last letter sent by the late Mr. Arthur Dobbs, of the Battleford Volunteer Rifles, whose portrait appeared in our last number. He writes, April 25, to Mr. John E. Wood, of Brampton:—

"The relief came in yesterday. It was a joyous sight for many here. I sent Hannah and the children on Sunday, 29th March, at 12 o'clock at night into the barracks, I myself remaining in charge of the Industrial School, as the Principal (Rev. Thos. Clarke) and all others had left in the early part of the evening. Monday morning (the 30th) the Principal came over to breakfast. He saw a large body of squaws running for the bush, so he ran too, telling me to send the boys adrift, but I held on till noon and sent a message to the chiefs. I wanted to see them, but told them not to bring their braves in. They came in, shook hands, and smoked. Then, in a short time, their men came pouring in to the number of 70 or 80; they put their guns down, and I gave them dinner. They held a council meeting in the school-room. Then I gave them a present of flour, tea, and meat, all the chiefs assuring me that my family and I were safe. They kept their word. On the same night they broke into all the houses and made fearful havoc in a few hours. They had taken my rifle in the early part of the day. I let the cattle loose, destroyed the remainder of the provisions, of which there was a large quantity of all kinds, and then went and fastened all the doors and windows. Previous to this I had given the boys a day's rations and a couple of blankets each, as I saw it was of no use for me to stop longer. I left at 6 P.M., went across to the barracks, and gave up the keys of the Government House."

## THE AMBULANCE TENT.

With its careful attendant carrying a dish of something good and nourishing to the sick and wounded within, is suggestive of comfort to the sufferers.

## PRISONERS GOING OUT TO CHOP WOOD.

Here we have a scene characteristic of my post of the Mounted Police, showing a couple of prisoners—an Indian and a half-breed—fettered with chain and ball, going out to work escorted by a constable armed with Winchester carbine and revolver.

## EVACUATION OF FORT PITT.

Fort Pitt, an old established post of the Hudson's Bay Company, was garrisoned by Inspector Dickens and a detachment of about twenty of the North-West Mounted Police. In an evil moment Mr. McLean, the officer of the company in charge, with over fifty other settlers, being doubtful of the ability of so small a force to protect them, yielded to Big Bear's demand, that they should go with him, and these formed the bulk of the prisoners whose happy release has recently been effected. Over 100 Indians, under Big Bear and Little Poplar, attacked the fort on the 15th of April, but after a gallant resistance, in the course of which one constable (Cowan) was killed and another (Lounsby) dangerously wounded, the assailants were driven off with a loss of four killed and several wounded. Inspector Dickens

then, having come to the conclusion that the post would not be able to hold out against a more determined attack, destroyed the provisions, arms and ammunition he could not carry with him, and embarked his command in a scow—some accounts say a "York boat"—and proceeded down the river without molestation to Battleford, where they were warmly welcomed by the beleaguered garrison. A picture of the police band parading to play them into barracks, was given in No. 5. Inspector Dickens, being senior to Inspector Morris, who had so far conducted the defence of Battleford with consummate ability, then assumed command until the arrival of Otter's brigade.

## JOLLY SCOUTS PREPARING FOR SUPPER.

Whether in the presence of danger or not, men must eat, and even the skirmishers under fire from the rifle pits at Batoche used to munch hard tack whenever the enemy took a rest. One of the scouts is apparently frying bacon, or something still more savory, while another is tossing the inevitable slap-jacks—better known in civilized life as "pancakes." The third has probably done his share of camp duty by fetching wood and water, and is accordingly taking his ease and a quiet smoke.

## SCOUTING IN POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE

shows a couple of our men taking in the situation. The horses are sheltered from the observation of the enemy under the charge of one man, while his comrade, having obtained the desired information, is evident about to try the range of his rifle upon one of the enemy's sentries before remounting for a gallop back to camp.

## PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

## LIEUT.-COL. FRANK BOND

has been in command of the First Battalion or Prince of Wales' Rifles since September, 1870. He is the eldest son of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Montreal, and was born in that city in 1847, and educated at the High School. The *Witness* says that, with perhaps the exception of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, of the Field Battery, he has the most extensive record of service amongst the local militia officers. He joined the Prince of Wales' Rifles over twenty years ago as ensign, and at once saw service when in 1864 the Trent affair called out the volunteers. As captain he was in command for two months that year at Sandwich, Ont., of detachment of the Prince of Wales' Rifles and 5th Royal Scots. In 1867 he was out in the Fenian raids as major commanding six companies of the Prince of Wales' Rifles at St. John's, and in 1870, having received his commission as lieutenant-colonel, he commanded his battalion at St. John's, St. Alban's, and Eccles Hill. He has always been the mainstay of the battalion. Colonel Bond, who is senior partner of Bond Bros., stock brokers, is married to a daughter of Mr. H. S. Scott, of Quebec. He has always been a public-spirited citizen and a warm supporter of athletics, being a life member of the Montreal Snowshoe and Football Clubs, and a member of other organizations of the kind. He officiated as an umpire in the match played by the Toronto Lacrosse Club against the Shamrocks on the latter's own ground at Montreal on Saturday.

## BUGLER FOLKES.

The late Herbert Foulkes, of "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, who was killed in Col. Otter's fight with Poundmaker's band,

came to this country from England about eight years ago, from Dr. Stephenson's Children's Home. He worked for different farmers till September, 1883, when he came to Toronto and found employment at Oak Hall, the King Street clothing store, where he was a great favorite. He joined "C" Company about fifteen months ago, and was highly esteemed for his good conduct while in that corps. He had no relatives in this country, but his former employer, the manager at Oak Hall, sent up a very acceptable parcel of clothing, etc., through the Ladies' Committee at the time the contributions for the troops at the front were sent up under the charge of Mr. Hume Blake, Q.O.R.

## LIEUT. SCOTT, Q.O.R.,

of whom an excellent likeness appears this week, is a favorite officer of a popular Toronto corps, but his chief claim to a place in our columns just now is the fact that he is the only member of the Queen's Own Rifles known to have participated in the engagement at Fish Creek, and in the gallant running fight made by the steamer Northcote in co-operation with General Middleton's attack on the enemy's position at Batoche. This arose from the circumstance of his having been attached as a supernumerary to "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, for service at the front. Major Smith was in command of the detachment of the company then doing duty as marines on board this man-of-war improvised out of an ordinary stern-wheel steamer, and Lieutenants Elliott and Gibson, of the Royal Grenadiers, with Mr. Elliott, were the subalterns who assisted him.

## COL.-SERGT. WINTER, OF THE FOOT GUARDS.

The portrait of this gallant young soldier, one of the wounded in the engagement at Cut Knife Creek, appeared in our last number. The following particulars of his career, from the *Montreal Star*, will be read with interest as showing how the military ardour of young Canada can obtain gratification:—

"Color-Sergeant Charles F. Winter, of the Guards' Sharpshooting Company, now with Colonel Otter's Brigade in the North-West, was born in Montreal, February, 1863. In 1866 he removed to Prescott with his parents, where he passed with honors through the public and high schools. He spent nearly two seasons on the lakes as purser on the steamer *Norseman*, under the late lamented Captain William Sherwood. Having always had a great love for the army and a desire to see the Old World, he sailed for England in 1880 and enlisted at Bristol in the 1st Battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment, then lying at Pembroke Dock, South Wales. When after four months he gained his first promotion in November, 1881, the regiment removed to the Tower of London (relieving the 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment). In 1882 during the excitement attending the affairs in Egypt, and the regiment not likely to take part, he as corporal, and six privates volunteered, and were detailed for special service and proceeded to Aldershot, thence to Alexandria and to Ismailia where they disembarked and remained a short time. He took part in the engagement at Kassassin, and the midnight march and battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in General Graham's Brigade, to which he was attached (for which he received medal and clasp). He proceeded with brigade to Cairo, and obtained his sergeant's stripes; early in December he was attacked with that dread disease, enteric fever, and spent his Christmas in the hospital of the Citadel of Cairo. During his sickness he received very great kindness from her Ladyship, the Countess of Dufferin, which did much towards the recovery of many a poor soldier besides him. When able to bear it, he, with a large party of invalids, was sent up the Nile as far as Luxor, which worked wonders towards their recovery. On the close of the campaign, at the presentation of

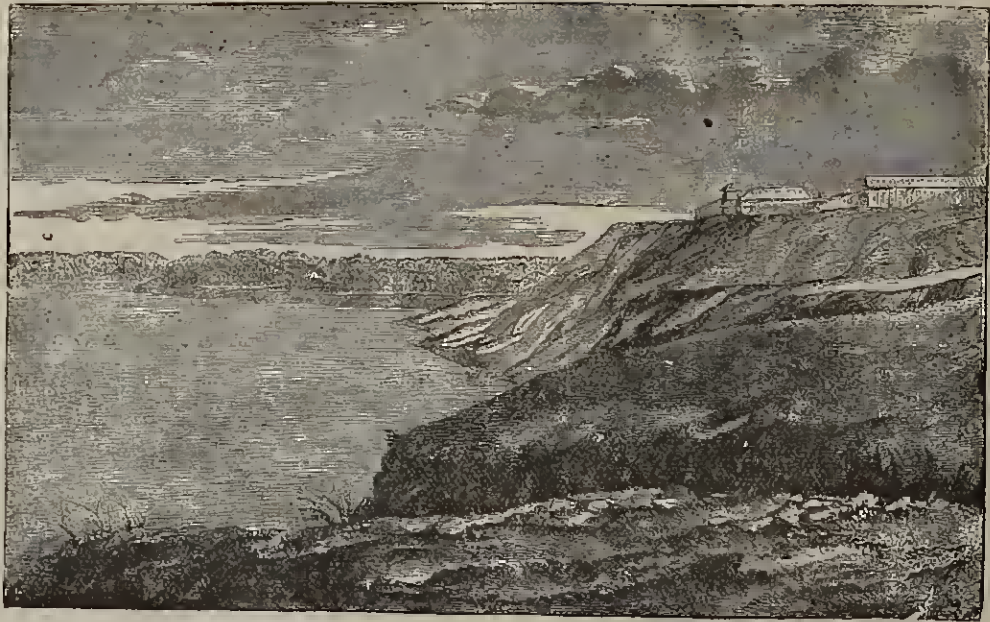
the medals (Queen & Khedive's) by Gen. Graham, he was complimented on one so young, and holding such a position, receiving such decorations. August, 1883, he returned to Canada, since which time he has resided in Ottawa, holding a position in the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, and Sergeant in No. 1 Company, G. G. F. Guards.

## THE HOSPITALS AT SASKATOON.

This picture represents the situation of the three hospitals established at this point, which is the town site of the Temperance Colonization Company, greater conveniences being there obtainable than at Clarke's Crossing, where the field hospitals were originally established. The situation is on a high bank above the South Saskatchewan River, over which a crossing is established by means of a rope ferry. The three buildings in the foreground, as we have been informed by Capt. Mason, of the Royal Grenadiers, now home in Toronto and happily convalescent, were used as the hospitals and numbered 1, 2, and 3, from the right of our page. That officer tells us that at the time he was himself a patient there, No. 1 was occupied by Lieut. Halliwell and other members of the Midland Battalion, besides some Grenadiers and Artillerymen. Among the patients in No. 2 was Corporal Lethbridge, of the 90th Batt., formerly of Brantford. The following officers were inmates of No. 3:—Lieut. Garden, of the Intelligence Corps, Captains Mason and Manley, of the Grenadiers, and Capt. Lazier, of the Midland Batt. The tent to the left of No. 3 was used by the dressers; that to the left of No. 2 was the nurses' mess tent. The cottage in rear of No. 3 was occupied by Drs. Roddick and Bell, and the medical stores. The tent further to the right was occupied by the dressers, and the cottage beyond it by the quartermaster and his stores. The two-story building in rear of the cottage is the schoolhouse, and this is where the half-breed patients were located, one of whom died after an operation. The buildings used for hospitals stand about 100 yards back from the edge of the abrupt slope down to the river, and the patients used here to be in a sun-bath the whole of the day, drinking in the pure breeze from over the distant prairie and across the broad river. There was no garrison maintained at Saskatoon. The hospital establishment has since been removed to Moose Jaw, which, being on the line of railway is more conveniently situated for obtaining supplies. Dr. King, whose sketch furnished an acceptable subject for this number, is the son of Mr. J. B. King, of Toronto, the well-known Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

## THE 1st. BATT., PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENT.

This fine battalion of rifles—the only infantry or rifle corps in the Canadian militia which is officially styled a regiment, a view of whose encampment at the Exhibition Grounds, Montreal, has been furnished by Mr. Boxer, is the oldest body of troops in the service, having been organized Nov. 17, 1850. It is commanded by Lieut. Col. Frank Bond, whose portrait appears on the same page, and is composed of six companies. For some weeks past, the regiment has been under canvas awaiting orders to proceed to the North-West; but additional troops not being required for the suppression of the rebellion, the men have recently been relieved from active duty. During the days of their en-



EDMONTON, N.W.T.



campment, constant drilling was kept up, and strict military discipline maintained. Certainly the regiment well illustrates and sustains its motto, "*Nihil secundum*," for a finer and better disciplined body of men is not to be found in the Dominion. Their drill evolutions, before striking tents, had become almost perfect, and seemed quite equal, in quickness and precision, to long-trained regular troops. Both officers and men chafed considerably that circumstances did not afford them an opportunity of showing to the country the stuff they were made of. An amusing incident occurred on the day the corps went into camp. On arrival at the Exhibition Grounds they found the gates closed and entrance refused, whereupon Col. Bond, remarking that he had orders to go into the grounds and go he would, called upon the pioneers to do their duty, and thus ready access was afforded.

#### MAP OF THE BATTLEGROUND OF BATOCHÉ.

WE are indebted to Mr. Frank Clayton, of the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, for the beautifully executed map which is reproduced in the current number. It is of special value from the fact that it was compiled on the battlefield by two of the members of the Surveyors' Intelligence Corps engaged in the action, and is very correct, being in fact the most authentic plan obtainable. Messrs. Burrows and Denny, D.L.S., have undertaken to show the position of the various corps at the commencement of the last day's fight, and the dotted lines and arrow-heads serve to indicate the direction of the final advance of the several bodies of troops. It is therefore eminently descriptive of the action, and will be found an exceedingly useful adjunct to the letter-press accounts of the engagement.

#### THE BRIDGE AT BATTLEFORD

was built by the troops who comprised Col. Otter's Brigade, and it joins the old town site with the new one. Its completion has enabled the tedious system of ferrying by an old scow to be discontinued, thus constituting a welcome improvement. The length of the structure is about eighty feet, and its width twelve feet. The timber is spruce, which can be obtained in considerable quantities from a locality some fifty miles north-west of Battleford. Great difficulty was experienced in accomplishing the work on account of the rapidity of the current in the Battle River at the point crossed, and, taking into consideration the fact that the men had not been used to operations of the kind, the structure may be regarded as a very creditable success. Corporal Thos. E. Davies, of the sharpshooters of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, was good enough to send us the above particulars along with the very acceptable sketch that has produced so pleasing a view.

#### NARROW ESCAPE OF EDWARD HANLAN.

THE incident which threatened to abruptly terminate the career of Toronto's celebrated oarsman occurred on Thursday week and was thus described by Hanlan himself to a *Globe* reporter:—

"I was out as usual this morning for practice, and was using a new practice boat I had purchased from Trickett, and which I had got from a boat-builder's place to-day after being altered. I had got out some three-quarters of a mile in the bay and was opposite Yonge Street Wharf, when suddenly the boat broke up completely, throwing me into the water. There was not sufficient of the boat left together to support me in the water, but with the assistance of what little there was I swam towards the Yonge Street Wharf, and after getting over about half a mile of the distance, was about exhausted, when some sailors belonging to a schooner lying at anchor off the wharf, who observed me, came to my assistance and saved me from drowning. It was a very narrow escape. I was never so much exhausted in the water before, and the water seemed to be intensely cold and chilled me. My wife knows nothing of it at all, and has no idea how nearly I met with a watery grave. I had a somewhat similar accident while in Australia, but the water was warm and the distance to be swum was but short, so that it was not serious at all, as this one was."

Hanlan was just about to leave for Buffalo, where he had an appointment to meet Teemer to arrange about some matches, and accompanying him was Mr. George W. Lee, to whom the ex-champion was relating some of his Australian experiences, and he seemed

just as much surprised as an one at the account of the accident, remarking, however, that it was not the first of Trickett's boats which had collapsed in the same way.

When the accident happened the mate of the Eric Stewart, James Brock, was on deck and sprang into the schooner's yawl with the intention of saving him if possible, and Captain Jackman, who also saw the boat collapse, backed out his tug to go to the rescue. The schooner Nellie Hunter, of Kingston, was, however, lying out in the bay, and Captain Ackermann, of Picton, her master, who was just leaving Church St. Wharf to return to his vessel, with three of his men and the captain of the schooner Gearing on board his yawl, immediately sculled out to the sinking man and by extending him an oar relieved him from his precarious situation, partly supported by the damaged shell. He was then helped into the yawl and conveyed to terra firma. No one knew at the time who was the half-drowned man. Hanlan tendered his rescuer a five dollar bill in compensation for his trouble in fishing him out, but Capt. Ackermann declined the proffered gratuity with the remark that he was not accustomed to take money for saving men's lives.

#### HOW THE DELICACIES INTENDED FOR THE WOUNDED WENT ASTRAY.

YESTERDAY morning several cases of oranges, lemons, figs, butter, eggs and California canned fruit were shipped by the Relief Committee to the hospitals at Saskatoon and Moosejaw, it having been reported to the committee that little or none of the stuff it has sent to the hospitals in the shape of delicacies has ever reached there, but has been stolen by the teamsters en route. Consequently, while the people of Winnipeg have been imagining that the poor wounded fellows were getting the benefit of the luxuries sent, and were being made comfortable thereby, they have been almost famishing for something in the shape of delicacies or of a nourishing nature. The doctors at the hospital say that many of the poor fellows could not eat food, and were existing solely on water, and if something nourishing were not sent to the hospitals many of the wounded would never recover. Dr. Roddick assured the committee that he would see that an escort went with this consignment, and that it was properly delivered. There is much indignation among the members of the committee at the brutes who have robbed the wounded and dying of nourishing food. They will take good care that the goods are delivered in bulk this time, and that anyone who attempts to steal them will receive the punishment he so richly deserves.—*Winnipeg Sun*, June 4th.

DR. BERGIN, Surgeon-General of the North-West Field Force, has directed the hospital at Moose Jaw to be closed at once, and all the nurses to be sent home. It is not yet decided whether the remaining patients will go into hospital at Winnipeg or be put under canvas.

THE situation of the settlers and half-breed families on the North Saskatchewan is reported to be well nigh desperate, as the result of the rebellion has been the impoverishment of both loyal and disloyal alike. The destruction of property has been great, horses and oxen have been taken for the use of the troops, no crops have been put in, and general destitution prevails.

THE personal narratives of Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock, transmitted by the *Globe's* correspondent at Battleford, read like thrilling romances. The noble behaviour of the half-breeds who purchased the ladies from their savage captors, and protected them from outrage, entitles them to the good will of every white man and woman in Canada.

SERGT.-MAJOR C. E. A. PATTERSON, of the 65th Batt. (Mount Royal Rifles), sends a column and a half letter to the *Mail* from Fort Saskatchewan, in which he deals categorically with the chief of the several charges made by Sergt. Nelson, of the Royal Grenadiers, against the officers and men of the former corps in respect of alleged misconduct while en route to the North-West. The Sergeant-Major "takes the liberty of branding him as an infamous liar," and certainly, unless the statements originally made can be substantially supported, Nelson is placed in a position which will cause him to be regarded with contempt by the members of his own corps and by every honest man who knows him. The letter concludes by mentioning that Col. Oumet has intimated his desire and intention of marching his battalion through the streets of Toronto on their way home to Montreal.

ERRATA.—(1) In our last number our acknowledgments were made inadvertently to "Mr. J. D. Hutchinson," of Calgary, instead of Mr. J. D. Higginbotham, to whom we are indebted for sketches and photographs. (2) In the reference to the view of Battleford, the camp of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, instead of "Body Guard," should have been mentioned.

## NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

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INFANTS fed on this Food have a healthy lively appearance.  
CHILDREN increase rapidly in weight.  
INVALIDS find it very nourishing and can enjoy it when other foods create nausea.

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In Cash as Extra Prizes.

THE LI-QUOR TEA CO. OF CANADA (GEORGE CLARKE, Proprietor), have determined to offer the following PRIZES, viz:—

1st PRIZE, \$100 IN CASH.

2nd do \$50 " "

3rd do \$25 " "

4th do \$25 " "

to the person sending in before September 1st, the longest list of words made from the letters composing the following:—

The Li-Quor Tea Co.

In this phrase, as it stands above, there are SEVEN DIFFERENT letters, five of them vowels, and many words can certainly be found in this combination with ease. The prize will, however, probably find its way to one of the enterprising readers of these lines who goes beyond the obvious words. There is a chance for every industrious mind, as mere cleverness will not go for so much in this competition as perseverance. Boys and girls may occupy themselves with this problem as well as their elders, and there is no limit to the number of lists which may be sent from one family.

Any patron of the Li-Quor Tea Co. is free to mail us his list, and it is to be hoped that many will be heard from, making as good a chance as another in this competition. Those not already customers may become eligible to compete by sending with their lists six Half-pound Vouchers taken from our packets of tea at either 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents, or 80 cents per pound, for which they may select as usual the books or bonuses to which they are entitled.

#### Rules of the Competition.

1. The words as printed above must be used as they stand. "Co." is intended to go for but two letters, and may not be expanded into "Company."

2. No letter may be used in one word more frequently than it occurs in the phrase "The Li-Quor Tea Co." O and E, for instance, may be employed twice, but L only once.

3. Proper names are excluded, but any word found in Webster's Dictionary (not a proper name) will be allowed, the actual words of the phrase excepted.

4. Words must be neatly written in columns and numbered thus:—

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Ace,   | 4. Queer, |
| 2. Arlio, | 5. Other, |
| 3. Lie,   | 6. Rat,   |
|           | —Total—6. |

The list must be invariably set down.

5. Envelopes containing lists (which should reach the office of the Li-Quor Tea Co., 295 Yonge St., not later than noon Sept. 1st) should be endorsed "Li-Quor Tea Co. Prize Competition," and directly beneath must be written the number of words on enclosed list. The list itself must bear at the top the name and full address of the sender. An accompanying letter is unnecessary. The names and addresses of the successful competitors will be published in the *Evening Telegram* on Thursday, Sept. 3rd.

6. To EVERY list must be pinned six half-pound vouchers for our tea, for which the usual bonuses may be selected.

Failure to comply with one of the first three rules will result only in the cancellation of words valued by offending against them; but we cannot promise attention to lists not made out and sent in accordance with Rules 4, 5, and 6.

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LADIES - - Do Not Forget to Send - - LADIES

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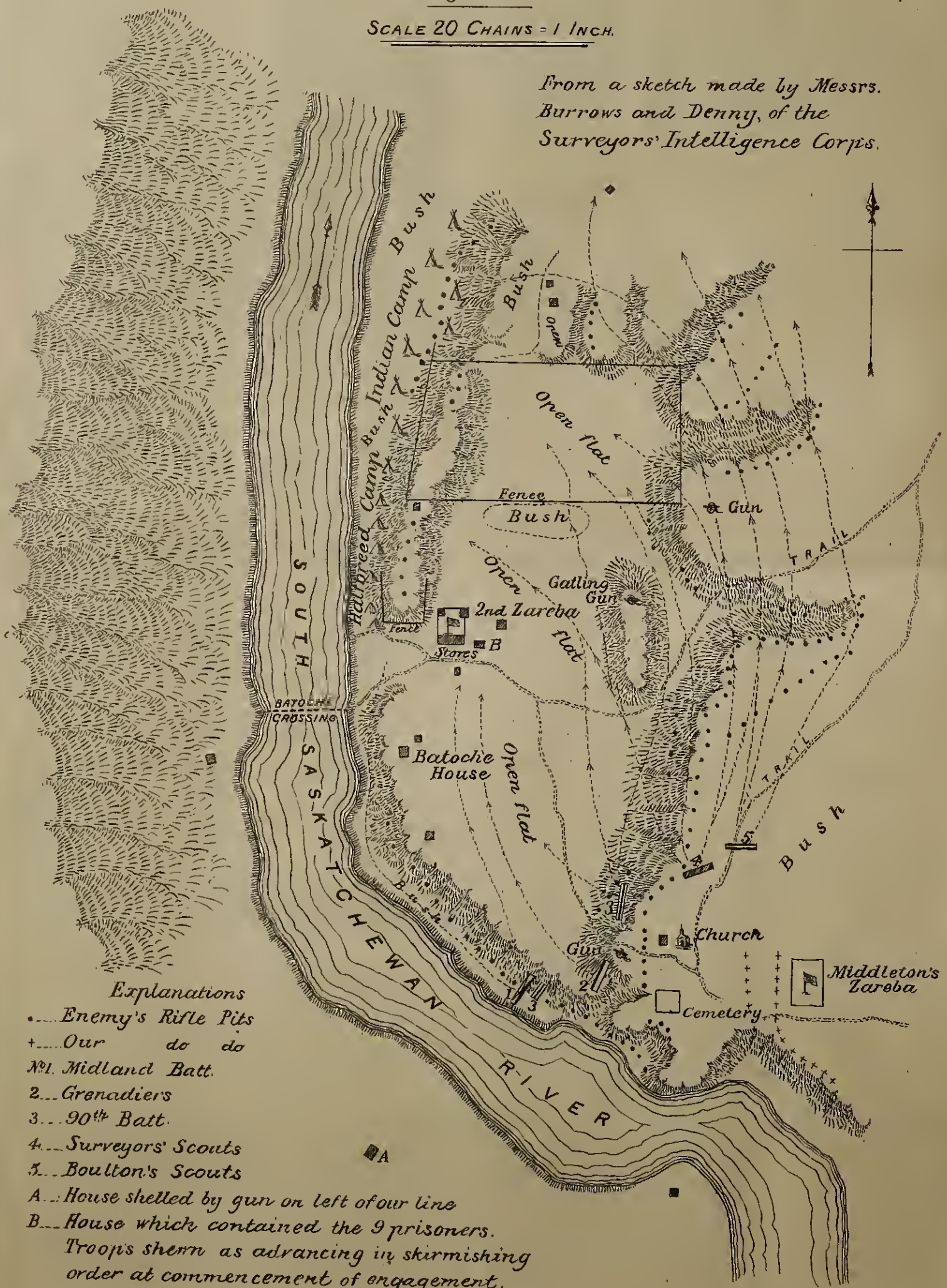
With your Hospital Supplies for the North-West.



PLAN  
OF POSITION AT  
**BATTLE OF BATOCHÉ,**  
May 12<sup>th</sup> 1885.

SCALE 20 CHAINS = 1 INCH.

From a sketch made by Messrs.  
Burrows and Denny, of the  
Surveyors' Intelligence Corps.



Explanations

..... Enemy's Rifle Pits

+..... Our do do

Nº1. Midland Batt.

2... Grenadiers

3... 90<sup>th</sup> Batt.

4... Surveyors' Scouts

5... Boulton's Scouts

A... House shelled by gun on left of our line

B... House which contained the 9 prisoners.

Troops shown as advancing in skirmishing  
order at commencement of engagement.



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 14.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



CAMP OF HALF-BREED REFUGEES AT FORT PITT.

From a sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's Command.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.



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Correspondence intended for publication should  
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true name and address of the writer—not neces-  
sarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good  
faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
"Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed  
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,  
Toronto."

TORONTO, JULY 4th, 1885.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN order that persons residing in coun-  
try districts where no newsdealer is estab-  
lished may find it less difficult to obtain  
the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, the publishers  
will undertake to mail eight numbers  
to any address on the receipt of ONE  
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they desire to be supplied from No. 1  
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ING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

THERE is no marked change to report  
this week. Wandering Spirit, the mur-  
derer of several of the victims of the Frog  
Lake massacre, is reported to be a prisoner  
in the hands of the Wood Crees, who  
intend to deliver him over to the author-  
ities. Big Bear has thus far eluded  
capture by penetrating into the wilds of a  
region where it is next to impossible for  
civilized troops to follow him. The cam-  
paign accordingly cannot be said to have  
yet ended. On the whole, the look-out is  
by no means so reassuring as we could wish.  
Rumors of strife between Indians and  
individual settlers are current, the tele-  
graph line northwest of Battleford has  
been cut—presumably by hostile Indians,  
and various half-breeds who surrendered  
along with Poundmaker have disappeared  
no one knows where. Horse stealing is  
being carried on boldly, almost within view  
of the police and military at Battleford,  
and it is said that Poundmaker's Reserve  
is again the rendezvous of all the young  
bucks who are still "spilling for a fight."  
Reports again say that the half-breeds in  
the neighborhood of Duck Lake are  
openly carting to their houses stolen goods  
which had been cached in the bluffs before  
the troops came upon the ground. Many  
half-breeds are arriving at Qu'Appelle  
daily from Prince Albert and Batoche,  
endeavoring to get employment for their  
teams. Prospects are very bad, as there  
is very little freighting to be done from  
these places, and all denounce Riel in the

bitterest terms for his cowardice in sur-  
rendering to Gen. Middleton. Fears are  
entertained at Prince Albert that unless  
some steps are taken to relieve the starv-  
ing half-breeds and Indians in the troubled  
districts, they will form in bands of  
brigands and pillage settlements. It is  
said they are more incensed now than  
before the rebellion, and are thought sure  
to give trouble before the withdrawal of  
the troops.

All this is not very pleasant reading for  
those who are looking for an early return  
of the Ontario troops to their homes. We  
are not surprised that since the fighting  
was over the men themselves are reported  
to be impatient at the delay in the arrange-  
ments for bringing them back to civiliza-  
tion, and that General Middleton is con-  
sidered "obstinate" because he does not  
denude the country of militia forces before  
the work he has in hand is fully completed.  
A grave responsibility would certainly  
rest upon him if he were to send home all  
his men before the country was pacified,  
as it would be very unsatisfactory if a  
fresh outbreak were to occur that would  
necessitate a second expedition being put  
into the field. While it is well to be on  
one's guard against the alarmist reports  
put in circulation by those whose main  
object is to benefit by the expenditure of  
public money in their locality, which the  
maintenance of large bodies of troops  
must necessarily entail, we are inclined to  
agree in the main with the following  
observations of the *Montreal Witness*,  
which has been one of the best informed  
papers throughout the recent troubles. It  
says:—

"It appears probable that before this  
summer is over there will be serious trouble  
at Battleford unless a strong body of  
troops is left in garrison there to keep  
the settlers and the Indians apart. Almost  
from the hour that the Indians laid down  
their arms the settlers became belligerent.  
They expressed their intention of shooting  
every Indian at sight, and in several  
instances they appear to have carried out  
this threat, although so thoroughly has the  
matter been hushed up that nothing defi-  
nite is known. They declared that if the  
Indians were allowed to return to their  
reservations they would drive the settlers  
out of the country and, during the month  
that has followed Poundmaker's surrender,  
events appear to corroborate that view.  
These events, all doubtless exaggerated,  
either show that the Indians are untamable,  
or that the settlers are determined to have  
them driven from their reservations at any  
cost. The tone of General Middleton's  
order as to these reported disturbances and  
the manner in which the Indians surren-  
dered, lead to the belief that it is the  
settlers, and not the Indians, who are dis-  
turb the peace this time."

Toronto, June 30, 1885.

### OUR NEXT NUMBER

will contain, among other illustrations,  
several views by Lieut. Lyndhurst Wad-  
more, of the Infantry School Corps, and  
sketches by Mr. Curzon, our special artist  
with General Middleton's command, views  
of the Old Fort in Toronto, in connection  
with the recent duty performed by the  
Garrison Battery; views of Qu'Appelle  
and the camps of the troops serving in  
that region, portraits of interest, etc.,  
etc., etc.

### A RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

THERE is now trouble in the North-  
West on this subject. In one quarter we  
learn that prisoners were not allowed to  
have mass celebrated for their benefit, and  
the following sensational story comes  
from the *Edmonton Bulletin*:—

"On Sunday morning last, about nine  
o'clock, Capt. Des Troismaisons ordered  
No. 2 Company of the 65th Battalion to  
fall in for church parade, it being the in-  
tention to have the company parade to St.  
Albert to take part in the services of Pro-  
cession Sunday on Corpus Christi Day.  
One of the privates named Cawthorne, a  
Protestant, refused to fall in, saying that  
he had promised the minister to attend  
the Presbyterian church on that day.  
The captain demanded what right he had  
to promise to attend any church without  
consulting him, and, after some words,

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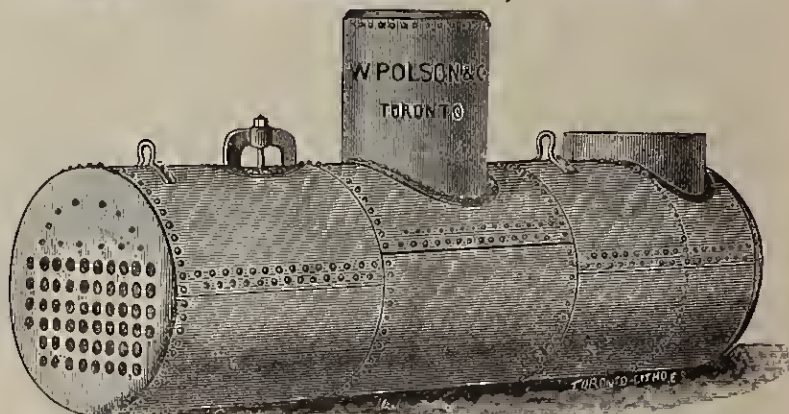


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made; don't forget, we never advertise un-  
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big business—see our job laces at 8c.,  
worth from 25c. to 40c.; we shall try to sell  
them all out to-day, as they are being sold at  
25c. in the dollar. 109 King street east.

FLINT, HUNT & CO. WILL TO-DAY  
sell our black French silk at \$1.25 yard,  
for one dollar a yard. This silk measures 23  
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to-day English corduroys at 37½c. yard,  
worth 75c.; men's cotton vests 25c., worth 40c.;  
also 10 pieces of double width checked cloth  
at 37½c., worth 75c.; these are good for boys'  
suits, ladies' ulsters, or gents' shirts. Our  
white shirts at 49c. are worth 75c.; see them  
at 109 King street east.

FLINT, HUNT & CO. ARE SELLING  
ladies' long Lisle thread gloves at 12½c.,  
worth 45c.; sash ribbons at 25c., worth 75c.;  
white spot muslin 10c.; checked muslin 10c.  
Don't forget we never advertise unless we  
have the goods to sell, and we mean business,  
as our stock must be sold out to make room  
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ordered him into the guard-room. Six others also refused to fall in. Col. Ouimet was then sent for, and he ordered the men to fall in. Private Conway said he would fall in, but would not go to church, and used some disrespectful language. He was sent to the guard-room. The remaining five fell in and the Colonel told off three for extra guard duty and ordered the remaining two, on their still refusing to go, to the guard-room with Conway and Cawthorne. On Monday the four who had been sent to the guard-room were brought up for trial before the Colonel. Conway was not allowed to speak in his own behalf, and was sent to the bastion for eight days on bread and water. The remaining three were dismissed. If the foregoing is not a gross violation of the Queen's regulations, as well as an outrage on religious liberty, besides being most impolitic, it certainly bears that appearance."

The circumstances will doubtless form the subject of an official enquiry, but in the meantime it is opportune to explain the law. The Militia Regulations declare that "every man is to be at full liberty to attend the worship of Almighty God according to the forms prescribed by his own religion, when military duty does not interfere," and the Articles of War, under the head, "Crimes and Punishments," provide that "any officer or soldier who, not having any just impediment, shall not attend divine service in the place appointed for the assembling of the corps to which he belongs \* \* \* shall be liable, if an officer, to such punishment as by a general court-martial shall be awarded, and, if a soldier, to such punishment as by a general, district, or garrison court-martial shall be awarded." It will thus be seen that, while no officer or soldier can be required to violate the dictates of his conscience, it is nevertheless a breach of discipline to neglect or refuse to attend divine service performed according to the individual's own religious belief. Let us have the facts on the other side!

It is satisfactory to note that the proposed public receptions to the returning troops are to be divested of the feature of addresses and speeches, and all should appreciate the self-abnegation shown by the boys who generally take advantage of such opportunities, in consenting to forego their favorite indulgence on this particular occasion. As regards Toronto, the reception, as now proposed to be given the city corps, is eminently sensible and practical, and the absence of triumphal arches and such like formal preparations will enable the demonstration to be characterized by perfect spontaneity on the part of the citizens who will doubtless do their best by individual decorations to show their sentiments plainly.

#### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

THE operations of war invariably leave widespread distress and demoralisation in the country which has been fought over. It would accordingly be altogether exceptional if peace and plenty could be looked for on the North Saskatchewan for some time to come. The accounts too plainly show that the results of the rebellion have been disastrous beyond expectation to both loyalists and rebels. Houses have been burnt or looted, horses have been appropriated for military purposes, by one side or the other, oxen and cows have been made use of by the troops' commissariat or the rebel commanders, stocks of provisions and clothing have been consumed or wasted, and, worse than all, circumstances have prevented the crops from being put in as usual.

What are the people to do in the present, and how can they possibly provide for themselves and their families during the winter which will be upon them before they can by personal efforts hope to have matters in shape again? Not only are the white settlers in the neighborhood of Battleford and throughout the North Saskatchewan country in desperate straits, but the circumstances of numerous half-breed families in St. Laurent, whose

natural supporters have been slain or wounded in the recent engagements—to say nothing of those who are in custody awaiting their trial—are equally pitiable. It is true the distress now suffered by these latter is the natural result of a wicked and unprovoked rising. Still, it must be remembered that in numerous cases those who are perfectly innocent suffer equally with individuals who have actually taken part with the rebels, or openly sympathized with them. What, then, is the duty of the Canadian Government in this emergency? Surely to act upon the sentiment expressed in the following verse of the well-known song, "The Englishman":—

"There's a heart that beats with a burning glow  
The wronged and the weak to defend,  
And it strikes as soon for a trampled foe  
As it does for a soul-bound friend."

No one can doubt that the settlers, whose homesteads have been devastated and whose stock has been taken from them, are entitled to be assisted by an appropriation from the public exchequer, and certainly the innocent wives and children of the vanquished rebels have an equally sound claim to consideration in this the period of their dire distress. It would be shameful indeed, were they permitted to perish. Canada is rich enough to perform the necessary act of generosity in this respect, and the public will give hearty approval to any measure of relief that the Government may propose to Parliament. The main difficulty will lie in ensuring the proper distribution of such funds as may be appropriated. The occasion is sure to be taken advantage of by the idle and the shiftless, and the firmest stand will have to be made against the designs of a fraternity as fully represented in the North-West as elsewhere. The expenditure of the funds voted for relieving the necessities of the sufferers can by no means be safely entrusted to ordinary political appointees, or a comparatively small residuum of the amount supplied is likely to reach the parties who should benefit by it. The distribution should be committed to men only of the highest character for probity; and, lest the accusation should be made that the fund is likely to be utilized for political purposes, it would be highly prudent if the commissioners who handle it were representative of both sides of the House.

While it will undoubtedly be necessary to provide present relief in the form of rations for those absolutely destitute, it would be well if some local public works of practical utility could be set on foot with as little delay as possible, so that all who are willing to work may be able to maintain their families without being subjected to the degradation of pauperisation. If the construction of the North-West Central and other railways, to be aided by free grants of Dominion lands, could be started immediately the difficulties of the situation might more readily be met.

#### AMBULANCE CLASSES.

THE establishment of ambulance classes in the large cities of Britain for policemen and others likely to be called upon in cases of accidents, is meeting with great success. The other day, in London, a policeman, who had taken a few lessons from an ambulance society, so skilfully bound up a poor woman's leg, that the house surgeon of the hospital where she was carried declared she would have died upon the road but for the policeman's timely aid. The fracture was a serious one. The Ottawa Free Press remarks:—"How many lives are annually wasted in our backwoods and rural districts, especially for the want of timely aid! The sight of blood too frequently frightens and unnerves the onlooker, so that he becomes bereft of that common sense which ought to be applied to arresting the flow of the life-tide of the injured person. Who will establish an ambulance corps at the capital and train the foremen and others among the shantymen in a few simple methods of treating wounds and fractures? There is no place where such rudimentary training would be so valuable as in the lumber districts of Canada."

**Burdock  
BLOOD  
BITTERS.**

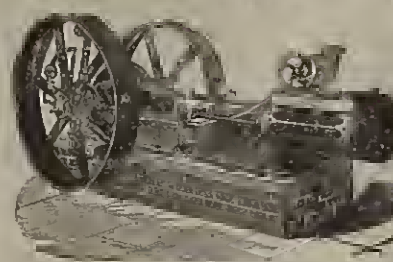
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#### COL. IRVINE AND HIS CRITICS.

Those who have ventured to apply the term "gophers" to the Mounted Police have certainly not fully considered how they have done their full share of the work of the campaign at Duck Lake, Cut Knife Creek, Loon Lake, Fort Pitt, and elsewhere, and, as an epithet bestowed in connection with Colonel Irvine's inaction at Prince Albert, it is surely undeserved. Public opinion at first condemned that officer for not co-operating with General Middleton at Batoche; but subsequent information showed that after he had set out he met a courier who handed him orders to return. There is the best reason to believe that the subsequent orders sent to him failed to come to hand, as an ex-courier who lately arrived in Winnipeg declared that he had destroyed the despatches he was carrying to Prince Albert, in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. W.G., a correspondent of the Mail, writing from Prince Albert, fully explains the difficulties by which Irvine was beset, as follows:—

"The worst enemy Irvine had to contend against was not the open foe in Riel's camp, but the traitors within his own lines. In the first place it was well known that the greater number of the English half-breeds who had come into the town were in full sympathy with Riel, and would seize the first opportunity offering, in case of a reverse to the Queen's troops, of joining with the rebels and giving the town and the people over to them. These men did not come in to fight against Riel, but because they were afraid to remain out in the country near the hostile Indians. It is true many of them enlisted as volunteers, but they did so not because they were loyal, but because they wanted to draw rations for themselves and their families, an order having been issued that no rations should be served out to families whose heads would not do military duty. These half-breeds had at first determined to remain neutral, but the wild Indian frightened them in from their homes. And here it may be well to deny the statement that farmers were not allowed out of the town to sow their grain. Many of them you could not have driven out, while others no sane man would have allowed to go at the

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AGENTS WANTED.

time, for it would simply have been for the purpose of conveying news to and from Riel's camp. The weak point at Prince Albert was that she had this strong and secret foe within her own town limits."

## WHITE TRAITORS AT PRINCE ALBERT.

THE Mail of Tuesday last, commenting upon the statements of a correspondent, makes the following remarks, which, supposing the facts to be correct, represent the views of all loyal Canadians:

"It is quite evident both from his letters and from the testimony that is flowing in from other sources, that the real leaders of the rebellion were white men. Some of them may have been Conservatives as the Globe seeks to show; but whether they were Tories or Reformers is a matter of small moment. They were rebels, and as such they ought to be punished to the full extent of the law. It will not do for the Government to hang or imprison half-breeds and Indians if these white culprits are to be let go. Such a course would result inevitably in a fresh rebellion much more formidable than the one just crushed, for every man with Indian blood in his veins would then have a substantial and well-founded grievance. We repeat again that the Department of Justice will incur a grave responsibility if it fails to lay hands upon the actual ringleaders. A letter sent to this office by a person of note on the spot says the Blackfoot chiefs in the Calgary region, who kept their hands out of the recent troubles, are watching the course of the Government in these trials with the keenest attention. They know well the inner history of the rebellion, and are probably better acquainted with the part played by the Prince Albert whites in inciting the rising than the Government itself; and they say frankly that 'if a rebel is to be punished because he is an Indian, while another is to escape because he is a white man, they will not be answerable for the consequences hereafter.' The matter is one of the gravest possible importance to the future of the North-West, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of administering justice with an impartial as well as a resolute hand."

DELOBRE, a member of Riel's Council and a convalescent wounded rebel in Batoche's fight, is being taken to Regina with others for trial.





PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

(1) Lieut.-Col. Landry, M. P., 61st Battalion, Commanding the Wimbledon Team of 1885, from a photograph by Topley, of Ottawa. (3) Capt. Clark, 90th Batt., wounded at Fish Creek, Adjutant of the Wimbledon Team of 1885, from a photograph by Hall & Lowe, of Winnipeg. (2) Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Commandant of "B" Battery, Canadian Artillery, senior officer of that branch of the service in the North-West Field Force, from a photograph.



Mrs. White Cap. Miss White Cap.  
Lieut. Merritt. Chief White Cap.

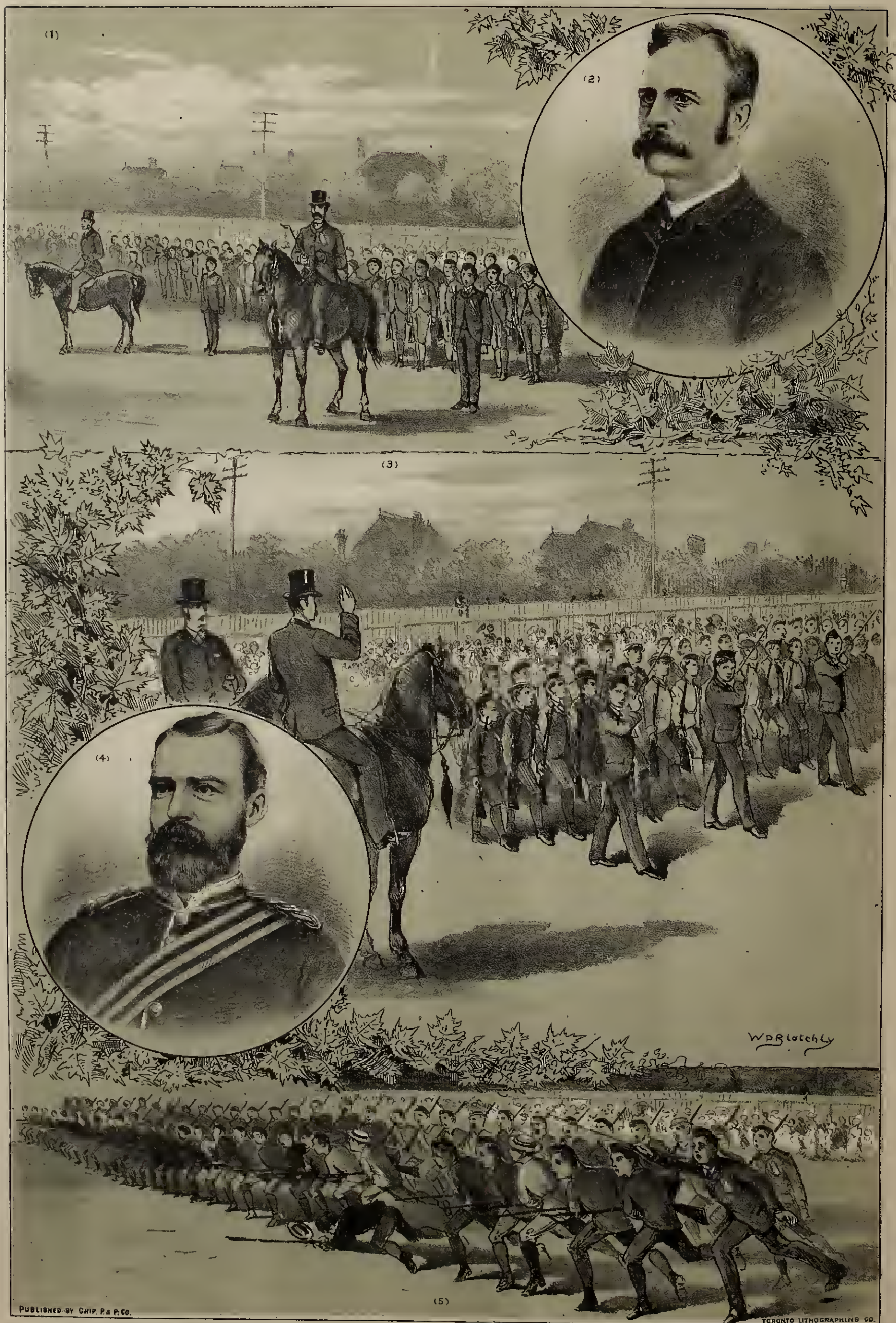
WHITE CAP'S BAND AND THEIR CAPTORS.

From a Photograph by Sergt. A. C. Barraud, No. 1 Company, 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters).









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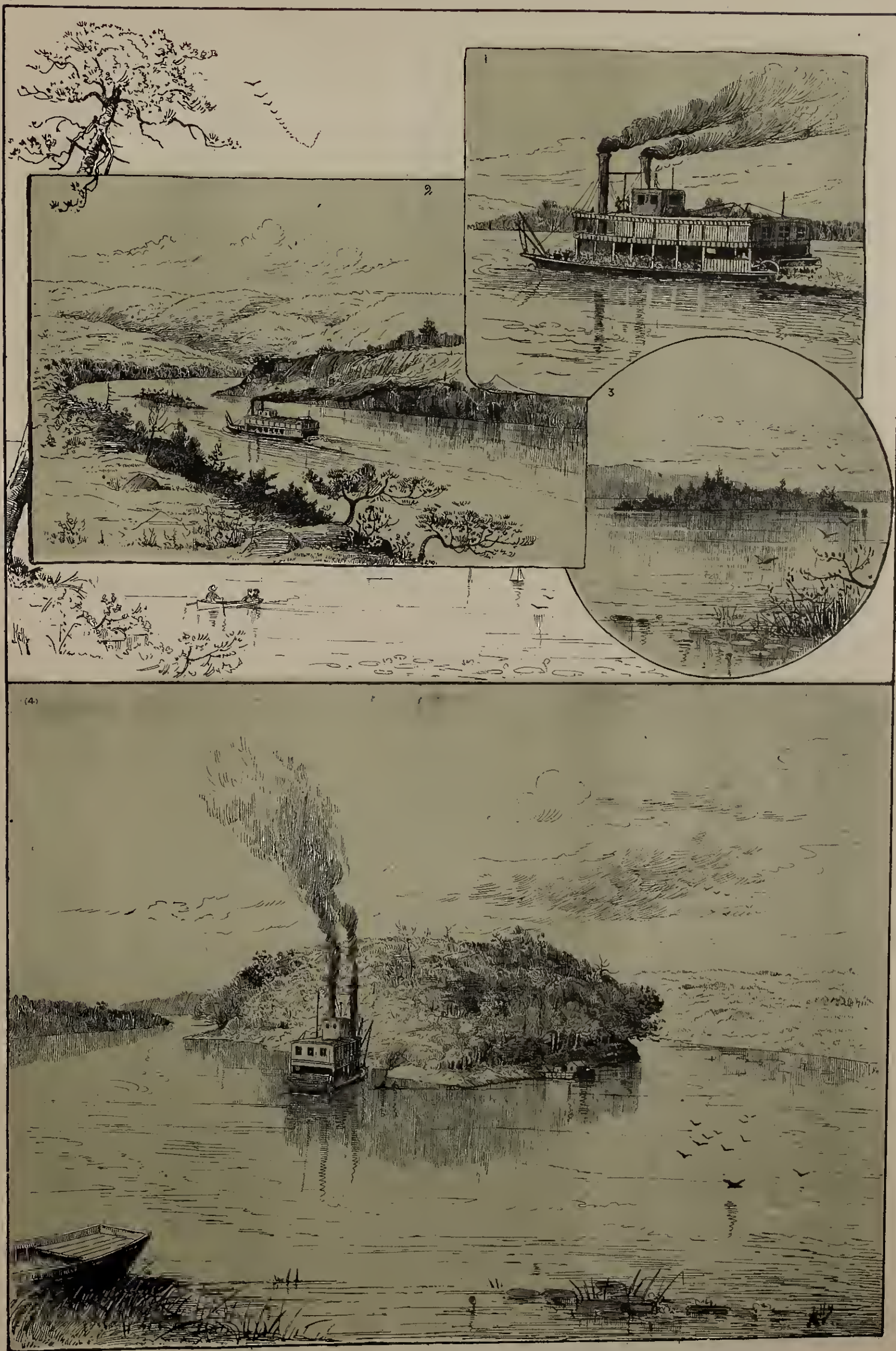
TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

BATTALION DRILL BY THE PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, IN THE OLD LACROSSE GROUNDS, TORONTO, JUNE 25, 1885.

(From Special Photographs and Sketches.)

- (1) Ready Recruits for the Volunteer Militia. (2) Mr. James Hughes, Inspector of the Public Schools. (3) The March Past. (4) Capt. John S. Thompson, Adjutant of the 12th Batt. (York Rangers), now on active service, Drill Instructor. (5) "Charge!"





GEN. MIDDLETON'S EXPEDITION BY RIVER TO FORT PITT.

- (1) The Steamer "Marquis" transporting the Royal Grenadiers and 90th Batt. of Rifles up the North Saskatchewan, from a sketch by Corporal E. C. Currie, No. 4 Company, Royal Grenadiers. (2) Approaching Fort Pitt, from a Sketch by Corporal E. C. Currie, No. 4 Company, Royal Grenadiers. (3) An Island in the Saskatchewan, from a Sketch by E. C. Currie, No. 4 Company, Royal Grenadiers. (4) Gen. Strange's lost provision scow intercepted by Gen. Middleton's steamer, from a Sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon.









## PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

- (1) Lieut.-Col A. T. H. Williams, M. P., who led the charge of the Midland Battalion at Batoche, from a photograph by Topley, of Ottawa. (2) Capt. Mason, Royal Grenadiers, severely wounded at Batoche, from a photograph by Bryce, of Toronto. (3) Lieut.-Col W. M. De Ray Williams, commanding the 7th Battalion Fusileers, from a photograph by Frank Cooper, of London.



Lieut. Drinkwater,

Lieut. Burnett,

Major Burnett,  
Surgeon McCarthy,Col. Sergt. McMullen,  
Bugle-major Ward,

THE 35TH BATT. (SIMCOE FORESTERS) IN CAMP AT QU'APPELLE  
(From a photograph by Sergt. A. C. Barraud, No. 1 Company.)



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CAMP OF HALF-BREED REFUGEES  
AT FORT PITT.

THE picture which forms our frontispiece is a representation of a camp of half-breeds who fled from Big Bear and sought the protection of the loyal troops. Mr. Curzon does not more definitely describe it, but, whether it is that of the people who befriended Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney, or of other natives of the country equally entitled to the appreciation of all true Canadians, the view is thoroughly typical of the romantic circumstances which are characteristic of journeys through the park region of the great North-West.

RIEL TAKING HIS CONSTITUTIONAL  
AT REGINA.

THIS view shows the interior of the barrack yard of the Mounted Police at Regina and the buildings where Louis Riel is now confined as a State prisoner. With the exception of the limited period each day during which he is permitted to take exercise under the close observation of armed constables, he is kept carefully locked up. He does not desire to be interviewed, and he is so rigidly secluded that all possibility of communication with the outside world is shut out. Riel arrived in Regina on Sunday, the 23rd May, under the charge of an escort of ten men commanded by Capt. G. H. Young. Riel was delivered into the hands of the Lieut.-Governor, who handed him over to Capt. Deane, of the Mounted Police. He was placed in a cell, light to which is admitted by an iron grating. A sentry stands on guard outside the door. He was not in good health but Dr. Jukes soon put him right, and now he eats and sleeps well and repeatedly takes exercise in the open air. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin writes us:—"No one is allowed to talk with him. I am, however, able to say he is perfectly rational and maintains that he only fought for the rights of half-breeds and is not a rebel—the half-breeds never having acknowledged the Dominion Government."

WHITE CAPS BAND AND THEIR  
CAPTORS.

THESE Indians, it will be remembered, were among those who joined the rebel half-breeds, though White Cap persisted in declaring it was under compulsion. They belong to the great Sioux nation, and these particular Indians are actually refugees on Canadian soil, having fled from Minnesota some years ago, after the perpetration of some frightful massacres in retaliation for the systematic spoliation and injustice they were subjected to by American citizens. It is rather too bad that these people should have been found in arms against us, for "'tis a base dog that bites the hand that feeds it." The Canadian Government had given this band a Reserve on the Saskatchewan river, not far from Saskatoon, and in other ways done much to establish a claim to their loyalty and gratitude. The band were taken prisoners by a detachment of the Governor-General's Body Guard for Ontario, commanded by Lieut. Merritt, whose portrait is indicated. The other officer who appears in the group is Lieut. Fleming.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE PUPILS  
OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A VERY interesting occasion was the annual parade and public drill, of the boys and girls attending the public schools of Toronto, last week. Contingents from the various parts of the city met in the Queen's Park, and, accompanied by several bands, marched in procession to the Old Lacrosse Grounds, Jarvis Street, where the subsequent proceedings took place. Though there were other features in the exercises equally deserving of being afforded prominence—particularly the competitions by the girls in calisthenic exercises, the present scope of this publication restricts us to taking more particular cognizance of the battalion drill of the boys—or rather of six companies selected from the large number of children of that sex. The proceedings commenced with a march past of the battalion in column of companies, which were reviewed by Mr. Sam. Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools, in the presence of his Honor the Lieut.-Governor and his Worship the Mayor. The boys, who marched uncommonly well, were "armed" with imitation rifles that served their purpose well, the youths acting as company officers being provided—in lieu of swords—with sticks that bore a somewhat suspicious resemblance to lilliard cues. The review

and subsequent manoeuvres were performed under Sergt.-Major Moulton, a veteran wearing the "long service" medal gained while a soldier in the army, who attended in the full uniform of the 12th Batt., York Rangers, with which he is now connected. He was present as the substitute of Capt. Thompson, the active adjutant of that corps, drill instructor to the schools, now on service in the North-West with the York and Simcoe Provisional Battalion. After a general salute, a march past took place with great éclat, then the battalion broke into column to the right and re-formed line. The line now again advanced, and next retired by fours from the right of companies. Lino having been re-formed, an exhibition was given of the manual exercise very creditably performed, and then the line advanced again and proceeded to charge right up to the spectators. This movement was performed in splendid style, the boys cheering lustily as they dashed up to the "enemy," who certainly could not have deemed themselves "charged too much," as they applauded so vigorously that the movement had to be repeated. The performances on this occasion were sufficient to interest the participants in the subject of military drill, and to arouse that fire of military ardor which never fails in Canada to keep the ranks of the volunteer militia well-filled, and the exhibition was in every way highly gratifying to the large number of spectators present, that probably included a considerable proportion of relatives of the boys, chiefly ladies, who never fail to show their appreciation of "the lads who follow the drum."

## ROUGHING IT AT THE FRONT.

IN this batch of sketches Mr. Curzon has given some pointers which will enable those who are taking their ease in Ontario to realize some of the fatigues encountered by the troops, to say nothing of the luxuries they enjoyed by an occasional ride over rough roads in vehicles guileless of springs, and on steamboat decks that a soft plank could never be discovered in.

CAMP OF THE 35TH BATT. (SIMCOE  
FORESTERS).

THE group presented in this picture includes the officers of No. 7 Company, of Orillia, and some members of the staff; also, if we judge correctly, that indispensable personage in camp—the mess cook. The gallant York and Simcoe Battalion, commanded by Col. O'Brien, M.P., have had no fighting to do in this campaign (worse luck, they would say); but they have nevertheless rendered excellent service to the country and to the troops at the front, by the efficiency with which they have performed their duty in protecting the line of communication with General Middleton's base of supplies, a responsibility of the highest importance.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S EXPEDITION TO  
FORT PITT.

THE sketches contributed by Mr. Curzon and Corporal Currie will enable those interested to form an adequate conception of the scenery through which the troops travelled in the pursuit of Big Bear.

## PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

LT.-COL. ARTHUR T. H. WILLIAMS, M.P.

UPON the breaking out of the rebellion in the North-West the subject of this sketch was amongst the first of the officers of the militia of the Dominion who offered their services to the Government to assist in quelling the insurrection. His offer was at once accepted, and he was authorized to raise a provisional battalion of eight companies in the Midland District. His call for companies from the 15th, 40th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 57th, and 49th Battalions, met with a ready response, and in three days from his call being issued he reported himself at Kingston with a Provisional Battalion about 350 strong, prepared to proceed immediately wherever directed. While unavoidably delayed for a few days in Kingston, the time was well spent in perfecting the drill of his men and in inculcating the discipline so necessary to be maintained on active service. On the 6th April last, he left Kingston in command of the "Midland Battalion," consisting of the full authorized complement of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and complete in every respect as to equipment. The battalion proceeded to the North-West via the Kingston and Pembroke and Canadian Pacific Railways, making one of the fastest trips to Winnipeg, and performed the long marches across the "gaps" in most severe weather with the

utmost alacrity and good will. The subsequent movements, and prominent and important part taken by Col. Williams and his battalion in the late engagements at Batoche are no doubt familiar to our readers, and have been recognized in flattering terms by General Middleton in his despatches. Indeed no one disputes that this officer headed the bayonet charge on the extreme left by which the enemy's position was carried. Col. Williams was born at Port Hope, Ontario, on 13th June, 1837, and is a son of the late John Tucker Williams, a retired commander in the Royal Navy, his mother being a daughter of the late Thos. Ward, Esq., formerly judge of the Surrogate Court of the Newcastle District, and late Registrar of the County of Durham. Col. Williams was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1859 he married a daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Seymour, Senator. Ever since he attained manhood Col. Williams has been actively identified with the militia force, and he has done much to uphold and improve its usefulness and efficiency. At the time of the "Tront affair" in 1861, he commanded a company of volunteers, which he brought to such a state of efficiency that it was more than once awarded the 1st prize for drill and efficiency. At the time of the "Fenian" excitement in 1865 he did frontier service with this company at Sandwich for six months. In 1866 he was again on active service, being appointed to the command of one of the provisional battalions then organized and doing duty at Kingston. Subsequently, in the same year, on the enrolment of the volunteer force into local battalions, he was appointed to the command of the 46th (East Durham) Batt., and has ever since retained that position. The 46th Batt. under his command has always maintained a high place in the force. Much of this success has been attributed to the rare combination in Col. Williams of courteous and kindly treatment of his men, with unyielding adhesion to military discipline. In 1880 he was selected to command the Canadian Rifle Team at the Wimbledon contests, and it was admitted on all hands that he not only discharged the particular duties of that position most efficiently, but also most worthily represented this country in the dispensing of a liberal hospitality at the Canadian camp. From 1867 to 1878 Col. Williams represented East Durham in the Provincial Assembly of Ontario, and in the latter year he was returned to the House of Commons, where he has continued to represent East Durham up to the present time. In his constituency he is foremost in every good work and every local enterprise, and he has the respect and esteem of all parties as a man of the strictest integrity and unblemished life; amongst his social friends he is much beloved, and his many excellences are recognised by all with whom he is brought in contact. He is a man of great tenacity of purpose, of unswerving loyalty to his principles, and of great urbanity and geniality of manner.

The above account, for many of the facts in which we are indebted to a prominent journalist of Port Hope, would be incomplete without mention of Col. Williams having been one of the officers who offered, with all the sincerity of a loyal subject, to raise a battalion to serve with the imperial forces when the expedition was formed for the proposed relief of Khartoum. Some of the newspapers hostile to the political party of which this gallant officer is a prominent member, ventured at the time to sneer at his readiness to serve his Queen in a foreign land. Events have shown how loyalty to the crown is virtually synonymous with patriotism to Canada, as Col. Williams has demonstrated the value of his services wherever they may chance to be utilized.

LT.-COL. LANDRY, M.P.,

chief in command of the Canadian team which goes to Wimbledon this year, is a son of the late Dr. J. E. Landry, of Quebec, in which city he was born in 1846. We learn from the *Parliamentary Companion* that he was educated at the Quebec Seminary, where he obtained the degree of B.A., and at St. Anne Agricultural College. He married, in 1868, Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Etienne Couture, of St. Germain. He is a farmer by vocation and has proved a valuable member of the Council of Agriculture of his Province, to which position he was called after having obtained the first prize and gold medal for the best treatise on agriculture. He is also president of the Montmagny Agricultural Society, vice-president of the Union Agricole Nationale of the Province of Quebec, secretary of the Montmagny No. 3 Colonization

Society, member of the Entomological Society of Canada, president of the Quebec Conservative Association, member of the Bibliographical Society of Paris, and a knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. He has engaged to some extent in literature, being the author of *Traité Populaire d'Agriculture théorique et pratique, Les Boissons Alcooliques et leurs falsifications, Où est la disette?* and other scientific, literary, and political pamphlets. He was in 1873 an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. He was returned for the County of Montmagny at the general election of 1875, but was unseated in May, 1876, by a judgment of the Superior Court. He was returned to the House of Commons for Montmagny at the general election in 1878, and was re-elected at the last general election. In politics he pronounces himself distinctly as a Conservative and a Protectionist. He has been an officer of the 61st (Montmagny and L'Islet) Battalion of Infantry since 1868, and succeeded to the command as Lieut.-colonel in January, 1885.

CAPT. CLARK, OF THE 90TH. BATT.,

is a native of Scotland, and, being a resident of Winnipeg, became captain of one of the companies at the time the late Lieut.-Col. W. N. Kennedy raised and organized the 90th Batt. of Rifles. Capt. Clark went with his corps to the front when Riel's second rebellion broke out, but a severe wound, met with during the engagement at Fish Creek, put him *hors de combat* at the very commencement of the fighting. For a long time the very worst results were feared, and even when the position of second in command of the Wimbledon team was first offered him, Capt. Clark felt obliged to decline the honor. Subsequently, his wound beginning to mend more rapidly, he recalled his communication, and now will be able to fulfil the trust imposed upon him. It was understood that he should be relieved of all duty and responsibility on this side of the Atlantic, but that he should assume the discharge of his functions so soon as the team reaches England.

LIEUT.-COL. MONTIZAMBERT.

Lieut.-Col. Montizambert is a native of the City of Quebec, and has long been identified with the militia service, but has latterly been connected more especially with the artillery arm. He holds rank as a lieut.-col. of militia since February, 1877, and was appointed to that position in his own corps, the Regiment of Canadian Artillery, in August, 1882. As commandant of "B" battery, School of Gunnery, he has shown efficiency and attained popularity. He proceeded to the North-West with the detachment of his command who went to the front from Kingston, but, while his men thereafter formed part of Col. Otter's brigade, he himself accompanied General Middleton. "B" battery has now for some years been stationed at Kingston, but it is expected that so soon as things have quieted down in the North-West the periodical exchange will take place with "A" battery, and Col. Montizambert's command be quartered once more in the citadel at the "Ancient Capital."

CAPT. MASON, OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS, whose portrait we present in undress uniform, is one of the most efficient officers of a corps which has done the highest credit to Toronto in the campaign now happily approaching a close. He received his commission as captain in September, 1882. During the first day of the engagement at Batoche, while superintending the extension of his men as skirmishers, he was struck by a bullet which narrowly missed a course that would have proved fatal. He received all possible attention in the field hospital. Later on he was removed to the hospital at Saskatoon, of which we gave an illustration last week, and subsequently he proceeded to Moose Jaw, whence his departure for home was taken. Since his arrival in Toronto, Capt. Mason endeavored to resume his business vocations; but a relapse occurred which rendered a further operation necessary, the result of which was the extraction of a portion of his clothing which the enemy's bullet had carried with it into his body. At last accounts the patient was again convalescent.

LT.-COL. W. M. DE RAY WILLIAMS,

commanding officer of the 7th Battalion Fusiliers, received his commission as lieut.-colonel, July 18, 1884. The battalion was organized in April, 1866, and has always maintained a high degree of efficiency. It consists of seven companies, and its headquarters are in London. The call to arms was responded to with the greatest of enthusiasm, and the corps left for the North-West on Tuesday, April the 8th. The occasion



was like a popular ovation. Every available foot of space on the roadway along Richmond Street was occupied by an eager throng. The bugle band accompanied the battalion. On arrival in the North-West the 7th were first stationed at Swift Current, but they afterwards proceeded to Clarke's Crossing, where we believe they are still stationed, guarding an important line of communication.

#### THE ALLEGED GRIEVANCES OF HALF-BREEDS.

At a meeting of French Canadians held on May 24th, in Fall River, Mass., resolutions were passed in sympathy with Louis Riel and the rebel half-breeds of the North-West. A copy of these was forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, who sent the following reply, which may be accepted as setting forth the gravamen of the Government's reply to the charge that the half-breeds' grievances were ignored:—

Ottawa, 6th June, 1885.

Messrs. A. Plante and L. Charland, Fall River, Mass., U.S.

GENTLEMEN,—I have this moment received by mail a copy of resolutions which appear to have been passed at a meeting of French Canadians of Fall River held in that city on the 24th May, 1885. Your two signatures, as president and secretary of the assembly, appearing at the bottom of the document, I presume you have sent them to me, and I hasten to inform you:—

1st. That being a member of the Government of Canada, I cannot accept these resolutions, which are an unjust condemnation of the action of the Government.

2nd. That as a citizen of Canada I can only condemn and denounce the conduct of those who have taken up arms against us, and who are responsible for the murders and other crimes which have been committed on Canadian territory.

3rd. That the allegations contained in the resolutions that you have passed are inexact, and that you have been misinformed on the subjects of these unhappy occurrences.

If the half-breeds had serious grievances against the Canadian Government the ordinary channel of petition was open to them as to all free citizens. They did not avail themselves of it. If their petitions were not listened to by the Government, they had the right, as free citizens, to enter upon a constitutional agitation, and to induce their friends in Parliament to make known their grievances, their abandonment, their pretensions. They did not do this. They knew they had devoted friends in the Privy Council, in the House, in the press; they did not appear to apply to them, nor for their support. In this respect Louis Riel was more responsible than the others, because, more than any one else, he had been the object of an active sympathy of which he knew well the value. Louis Riel was the author of the insurrection; it was he who wished to satisfy his own vanity by giving to this rising an official character, himself directing the movement. It is not correct that Riel has refused to join with the Indians, and that the effusion of blood has thus been prevented. On the contrary, he succeeded in rousing the most credulous among the Indians; he endeavored to cause a revolt among the most remote tribes, even among tribes subject to American control; and, if the braves of Poundmaker were unable to join the rebels before the engagement at Batoche, it was not on account of the intervention of Riel, but rather to the diligence of the general commanding our troops. Poundmaker and his braves were to have joined Riel at the special request of the latter. Louis Riel has but one excuse for the crimes of which he has been the cause; it is the mania from which he suffers. He is a dangerous crank, one of those distracted spirits to whom religion and law are as nothing when their pride is in play. What he has done is a folly which even pity cannot excuse and which the law should visit with the same severity as would be visited upon malicious premeditation.

Meanwhile he pleased to excuse the frankness of my reply. In 1874 I flew to the aid of the half-breeds when their chiefs, Riel, Lepine and others were in the hands of the law. I would have been glad again to have become their advocate, and to press their claims. Do not say that my duty as a Minister was to protect them. Nothing was presented to the council on their part requiring the special action of their friends, and neither Riel nor any of the half-breeds ever sent me a petition or even a simple letter asking me to protect or defend them. That these half-breeds were deceived, that there were among those brave men more of prudence than of malice I readily believe, and your efforts may be directed in this sense. As to the leader, he deserves no sympathy, except that which attaches to the misery of a man who has committed a great crime of which he must suffer the just punishment. Accept, gentlemen, the expression of my consideration, and believe me, your obedient servant.

(Signed), J. A. CHAPLEAU.

The court has already opened at Battleford before Judge Rouleau, who will try all minor cases connected with the rising. There are in all 36 prisoners. The treason-felony cases are to be tried at Regina. Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock are en route thither, where they are to remain as witnesses at the approaching trials.

#### THE ALLEGED GROWTH OF IMMORALITY.

Mr. SPURGEON has raised a cry of alarm over the alleged intolerable wickedness and immorality among the higher classes in old London. He says that it is worse, if possible, than that of Sodom, and that neither the ermine of the judge nor the coronet of the peer is unstained. The *Globe* doubts the accuracy of Mr. Spurgeon's conclusions, and contends that "unless all history and the most reliable evidence are to be set aside as discredited, the earlier part, at any rate, of Victoria's reign stands out in marked and favorable moral contrast from what went before. Everyone has acknowledged that the Queen's influence, both personal and official, has been markedly for good, and that as a matter of fact the general tone among the higher, if not better, classes has been in marked and favorable contrast with what was general either in the reign of William Fourth or any of the Georges."

In his reply to Archdeacon Farrar's criticism on his "Drink" article, Lord Bramwell, in the current number of the *Century*, says: "I believe this generation is better than any that has preceded it—more benevolent, more humane, more just and right-minded." The *Globe* thereupon remarks: "We would fain believe that in this case the testimony of the lawyer is nearer the truth than that of the divine."

To provide Mr. Spurgeon and Archdeacon Farrar both with a text upon which to found a discourse on the subject of immorality and its relation to drink, as an example from a country where Prohibition is in force, how would the following from the *Ottawa Free Press* do?

"During the discussion in the House last evening on the North-West Mounted Police Bill, an astounding state of things was exposed. During the past year no less than three hundred members of the force (out of a total of five hundred) were, according to official reports, under treatment for diseases resulting from their immoral habits."

#### REPLIES TO COL. OTTER'S DETRACTORS.

We attached little weight to the rumors which have reached Toronto that Col. Otter has developed the characteristics of a martinet and discriminated unfairly in favor of the men of the Infantry School Corps against the members of the Queen's Own. Sergt. Kennedy, of "A" Company of that corps, who has returned home on leave, in the course of an interview with a reporter, said he was present at the Ont Knife fight, and spoke in high terms of praise of Col. Otter's conduct there, saying that he gave his orders as coolly as if on parade, and, if anything, was too unmindful of his own personal safety. Regarding stories as to Otter's treatment of the Q. O. R., he says that with the majority of the men Col. Otter is a greater favorite than ever, and that any complaints of the harsh treatment come from men who did not know what a soldier's duties were, and expected too much. The duty at Battleford, Sergt. Kennedy says, was pretty hard, what with guards, the outlying picket, and fatigues.

"A. S. O. E.," writing to the *Globe* from Battleford, has the following comments on the alleged disapproval by superior authority of the expedition to Poundmaker's Reserve and its results. "His justification is to be found in the loud complaint of the people, who bewail the policy of war which permitted the Indians for a time to destroy life and property without any appearance of opposition. To have remained longer without giving battle to Poundmaker would have been a lasting discredit upon the purposes of our militia, and the battle of Cut Knife Creek came none too soon. Lives had already been taken, more were threatened, and all were in danger. Settlers' houses were being fired, property plundered and pillaged, horses and cattle forcibly appropriated, and all that bore the impress of the white man's hand and labor swept away to destruction; yet the master spirit in all this work, it seems, ought not to have been molested, but his convenience waited upon, until encouraged by the holding back of our force, and the belief in our cowardice that such a policy gave him, and incited by the unavenged murders already committed, and the acquisition to his stores by pillage and plunder, Poundmaker should at his pleasure give us the agreeable opportunity of defending ourselves. Poundmaker's own statement, and I have conversed with him, suffices to prove the providential wisdom in Otter's advance. Another day and it would have been too late, and Poundmaker with all his braves would have been on his way to reinforce Riel."

## NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

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INFANTS fed on this Food have a healthy lively appearance. CHILDREN increase rapidly in weight. INVALIDS find it very nourishing and can enjoy it when other foods create nausea.

A single trial will convince you of its merits.

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Sole Agents, Montreal.

## THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

AND

ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—Indian Tepee and Rebel Half-breed; Port Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blako; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 63th Battalion (French Canadian) leaving Beauport Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:—

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Selkirk; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Split; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Selkirk's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gallies; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill-Sled, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Oulmet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:—

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford. Incident in connection with the Port Elgin Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:—

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained at Port Arthur; The Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.O.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:—

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of Interest. Also a two-page cartoon by J. W. Bengough, entitled "And Now for Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:—

A look out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; Also a fine Two-Page Supplement, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon.

No. 9, published on the 30th May, contained the following illustrations:—

In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut. Col. Gray, M.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at

the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batoche."

No. 10 published on the 6th June, contained the following illustrations:—

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their Dinner before Batoche; Major Lamour's Portable Rifle Fire in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 35th Battalion (Dufferin Rifles) of Brantford; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11 published on 13th June contained the following illustrations:—

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., from sketches by Mr. R. B. Curzon; Camp Desolation, Humboldt, N.W.T., from sketches by Trooper E. Bershaw, G.O.F.G.; sketches from Battleford, by Lieut. Wadmore, I.S.C.; The 62nd Batt. (St. John Fusiliers) called out for service in the North-West, crossing the Market Square en route for the Intercolonial Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Miles. Also a fine two-page supplement, being a splendid portrait for framing, of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion, from the latest photograph by Topley of Ottawa.

No. 12 published on 20th June contained the following illustrations:—

Rescue of Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney by a party of Scouts; the Cowboy Brigade, from Photographs and Sketches furnished by J. D. Hightman & Co., Fort McLeod; Portraits of Interest; Applications of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 2—from original sketches by Mr. F. Hume. Also a fine two-page Supplement, showing "Sketches from the Front," drawn on Gabriel Dumont's paper bags, by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; and a "View of Battleford as seen from Fort Hutor," from a sketch by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst, Wardmore, of C Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto.

No. 13, published on 27th June, contained the following illustrations:—

On the Line of March (Illustrating the noble Red Man's idea of a fair division of labor); Sketches from Battleford and vicinity, furnished by Mr. V. D. Smith; the Hospitals at Saskatoon, from a sketch by Edmund E. King, M.D., Asst. Surgeon, Field Hospital Corps, Battleford; Portraits of Interest; Camp of the Prince of Wales' Regiment at the Exhibition Grounds, from a sketch by Mr. F. N. Bower; the Bridge that the Queen's Own Rifles built over the Battle River, from a sketch by Corporal Hays, Governor-General's Foot Guards. Also a fine two-page Supplement being a Map showing position of Troops at the Battle of Batoche, by two members of the North-West Intelligence Corps; and Edward Hussey's Narrow Escape from Drowning, in Toronto Bay, June 15th, 1884, from sketches by our Special artist, based on personal information.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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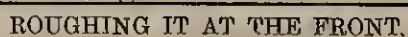
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# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

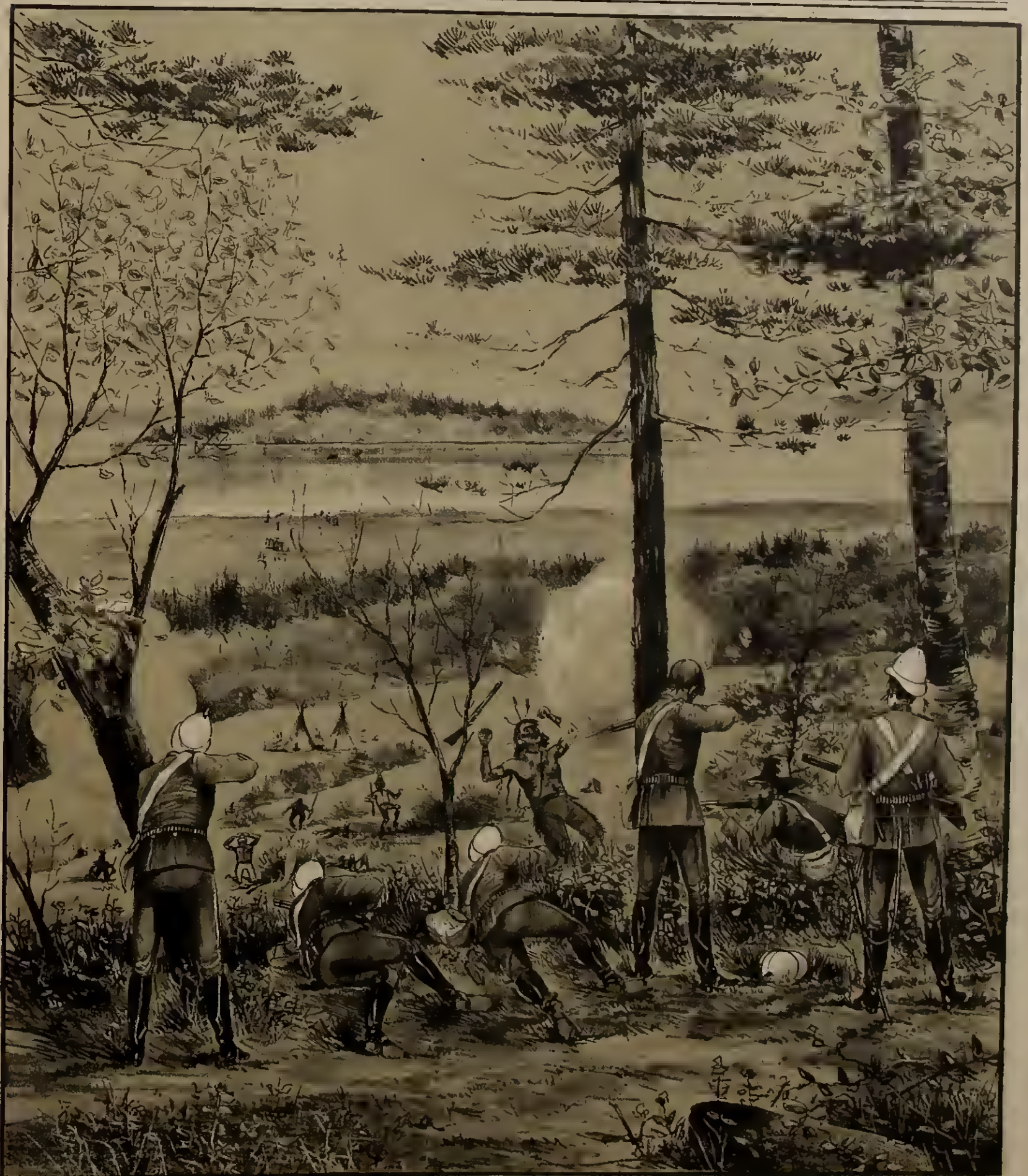
## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 15.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 11TH, 1885.

10 CENTS PER COPY.



TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

GALLANT ATTACK ON BIG BEAR'S BAND BY A HANDFUL OF MOUNTED POLICE UNDER INSPECTOR STEELE AND SQUADRON SERGT.-MAJOR FURY.



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Correspondence intended for publication should  
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true name and address of the writer—not neces-  
sarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good  
faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
"Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed  
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,  
Toronto."

TORONTO, JULY 11th, 1885.

### REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The publishers have satisfaction in an-  
nouncing that, in compliance with the  
desire expressed by many of their patrons,  
they have decided to make the price of  
the CANADIAN PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED  
WAR NEWS henceforward 10 cents,  
instead of 15 cents, per copy. In order,  
however, to bring down the cost of pro-  
duction in a measure to some extent cor-  
responding with so substantial a reduction,  
the supplement, which has during the  
progress of the campaign in the North-  
West been a constant feature, will for the  
present be discontinued—that is, except  
when circumstances arise that necessitate  
the providing of additional space for illus-  
trations of events of extraordinary public  
interest.

Every effort will still be made to main-  
tain a high standard of literary and  
artistic excellence, and it will be obvious  
to all who have thus far approved and  
supported the undertaking that, if such an  
increased sale results as we are led to  
expect the reduction in price will bring  
about, it will be possible to add many  
features of interest to the publication.  
Our patrons may at any rate rest assured  
that the effort to supply them with an  
illustrated Canadian family paper, patriotic  
in tone and free from political rancor,  
will be continued with unabated enter-  
prise and energy.

In order to avoid misconception the  
publishers desire it to be understood that,  
while No. 15 and all numbers following  
will be sold at 10 cents, the price of Nos.  
1 to 14, for which there is a large and in-  
creasing demand, will still be retained at  
15 cents per copy.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT

practically has come to an end, as all the  
troops, except the regular forces enlisted by  
the Canadian Government for three years  
service, are now on their way back to their  
local headquarters.

The capture of Big Bear by the  
Mounted Police—the accounts variously  
credit Sergt. Smart and Superintendent

Gagnon with the arrest—has formed a fit-  
ting termination to the campaign. Wan-  
dering Spirit, who was a ringleader in the  
atrocities perpetrated at Frog Lake, is still  
at large, and reported to be making for  
the United States boundary. Should he,  
and his fellow murderers seek an asylum  
under the Stars and Stripes, there is no  
reason to apprehend the American Gov-  
ernment would refuse their extradition, as  
political motives could not be alleged in  
extenuation of the cold-blooded murder of  
innocent settlers, and of the priests who  
heroically met their fate in the perform-  
ance of their sacred functions.

The main subject of interest now lies  
in the probable date of the arrival  
of the Ontario troops at East Sel-  
kirk, after which the rate of their progress  
can be easily estimated. The situation is  
at present a conundrum difficult of solu-  
tion. The North Saskatchewan is full of  
shoals and rapids, just now aggravated by  
a serious fall in the water. Then the  
transfer of the baggage at Grand Rapids  
by means of the Hudson Bay Company's  
tramway will be a somewhat tedious pro-  
cess. The entrance of the Red River is  
sometimes difficult in daylight after a  
southerly wind has prevailed for several  
days; but it is never attempted after dark.  
This may be another cause of delay.  
Friends of the returning battalions must  
accordingly possess their souls in patience  
until their arrival is telegraphed from Sel-  
kirk, for no communication by wire or any  
other method can be had with them after  
they leave Prince Albert until they come  
in view of that station of the Canadian  
Pacific Railway.

Toronto, July 8, 1885, 4 p.m.

### OUR SOUVENIR NUMBER.

APPRECIATING the demand that would  
arise on the suppression of the rebellion  
for a comprehensive history of the rising  
and of the campaign of the triumphant  
militia forces, the publishers of the CAN-  
ADIAN PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED WAR  
NEWS have been the first to present to the  
public a comprehensive narrative of the  
events which have so absorbed the inter-  
est of the country for the past four months.  
Recognizing the fact that a narrative pure  
and simple would hardly satisfy the  
public taste, they have undertaken the  
production of a Souvenir Number of this  
journal, freely illustrated with handsome  
and appropriate views, the same being  
issued in two parts. The first of these,  
the circulation of which commenced only  
last week, is indeed a highly creditable  
publication of twenty-four pages of good  
paper, twelve pages being occupied with  
illustrations covering events that occurred  
between the commencement of the out-  
break and the battle of Fish Creek. In  
addition, there are two two-page supple-  
ments, one of which is a tinted group of  
the most prominent officers of the North-  
West Field Force, while the other is a  
spirited representation of the battle of  
Fish Creek, based on accurate topographi-  
cal and other information. Of the letter-  
press portion we need only say that it  
has been written by Mr. T. Arnold Haul-  
tain, M.A., author of "The War in the  
Soudan," whose facile pen has enabled  
him to set down a comprehensive record  
of exciting events, such as an unbiassed  
mind could alone put in such shape and  
order. The two parts of this Souvenir  
Number will indeed contain a complete  
history of the rebellion and of its suppres-  
sion, in bulk equal to about 140 pages  
of an ordinary book. Such a history  
alone is fully worth the moderate price of  
the publication, and most people will feel  
that in buying it they are actually obtain-  
ing the illustrations and the supplements,  
which every one will deem worthy of  
framing, as a bonus direct from the  
publishers.

The committee formed the other day at  
Quebec in the interests of Riel and the Metis  
have decided to ask the Government to pay  
for the production at the trial of all the wit-  
nesses that Riel's counsel may summon, and  
thus make the affair a second Guiteau scandal.

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## DEATH OF COL. WILLIAMS, M.P.

Those who looked upon the handsome portrait of Col. Williams in the last number of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL and read the brief account of the career of this gallant officer, will have felt inexpressibly shocked at the sad and unexpected news of his death by brain fever while on his way home with the men of the Midland Battalion, whose laurels he so greatly assisted to win for them in the memorable charge at Batoche. However,

"The best, the dearest favorite of the sky,  
Must taste that cup; for man is born to die."

It is sad indeed for his friends in the House of Commons—and they sat on both sides of the House—to miss the genial companionship of a brother member who never allowed the venom of party rancor to break the ordinary ties of friendship and courtesy. It will be painful for the children he has reared, the constituents he has served, and the brave soldiers he has so worthily commanded, to lose him. But saddest of all will just now be the feelings of one of Canada's most lovely daughters, whose promise to brighten his widowed home was to have been fulfilled soon after his expected return from the front, at the head of the Midland Battalion.

### OUR NEXT NUMBER

will contain several views of special interest, sent by our special correspondent with General Middleton, and a full-page picture showing why the 65th Battalion have been called the Alligators. The views of the Old Fort, etc., which were crowded out of the present issue, may find a place in our next. We also hope to present several views of the military funeral at St. Thomas, of Private Hutchinson.

## REORGANIZATION OF THE N. W. MOUNTED POLICE.

The following extract from one of the very briefest bills ever introduced into Parliament contains the whole of the first and only clause:—

"Whenever any officer or member of the North-West Mounted Police Force is serving with the militia as a military force, by order of the Governor-in-Council, every such officer and member of the police force shall be subject to 'The Consolidated Militia Act of 1883,' and any Act in amendment thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent as the active militia are subject thereto."

This is all very well so far as it goes; but, while it appears to bring the Mounted Police very properly under the authority of militia law whenever any members of the force are co-operating with troops, there is nothing therein contained which makes it obligatory upon militiamen to yield obedience to and respect the authority of officers of the Mounted Police. Surely if the forces organized for such very different purposes, and under entirely distinct legislation, are ever to be again brigaded together, a clause should be introduced in the bill now before the House of Commons conferring relative rank in the militia upon officers who hold commissions in the Mounted Police. If this step were taken, the respective seniority of the police or militia officers serving together would be settled by the dates of their commissions as recorded in the Militia List. How their respective rank has been established and recognized during the recent campaign has never yet been explained; but, as Sir John Macdonald, in introducing the bill now under consideration, explained that the necessity for it arose because "only by a stretch of authority" had the police been employed in conjunction with the troops, it is clear that the necessity of providing for an altogether likely contingency was not appreciated until inconvenience was actually felt. A correspondent of the Montreal Witness, writing from Battleford, so long ago as the 28th of April, shows how the assumption

or retention of military titles by the officers of the police are calculated to produce confusion, if not to provoke ridicule. He says:—

"Captain Dickens, who arrived with the Fort Pitt detachment on Tuesday, is now in command of the Mounted Police here—of course, under the command of our column. In case any one should be surprised that a 'captain' should rank before a 'colonel,' I may as well say that a good deal of confusion exists with regard to the officers of the police force. Properly speaking, Col. Irvine is 'Commissioner,' Col. Herchmer is a 'Superintendent,' and Col. Morris is an 'Inspector.' The military titles generally applied to them come from their position in the militia; 'Captain' Dickens is an Inspector in the Police Force, and is senior to 'Colonel' Morris."

The fact is, retired army or militia officers who have accepted commissions in the Mounted Police are not justified in using the designations of their former military rank in their new service, nor any military prefix beyond what the law—or regulations having the force of law—confer as rank relative to the position held in the police force.

### THE ALLEGED RELIGIOUS OUTRAGES.

In our last number we drew attention to what seemed a serious ground of complaint—that Catholic prisoners in gaol at Regina had been denied the privilege of hearing mass. Sir John Macdonald, however, explained in the House of Commons that the refusal to admit the priests was the result of a too literal obedience to an order he had telegraphed to the authorities at Regina that no one should be allowed to see the prisoners, this instruction having been given so as to ensure their safe-keeping. On the matter being brought to his attention he had telegraphed permission for ministers of religion to have access.

As regards the case of the private in the 65th (Mount Royal) Rifles who, according to the Edmonton Bulletin, had been punished for refusing to attend a religious parade when he (a presumed Protestant) had promised to attend a Presbyterian service, the Minister of Militia, on Monday night, read in the House the following telegram received in reply to his enquiry:—

"Conway, the private referred to, enlisted as a Catholic. He, for the first time, just to cause mischief, pretended, on the occasion in question, to be a Protestant. However, he was punished, not for having refused to attend Catholic service, but for having incited his comrades to mutiny and having used insulting language to his captain.—J. OULMET."

We explained last week the law which governs such cases. If this Conway, who has raised a storm of undeserved indignation against his superior officers in sympathetic Protestant breasts, has really been guilty of the conduct above stated, it was a great mistake on the part of his commanding officer to allow so serious a breach of discipline to pass over with so light a punishment.

MISERABLE MAN and a large number of other bad Indians who figured in the Frog Lake massacres, have surrendered to Col. Otter, who has returned from the north. Detachments of the police are hunting the remainder of the band. Their capture is only a matter of time.

NEAR Frog Lake Crossing is the large white cross which was erected to the victims of the Indian massacre at Frog Lake. The cross is readily seen many miles away, and is over thirty feet in height. It was erected by the 65th Battalion. The Midlanders have erected a splendid cross, suitably engraved, and put it up in the cemetery at Frog Lake, to the memory of Gilchrist and Willisroft, victims of the Indian massacre.

A MESSAGE received from Fort Pitt announces the arrival there of troops under Gen. Strange last Saturday morning by the steamer Norheote from Frog Lake. All the troops in Fort Pitt were reviewed by Gen. Middleton on that afternoon, after which orders were given to prepare for embarkation. It is said it will take three days to reach the mouth of the Saskatchewan at Grand Rapids, near Lake Winnipeg. The arrival in Winnipeg is not expected before July 8. It will take every available transport vessel now in the service to move the troops in order to get the benefit of the present high water.

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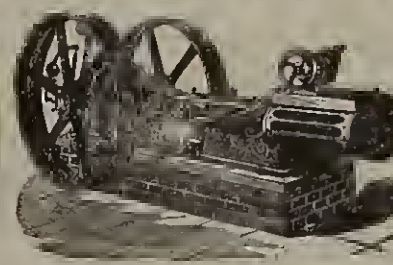
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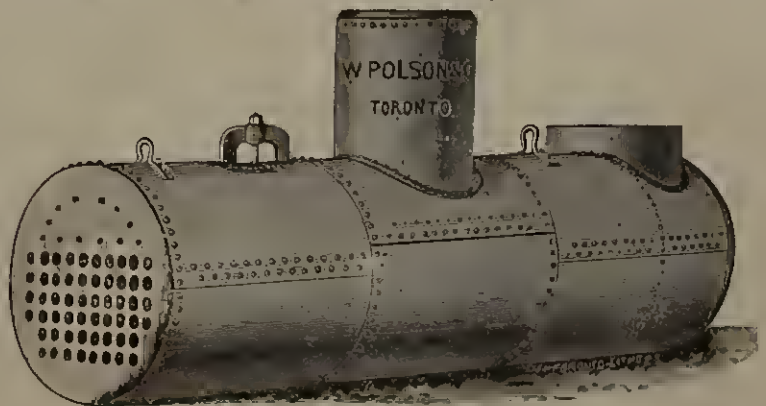
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THE 91st (COL. SCOTT'S) BATT. OF INFANTRY ON SERVICE.  
 (1) The rifle range at Qu'Appelle Station, from a sketch by Mr. R. G. Urmston, G. Oompany. (2) The Hudson's Bay Company's Fort and Stors, Fort Qu'Appelle,  
 and (3) View of the Camp at Fort Qu'Appelle, from sketches by Col.-Sergt. Woodside, of G. Company.





#### PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

- (1) Lieut.-Colonel Irvine, Commissioner, North-West Mounted Police, from a photograph by Topley, of Ottawa. (2) Captain Stewart, of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, from a photograph by Topley. (3) Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull, Commandant of the Cavalry School Corps, now on service in the North-West, from a photograph by Livernois, of Quebec. (4) Lieut.-Colonel Van Straubenzee, D.A.G., who commanded the Infantry at Batoche, from a photograph by Fraser & Sons, Montreal.



THE STEAMER MARQUIS POLING OFF A SHALLOW IN THE SASKATCHEWAN.

*From a Sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's Expedition.*



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## GALLANT ATTACK ON BIG BEAR'S BAND BY THE MOUNTED POLICE.

As we do not share in the least degree the unfavorable opinion of the North-West Mounted Police which has been rashly expressed in some quarters by those whose opportunities of forming an adequate opinion of the services rendered by the force have been very restricted, it is with peculiar pleasure that attention is drawn in these pages to the plucky conduct of the small body of Mounted Police and scouts which formed the advance guard of General Strange's brigade. Though his characteristic modesty has prevented his saying much of his personal share in the action, the following official report of Mr. Steele to his superior officer no doubt contains the main facts, if not the most sensational incidents, of a specially daring attack by a small detachment on an enemy in greatly superior numerical force:—

"CAMP, TROUT LAKE, June 5, 1885.

"In accordance with my instructions I scouted for the trail of the Indians with the prisoners McLean. This I found one mile north of camp, leading northwest. Following the trail I found, at the first Indian camp, ten miles away, a note from Mr. McLean, stating, 'All well, May 27th, going N. W.' Having been informed by the escaped prisoner Quinney that Big Bear's party, with the McLean family, had separated from the others and had only fifty fighting men, I hurried on, camping at noon twenty-five miles northeast. While at dinner we were alarmed by two shots fired by Mackay (the Rev. Canon Mackay) at Indian scouts, who, unfortunately, escaped. Mackay had gone in advance of Sergeant Butlin's party without my knowledge. These Indians waited in ambush and shot Scout Fisk, of the advance party, breaking his arm. The main body was extended at once and rushed through the bush, but no Indians were seen. We advanced further without any mishap to night camp, 45 miles northeast, on Big Bear's trail. Fisk rode on pluckily without a murmur. The trail showed a large party in front one day old. We found a second note from McLean, saying, 'All's well, May 28th,' and signs left by him on the trail. We marched at daylight, and the advance party under Sergeant Butlin arrived at a hill commanding the Indian camp of the previous night. Two topees were standing occupied, and there were a few head of horses and oxen. The remainder were arriving towards and crossing a ford leading to an island or point about twelve hundred yards in advance. At the previous camp we had counted 73 fires; therefore, knowing that they were too strong in numbers, it was only my intention to parley through Mackay if discovered. Their picket, however, hidden within a few yards of the advance party, discovered them and fired the alarm. Seeing them retreating to an apparently impregnable position on the island, I put the horses in cover and extended on the brow of the hill to punish a few of them. Their chief called to his men to go at us, as there were only six of us. They commenced crawling up the hill under cover of the bush firing it; the leader getting within ten feet of teamster loads, who had volunteered to join us. Fielders killed him, and puffs of smoke immediately a pear from clumps of bush all through the bottom and the hill surrounding their camp. My scouts killed two more running from us, and then fired a volley into the topees and at the Indians taking cover, killing one from the topees. The line then rushed to the bottom, under a strong fire, and then divided. The left charged the hill, commanding the position, and turned their position, bringing more fire on them, the right took the swamp along the lake. Squadron Sergeant-Major Fury was with the left, and was shot through the breast by the man with Sharpe's rifle going up the hill. The scouts were on the brow in a few minutes. The Indians retired as our men advanced on the run, who, lying down and firing a volley when the Indians attempted to make a stand, had cleared the whole ridge half an hour after firing had commenced. The right cleared the swamp, killing five and losing none. The left shot seven rebirth through the bush to the ford, about 600 yards from the hill, and wounded one (the last seen attempting to cross). The right then retired to protect our horses and flank, and I had a white flag hoisted to parley. Canon Mackay told them to give up the prisoners. The answer was a volley from the island. A second attempt was made with no better result—this time asking them to allow McLean to speak with us. They then called out that they would fight us as clean as out, and the chief attempted to rally his men to recross the ford, calling them cowards for running from so few of us. We then continued to exchange shots till a buckboard was fitted up to carry Sergeant Fury. The left had one more wounded in Scout West, of Edmonton, shot in the leg—a ball entering at the knee-cap and remaining in the thigh. He rode his horse, however. We destroyed the ammunition found in the topees, and burned them with their contents. Mackay collected 4 horses and 2 colts, which we brought with us. I kept a fire on the island until the wounded were well retired, and then retired twelve miles. Fury shows wonderful pluck and determination; and after halting two hours we moved on twelve miles further to the first feeding ground for

the horses, camping for the night at 11.30 p.m. The horses were terribly played out, having travelled eighty miles on very little feed from the morning of the previous day, over a worse trail for muskies and brush than that between Vermilion Creek and Sucker Creek. Capt. Oswald and Lieut. Cernell set the men an excellent example, and Canon Mackay risked his life to a considerable extent. I thank you for your kindness in sending ambulance, tents and rations.

"J. B. STEELE,  
"Major Commanding Cavalry,  
"Alberta Field Force."

Inspector Steele's whole force consisted of twenty-three Scouts, twenty-three Mounted Police and twenty-four Alberta Mounted Rifles.

## THE 91ST (COL. SCOTT'S) BATTALION

has not had representation in our pages for some weeks, but we now reproduce a sketch by Mr. Urnston, received some time ago, showing the rifle range where ball practice was carried on when the corps was encamped near the Qu'Appelle railway station on the Canadian Pacific. The other two views are from sketches by Mr. H. J. Woodside, of Main Street, Portage la Prairie, watchmaker and jeweller. He was good enough to furnish in addition the following practical description:—

"In one of the early numbers of the WAR NEWS you gave a picture of Fort Qu'Appelle. It was the police barracks on the north side of the river and at slope of the hill as shown in accompanying picture of valley. The Hudson Bay Company's post here is a well-known important one, being the centre of a once vast trade in buffalo robes, furs, etc. The stockade is constructed simply of large poles or posts placed upright in the ground with upper end sharpened, this row of poles supported by suitable stringers. Mr. Arch. McDonald is the Company's chief factor here. This post was in charge some years ago, of Mr. McLean, of Fort Pitt, who with his family were recently prisoners of Big Bear in the north.

"The other view shows part of the valley and upper lake, which is eight miles long, looking from a point at which the Qu'Appelle Station trail descends the hills. Qu'Appelle Station, or 'Troy,' on the C. P. R., is distant twenty miles to the south. In the foreground lies the thriving little village which has sprung up here. One of the houses in the right foreground is the home of Mrs. French, widow of the late Capt. French, who was killed while gallantly leading his scouts at Batoche, and whose body was laid to rest by the 91st Battalion on the crest of the hill close to the point from which the view is taken. The Hudson Bay Company's buildings and stockade show in the left centre, and the Qu'Appelle Valley grist mill in the centre of sketch; while the Mounted Police barracks nestle at the foot of northern hills near centre, and race course and camp of 91st (Lt.-Col. Scott's) Battalion occupy right of sketch. The hills are very steep and are largely clothed with bushes which, along with the prairie grass, give them a beautiful appearance. The whole Qu'Appelle Valley is a very beautiful place. A little east of the camp is the lower lake five miles long, on which is located the Roman Catholic Mission and chapel. The Qu'Appelle River is a succession of beautiful lakes, and it flows into the Assiniboine at Fort Ellice, 120 miles distant by trail. At Fort Qu'Appelle the river is not navigable and the navigation at its mouth and lower part is too serpentine to be of much advantage; both river and lakes abound with fish, viz., pike in the river, and whitefish in the lakes. Game is abundant here in season, ducks, geese, rabbits and prairie chickens offering every temptation to the sportsman."

The following references to the picture on the lower half of the page will better explain the features.

1. The Hudson Bay Fort and store.
2. The Qu'Appelle Valley grist mill.
3. The Mounted Police buildings.
4. The race course.
5. The camp of the 91st Battalion.

## THE STEAMER "MARQUIS" POLING OFF A SHALLOW.

Our illustration, which is from a sketch by our special artist, represents the steamer "Marquis," upon which the Royal Grenadiers with other troops proceeded to Fort Pitt along with General Middleton, in his abortive pursuit of Big Bear. Mr. Curzon sends us the following brief description of a very common incident of travel in steamboat journeys in the North-West. When the boat gets stuck on a sand bar, the men are so distributed as to "trim" it properly, the greater number being posted around the middle and lower decks, together with a few on the hurricane deck. The "pol" is then dropped over the side, and, by a system of blocks and tackle connecting the top of the pole and the deck, the boat is fairly lifted off the shoal. The rope passing through the blocks is wound tant by a capstan that is worked by steam. For a fuller and more graphic explanation of the *modus operandi*, we make the following extract from a letter written by

## BATOCHÉ!

READY JUNE 22nd.

A MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPH, size 20 x 26, printed in 5 colors, entitled

## "THE CAPTURE OF BATOCHÉ"

Has been prepared by "The Grip Printing and Publishing Company, and will be ready on above date. This is a Graphic Sketch of the FAMOUS CHARGE on the Rebel stronghold. It has been carefully compiled from sketches by our special artist, and from the account of participants in the battle, and is a correct delineation of the action. It is without doubt the FINEST COLORED PLATE ever issued in Canada.

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Dr. Edmund E. King, of the Field Hospital Corps, and who performed the voyage from Saskatchewan Landing to Clarke's Crossing along with the Midland Battalion, Lieut. Howard, and his Gatling.—

"Did you ever go down a river on a boat commanded by an 'only original' river captain? The 'only original' must be capable of using a very big 'D' at the proper moment, and with a peculiar emphasis only to be acquired by a Yankee, and by him only after many years spent in cultivating the proper nasal intonation. When such a one speaks he does so with authority; his voice gives forth no uncertain sound, and he means business from the word go, or, to be literal, d—n. Such a captain is the commander of the steamer Northcote. The captain and crew were mostly Americans, and good river men. We got off all O. K., but before long the boat stuck on a sand bar, and it became necessary to lift her off. The contrivance for doing this is an ingenious one; it consists of two derricks, both forward, and on either side. These have a large, heavy spar hung at the end of their ropes, so that by placing one end of the spar overboard, on bottom, and hauling on the ropes and pulleys, the boat is lifted up on stilts as it were, and being freed from the bottom floats off. The operation forcibly reminds one of the time-honored joke about a man lifting himself up by his shoe straps. The captains on river boats are called niggers, and it is very odd to hear the captain sing out in stentorian tones, 'Tighten up the little nigger now! and then round goes the little cuss. Where the river is shallow, as it was for 200 miles down from the point at which we embarked, it is necessary to have men taking soundings on each side of the boat, and giving the depth of the water, so that the captain can direct the course to be taken, and when these men call out simultaneously, 'six feet! 'five feet! 'two and a half! 'no bottom! 'one foot six! and so on, it seems strange. But one soon gets used to it, and can sit on deck and be amused at the different intonations that these fellows give to the varying calls. The boat only drew about 2½ feet of water when loaded, so she could get through a pretty shallow channel. On each side of her was a large loaded with fodder, rations, and ammunition. The bales of hay and sacks of oats were used to form barricades to preserve the crew from being made sieves of by rebel bullets. When the boat gets stuck the fun begins, the ropes are run around the niggers, the spars strained, the derricks put to their utmost strength, and at last the boat slowly raises herself and clearing the obstructing sand bar, glides off."

## MILITARY VIEWS AT BATTLEFORD.

For this page we are again indebted to Mr. Wadmore of the Infantry School Corps, Toronto. The first view shows the building which has been used as Col. Otter's headquarters since the brigade under his command relieved Battleford. Its situation is indicated in the view of the town and surrounding country given in No. 12 of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL. A letter to the *Globe* dated the 12th ult., makes the following allusion to this building:—

"Immediately when you cross the Battle River bridge (of which a view was given in the supplement to No. 13 of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL) the Otton House looms up before you, the large conspicuous letters over the door alone designating the place. From nothing else could one discover the character of the house, for it is of ordinary size, made of logs, with thatched roof, like all other of the better class of houses one meets with in the North-West. A closer approach, however, discovers the words, 'Brigade Office,' and here it was that Col. Otter conceived his plans and gave his orders. Since his departure last Tuesday morning with his command to Jackfish Lake, Mayor Dawson, acting commander to the garrison, and Brigade Surgeon Strange spend their days within the four walls of the Otton House, in happy communion and genial companionship with one another. Were they just now boys again, how frequently would their panknives tell the story of their heart's desire upon the bare log walls of the Otton House in the expressive words 'Dulce domum.' As with them, so with the men, so with officer and man at all points where troops are stationed: 'If there is no more fighting to be done, we want to go home.'"

The second picture furnishes a view of the old town site of Battleford and also of the building formerly used as a Government house, more recently as an industrial school for Indian boys, and latterly, having been entrenched by the troops, as an outpost under the name of "Fort Otter," garrisoned by a company of the Queen's Own, under Capt. Brown.

## PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

LIEUT.-COL. VAN STRAUBENZEE, D.A.G.

Lieut. major in the 100th Foot, whose portrait in undress uniform we publish, holds his militia rank as a Lieut.-colonel since the 6th May, 1876, when he also received his commission as deputy adjutant-general, which position he has recently held for Military District No. 5, having its headquarters in Montreal. This officer, it will be seen by the quotation below, had already seen considerable service, and his arrival on the scene of action just before the operations at Batoche commenced, doubtless caused General Middleton to feel a sense of relief as to the further conduct of the campaign in the event of his being put personally *hors de combat* by a bullet of the enemy. Col. Van Straubenzee commanded the infantry after his arrival at headquarters, and led the memorable charge on the rifle pits at Batoche. The Montreal *Witness*, whose acquaintance with his career is more extensive than our own, had the following remarks, in connection with a woodcut of Col. Van Straubenzee, published in its columns:—

"No better officer than Col. Straubenzee could have been chosen to fill so important a position. An old soldier of much and varied experience, he entered the army at an early age, and was appointed to an ensigncy in the famous old 32nd Light Infantry. Not long after his appointment he was called upon to see active service, and, in the ever memorable Sikh campaign of Lord Gough, our well-known citizen highly distinguished himself. During those trying times for England, Lieut. Van Straubenzee led the forlorn hope at the siege of Mooltan, and for his pluck and gallantry was specially mentioned in the home despatches. At that time there was no such thing as a Victoria Cross, but had there been the Colonel would no doubt have worn that much coveted reward on his breast to-day. His wounds were serious, and he was obliged to return to England and serve with the depot of his regiment, where he gradually recovered. Before very long, however, the "war cry" again sounded, and as a captain he proceeded to the Crimea, on the staff of his brother, Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, who commanded the 'Light Brigade.' Again the subject of our illustration was favorably mentioned in home despatches. After peace was proclaimed with Russia, the Colonel was once more destined to smell powder, and, from the knowledge the authorities had of his varied and useful service, he was given an important position on the Staff of Sir Hope Grant, when the Chinese war broke out. He was at the taking of the Summer Palace, and on that occasion his name was again mentioned in despatches. Col. Van Straubenzee is much respected in Montreal, and, looking at his fine soldier-like bearing, there are not many who would imagine that even to-day he is still suffering from his severe wounds of 1849."

CAPT. STEWART,

whose portrait appears in the handsome uniform of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, of Ottawa, which he formerly commanded, belongs to the family of the Stewarts of Appin on his father and mother's side. He is the youngest son of the late William Stewart, who represented the Town of Bytown (now the City of Ottawa) and the County of Russell in the old Parliament of Canada. He is about 31 years of age, and was educated in the Collegiate Institute at Ottawa. He was employed in the Canadian Bank of Commerce for some years, and afterwards went to the North-West, where he was one of the first to engage in the ranching business. He is now general manager of the Stewart Ranche Company,



and is largely identified with other interests in that region. The following despatch relating to the subject of this sketch, who would have earned distinction had the chance occurred, appeared in the *Mail* of Wednesday last:—

"WINNIPEG, July 7.—Capt. Stewart, in command of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, arrived in the city last evening. His command has been taken off the American frontier, where they have been on duty since April. They return to Fort McLeod to await further orders from Gen. Middleton. They have done signal service in repelling raids by the American Piegan Indians and in keeping the Bloods in subordination.

MEUT.-COL. A. G. IRVINE,

the present Commissioner in charge of the Mounted Police, has held the position since Lt.-Col. McLeod retired to accept appointment as one of the stipendiary magistrates of the North-West Territories. Previous to his entering the Mounted Police force, he served as the major commanding the provisional battalion of infantry composing the garrison of Winnipeg in the years which immediately followed the suppression of Riel's first rebellion. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the qualities of Col. Irvine as commandant of the police, there is not the slightest reason to attribute to him cowardice or wilful dereliction of duty. Circumstances have been unfavorable to his opportunities of earning distinction during the recent campaign, and unthinking persons have most unjustly applied the term "gophers" to him and the men under his command. Seeing that the Mounted Police Force has been recruited from exactly the same material as the militia battalions who have gained so much credit, it is absurd, as well as unjust, to taunt them because they have not enjoyed equal opportunities of showing what they are capable of accomplishing. Col. Irvine, while by no means a strict disciplinarian, has never failed to elicit the confidence and respect of those placed under his authority. It is quite possible, however, that he has shown less vigor than many officers would have exercised on the eve of a serious outbreak.

LIEUT.-COL. JAS. F. TURNBULL,

Commandant of the Cavalry School Corps having its headquarters in the city of Quebec, holds his rank in the militia since May 1874, and received his present commission Dec. 24, 1883. Soon after the outbreak of the rebellion, Col. Turnbull and his troop were ordered to the North-West, where they have since done good service by protecting the communication of General Middleton with his base of supplies. They have been encamped at the Touchwood Hills while performing this duty, the Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry being attached. Col. Turnbull's portrait appears in the picturesque winter uniform worn by the officers of the corps.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF LOUIS RIEL.

A REGINA special mentions that Louis Riel was brought before Col. Richardson, stipendiary magistrate, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of hearing the charge against him read and the date fixed for his trial to take place. Very extraordinary precautions were taken to ensure the secrecy of the proceedings, and the wholly unnecessary dodge was practised of rigging the prisoner up as a mounted policeman, so that he could not be identified by chance spectators en route. That such practices should be resorted to for his safe custody in a community of which fully half the population must at present be either members of the police or militia forces, is not very creditable to the local authorities, who are also reported to have kept the prisoner constantly in irons during his sojourn in gaol. The judge having arrived, the prisoner had read over to him the following information:—

#### THE INDICTMENT.

Sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1885, the town of Regina, in the North-West Territories, before Hugh Richardson, Esq., one of the stipendiary magistrates of the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the North-West Territories Act of 1880, Louis Riel, you stand charged on oath before me as follows:—

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, Chief of Police, taken on the sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith first, that Louis Riel being a subject of our Lady the Queen, not regarding the duty of his allegiance nor having the fear of God in his heart, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, as a false traitor against our said Lady the Queen, and wholly withdrawing the allegiance, fidelity, and obedience which every true and faithful subject of our said Lady the Queen, should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, together with divers others false traitors to the said Stewart unknown, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, rifles, pistols, bayonets,

and other weapons, being then unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said Lady the Queen, most wickedly, maliciously traitorously did levy and make war against our said Lady the Queen, at a locality known as Duck Lake, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, and within this realm, and did then maliciously and traitorously attempt and endeavor by force and arms to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm as by law established, and deprive and depose our said Lady the Queen from the style, honor, and kingly name of the Imperial Crown of this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case oftening, contrary to the duty of the allegiance of him the said Louis Riel against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

#### CLAUSE TWO.

And the said Alexander David Stewart further saith that the said Louis Riel, being a subject of our Lady the Queen, etc.

(This clause is word for word like clause one, excepting that for Duck Lake substitute Fish Creek, and for twenty-sixth day of March substitute twenty-fourth day of April.)

#### CLAUSE THREE.

And the said Alexander David Stewart, being a subject of our Lady the Queen, etc.

(What follows is the same as clause one, excepting that for April twenty-fourth substitute ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth days of May, and instead of Fish Creek substitute locality known as Batoche.)

#### CLAUSE FOUR.

And the said Alexander David Stewart further saith that the said Louis Riel, living within the Dominion of Canada and under the protection of our sovereign Lady the Queen.

(What follows is the same as clause one, date and place the same also.)

#### CLAUSE FIVE.

And the said Alexander David Stewart further saith, etc.

(What follows is the same as clause two, both as regards date and place.)

#### CLAUSE SIX.

And the said Alexander David Stewart further saith, etc.

(The same as clause three, date and place the same.)

Sworn before me the day and year first above mentioned at the town of Regina in the North-West Territories of Canada.

(Signed) A. D. STEWART,

(Signed) HUGH RICHARDSON,

A stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that an open public court constituted under sub-section five of section seventy-six of the said Act will be held under the provisions of the said Act at the court-room in the town of Regina in the said Territories on Monday the twentieth of July, for your trial upon such charges.

Chief Stewart, of the Hamilton police, having then formally served a copy of the indictment upon the prisoner, he was removed.

There appeared for the Crown Messrs. B. B. Osler, Q.C., G. W. Burbridge, Q.C., D. L. Scott. The prisoner's counsel were not present. Mr. Johnston, who is acting for them pending their arrival, did not even know that Riel was to be brought up, and was not present.

#### THE ARREST OF BIG BEAR.

THE *Globe's* special from Prince Albert, July 5th, says: "I have just seen Big Bear, who was brought here last night with his son, twelve years old, and Kakenpaton, a councillor. They were captured yesterday by Sergeant Smart, of the Police, near Carlton. A French half-breed informed Smart that Big Bear had been to his house and got food and left three rifles. Smart, with three men, after a short search found them. Big Bear at first was unwilling to go with the police, but at length yielded, saying he wanted to see the 'Big Ogema' anyway." He said that he and his band of thirty lodges had been making for Duck Lake, intending to surrender. They had been eleven days without provisions, subsisting on what they could find in the woods. They were afraid to surrender to the troops, as in the fight with Gen. Strange, a white flag exhibited by them was not respected. While escaping, they passed through Col. Otter's camp. They afterward met the police marching to Green Lake, and lay concealed till they had passed. On reaching the North Saskatchewan they made a raft, when some crossed to an island in the river. While there the steamer Alberta with the McLean family came along, and ran aground on the sand bar beside the island where Big Bear lay hiding. After the steamer left, most of the band returned to the north shore, while Big Bear and the two with him proceeded south. A courier has arrived to-day from Carlton with the news that Big Bear's band have reached Duck Lake. Fifty are already there, and more are arriving. Mr. Tomkins, the Indian agent, is collecting their arms and giving them what food he can spare."

Another despatch says:—"After passing Birch Lake Big Bear's party split, one section under Little Poplar going south of the Saskatchewan, and Big Bear going towards Carlton, where he was captured by Inspector Gagnon, of the Mounted Police. Poplar's party split again. Miserable Man and a councillor, their wives and others, and twenty women and children met Agent Rae, who ordered them to report at Battleford and surrender, which they did. Poplar is supposed to have gone to the plains.

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AND

ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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Price, 10 Cents per Copy.

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-West Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Halfbreeds; Scene on the River the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entering Port Arthur; The Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.G.F.C.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:

A brave Scout's uniform; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle at Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of interest. Also a two-page cartoon by J. W. Baughough, entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:

A look out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine Two-Page Supplement, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek (from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon).

No. 9 published on the 30th May contained the following illustrations:

In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batoche."

No. 10 published on the 6th June, contained the following illustrations:

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their Dinner before Batoche; Major Lamour's Portable Rifle Pits in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; the 33rd Battalion (Buffalo Rifles) of Bramford; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11 published on 13th June contained the following illustrations:

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., from sketches by Mr. R. B. Crumston; Camp Denison, Humboldt, N.W.T., from sketches by Trooper E. Karshaw, G.G.B.G.; sketches from Battleford, by Lieut. Wadmore, I.S.C.; the 62nd Batt. (St. John Fusiliers) called out for service in the North-

west, crossing the Market Square en route for the Intercolonial Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Miles. Also a fine two-page supplement, being a splendid portrait for painting of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion, from the latest photograph by Topley of Ottawa.

No. 12 published on 20th June contained the following illustrations:

Rescue of Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney by a party of Scouts; The Courby Brigade, from Photographs and Sketches furnished by J. D. Hightsham & Co.; Fort McLeod: Portraits of interest; Applications of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 2—from original sketches by Mr. F. Humme. Also a fine two-page Supplement, showing "Sketches from the Front," drawn on Gabriel Dumont's paper bags, by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; and a "View of Battleford as seen from Fort Otter," from a sketch by Lieut. R. Lythburn, Wardmore, of C Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto.

No. 13, published on 27th June, contained the following illustrations:

On the Line of March (illustrating the noble Red Man's idea of a fair division of labor); Sketches from Battleford and vicinity, furnished by Mr. W. B. Smith; the Hospitals at Saskatoon, from a sketch by Edmund E. King, M.D., Asst. Surgeon, Field Hospital Corps, Battleford; Portraits of interest; Camp of the Prince of Wales' Regiment at the Exhibition Grounds, from a sketch by Mr. F. N. Boxer; the Bridge that the Queen's Own Rifles built over the Battle River, from a sketch by Corporal Davis, Governor-General's Field Guards. Also a fine two-page Supplement, being a Map showing position of Troops at the Battle of Batoche, by two members of the surgeons' Intelligence Corps; and Edward Hamilton's Narrow Escape from Drowning, in Toronto Bay, June 15th, 1885, from Sketches by our Special Artist, based on personal information.

No. 14, published on July 4th, contained the following illustrations:

Camp of Half-breed Refugees at Fort Pitt, from a sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; Portraits of interest; White Cap's Band and their Captors, from a photograph by Sergt. A. C. Barrard, No. 1 Company, 33rd Battalion (St. John's Foresters); the 35th Battalion (St. John's Foresters) in Camp at Qu'Appelle, from a photograph by Sergt. A. C. Barrard, No. 1 Company; Roughing It at the Front, from sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; Louis Riel taking his daily Constitutional at Regina. Also a fine two-page supplement, showing Gen. Middleton's Expedition by River to Fort Pitt; also Battalion Drill by the Pupils of the Public Schools, in the Old Lacrosse Grounds, Toronto, June 23rd, 1885, from special photographs and sketches.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

Back numbers of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL and ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS can be obtained by early application to the Publishers, but as the supply of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 14 is nearly exhausted, those who desire to procure a complete volume must not procrastinate. The price for Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive will be, as heretofore, 15 cents per copy. They all contain a supplement.

Nos. 15 and following issues will be supplied at the price of 10 cents.

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(1)



(2)



MILITARY VIEWS AT BATTLEFORD.

(From Sketches by Lieutenant R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, "C" Company Infantry School Corps.)

(1) The Headquarter Staff Office, north side of Battle River. (2) Fort Otter and the Old Town site, south side of Battle River, from the Headquarter Staff Office.



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 16.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 18TH, 1885.

10 CENTS PER COPY.



TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

COL. OTTER'S BRIGADE CAMP AT BIRCH LAKE, N.W.T., JUNE 14TH, 1885.

From Sketches by Pte. Chas. Norris, Q.O.R.

(1) Camp of the Queen's Own. (2) View of Birch Lake from the Camp.



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### Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondence intended for publication should  
be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the  
true name and address of the writer—not necessarily  
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faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
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All letters on business subjects should be directed  
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Toronto."

TORONTO, JULY 18TH, 1885.

### OUR NEXT NUMBER

will contain some highly interesting  
sketches from Mr. F. W. Curzon, our special  
artist with General Middleton's command,  
a spirited representation of the sun dance  
recently held by the Indians near Calgary;  
the public funeral, at St. Thomas, of  
Private Hutchinson, of the 90th Battalion,  
killed at Fish Creek; and other illustra-  
tions of general interest.

### OUR SOUVENIR NUMBER,

complete in two parts, will give a com-  
plete history of Riel's second rebellion,  
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### "AWFULLY DISILLUSIONED."

For three months past the correspon-  
dence of the Montreal and Toronto news-  
papers from the front has been full of  
glowing tributes to the pluck and effi-  
ciency displayed by Lieut. Howard, of the  
Connecticut National Guard, more fami-  
liarly known to Canadians as "the man  
with the Gatling." Lord Melgund, in an  
alleged interview, quoted in these col-  
umns, credited the same individual with  
having saved a nine-pounder from capture  
during the first day at Batoche. The  
portrait of our American cousin who, if  
we are still to believe all we have read,  
turned the crank with such fatal effect and

always at the right moment, has appeared  
in this paper and most of the dailies.  
And now we are told by "Grenado," an  
audacious correspondent of the *Mail*, that  
there is "no such a person" as the hero  
we have all been worshipping, that the  
Gatling has all along been under the com-  
mand of Lieut. Rivers, of "A" Battery,  
by whom he was simply permitted, "from  
his knowledge of the weapon, to take a  
number at the gun, where he worked the  
crank," and that latterly orders have been  
given by the Major-General that "Howard  
is to keep his hands off the Gatling except  
when his services may be required as a  
mechanic to keep it in order." It will be  
noticed in the General's official report that  
Howard's, as well as Wilson's, name is  
mentioned favorably. If the Canadian  
public, however, have been grossly imposed  
upon as to the actual status of the former  
and the value of his services in the field,  
then all we can say is that Canadian  
newspapers have either had very untrust-  
worthy correspondents of their own, or  
else, having no correspondents at all, they  
have been grossly imposing upon their  
readers by palming off upon them reports  
transmitted by Yankee writers for Ameri-  
can papers, who have ingeniously given  
a very large share of credit in the wrong  
quarter.

UGLY stories are again being circulated  
as to outrages having been perpetrated by  
the troops after the storming of Batoche.  
It is altogether too bad, if this be really  
true, that the whole force engaged should  
have such a stigma resting on them.  
Better by far that the offenders, if any  
there were, should have been dealt with,  
on the spot, by court-martial.

### THE TRIAL OF RIEL.

THE preliminary arraignment of Louis  
Riel on a charge of attempting, by force  
of arms, traitorously to subvert the  
authority of the Queen's Government in  
Canada, took place last week at Regina,  
and the trial of the prisoner, who was  
then fully committed, was appointed to  
commence on the 20th inst. The form of  
the information on which the committal  
took place was given in detail in our last  
number, and it will have been seen thereby  
that Riel is charged directly as a British  
subject with acting as a traitor and also,  
by another count, with perpetrating the  
same offence while living under protection  
of the laws of a country forming part of  
Her Majesty's realms.

Where such eminent counsel have been  
employed as the Government has very  
wisely retained in this important case, it  
may seem presumptuous for lay opinions  
to be offered in regard to the form of the  
prosecution; but it will certainly strike  
many people that an exaggerated import-  
ance is being attached to the prisoner by  
accusing him at all of a political crime. We  
have recently had a political trial in  
Toronto with most unsatisfactory results,  
for, notwithstanding the fact that the  
accused were acquitted, after a fair trial,  
by a jury of their fellow-countrymen, they  
are still frequently stigmatized by the  
newspapers of hostile politics as the  
"brawling brood of bribers," instead of a  
dignified acquiescence being shown in the  
result of proceedings initiated by the  
party which did not succeed.

It is perfectly true that the counsel for  
the Crown, who have as yet had but little  
chance for consultation, may hereafter  
decide upon an indictment with counts  
that will cover inferior offences to that  
charged in Mr. Stewart's, so that, on the  
principle that the greater may contain the  
less, no miscarriage of justice need occur  
because at present but a single crime is  
imputed.

It remains to be seen whether or not the  
prisoner will actually be placed on his  
trial for a political offence, which, in his  
case, would appear calculated to unduly  
magnify the importance of an individual  
already sufficiently puffed up with a sense

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of his own influence. While he is permitted to pose in the character of a Mahdi or a Cromwell, he is likely to maintain a quasi heroic position in the eyes of the misguided portion of the population capable of sympathizing with a criminal whose acts have been characterized by a selfish and reckless disregard for human life and private property, so long as a way seemed to open for the gratification of his personal ambition. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Crown counsel may see their way to putting this hypocritical fanatic and professional agitator off the pedestal of questionable fame upon which he is desirous to stand.

Whatever evidence may exist as to the prisoner's political objects, it would seem infinitely wiser to put him in the felon's dock to take his trial upon the less romantic crimes of robbery and murder. There should be little difficulty in bringing home his guilt in respect of either, if not as a direct participant, as an accessory, both before and after the fact. The rebellion did not begin, as do those in Spain, with a *pronunciamiento* against the constituted authorities, for even the alleged Bill of Rights that has sometimes been spoken of was never, it seems, forwarded to the Government.

The first overt act, as proved by numerous testimonies, was the robbery of a private firm—not an assault upon the Mounted Police or other representatives of the Queen's dignity. A correspondent of the *Globe*, who seems to be a most intelligent authority, writing from Prince Albert, April 4, gives the following facts relating to the outbreak of Wednesday, the 28th of March, at the village of Batoche. He says:—

"On the afternoon of that day Riel, followed by two or three score of men, entered the shop of Walters and Baker and said, 'Well, gentlemen, it has commenced.' 'What has commenced?' said Mr. Walters. 'Oh, this movement for the rights of the country.' He then asked for arms and ammunition, and urged that they should be given up quietly, saying, 'If we succeed our Government will pay you in full, and, even if we are defeated, you will be indemnified by your own.' Mr. Walters refused to give up the powder in his store and reached for a rifle hanging unloaded on the wall. He was immediately seized by a number of men, and, along with his clerk, was made prisoner. The store was then plundered, the half-breeds clothing themselves with coats, boots, etc., from the store. All the freight as it passed from day to day through Batoche, from Troy, was seized. Private parties obtained a receipt for the goods taken from them, but all Government and Hudson Bay Company freight was at once confiscated."

Now, what is there about this affair that need be exaggerated into high treason? Why not try the parties who plundered the store of Walters and Baker for an act of outrageous robbery committed in broad daylight? As to the charge of murder, to which crime Riel was undoubtedly an accessory, if not a principal, what more is necessary than to prove his participation in the fight at Duck Lake, which, so far as the evidence yet published goes, was an unprovoked attack upon Major Crozier's police and special constables, while on their way, in the performance of their duty as "peace officers," to enquire into and arrest the thieves who had plundered Walters and Baker's store. These crimes, which all who are not the natural enemies of the police, would join in discountenancing, can be proved; and so the trial of the offenders might take place without introducing the uncertainties and dissatisfaction sure to attend the prosecution of an alleged political offence. Even the warmest sympathizers with those who claim they had grievances against the Government would not have their sensibilities wounded if Riel were sent to the penitentiary for the robbery of that store at Batoche, or if he should be hanged for the murderous assault on Crozier's police, or for inciting the Indians to the Frog Lake massacre. It is, how-

ever, a great question whether a conviction will be secured against him for treason, and highly improbable that, even if found guilty, a capital sentence would be executed, even if imposed. By all means let Louis Riel have a fair trial; but a "long rope and a short shrift" must be the outcome of it, if robbery and murder are not henceforward to be regarded in Canada as coming within the category of political offences.

If Louis Riel be permitted in this case to escape scot free—no pun is here intended in regard to the amnesty he obtained for the cruel murder at Fort Garry—what is to prevent anyone hereafter from starting a "rebellion" whenever he wants to plunder the community? Riel's argument at the very outset, as shown by our quotation above, was that somebody else than the disturbers would have to pay the cost of the rising. If the thieves who robbed Walters and Baker's store were successful in the strife they provoked, their "government" would pay the plundered proprietors; if the movement failed, then the Canadian Government would foot the bill. A nice little "heads I win, tails you lose" sort of an arrangement, which the public are now beginning to appreciate in face of the imposition of increased taxes! No, Riel and his fellow criminals must be taught that they have to pay in their own persons, as felons, for the results of the crimes they have perpetrated; and the less of mock heroics with which their trial is invested, the less chance there will be hereafter of Canada being put to expense, in blood and money, to suppress a rebellion which was primarily a game of "grab" on a bold scale.

#### WILLIAMS AT BATOCHE.

CAPTAIN KIRWAN, of the N.W. Transport Service, who was at the battle of Batoche, thus speaks of the late Colonel Williams' heroic action on that memorable day—"I was detailed to accompany the Colonel in the charge, having had some experience in the Franco-Prussian war. At 2 o'clock we fell in, and Colonel Williams, after speaking a few encouraging words to the men, led the way with a revolver in one hand and his cap in the other. After scrambling through the underbrush the first rifle pits were carried and the men shouted as only brave-hearted men can shout 'God save the Queen,' and 'Canada our home.' Under a dropping fire from rebel pits Colonel Williams kept pressing on, carrying pit after pit, and exposed to an open, enfilading fire from the opposite side of the river. At one time he perhaps imprudently exposed himself, and several rebel bullets came whistling about his ears. Turning to those around him he said, without the least evidence of excitement, 'Boys, they're devilish bad shots.' He was a lion in the charge, but after the fight I will never forget how kind and gentle he was to the unfortunate women of the village."

#### THE OLDEST MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to correct the statement in your last issue that the Prince of Wales' Rifles of Montreal is the oldest military organization in the Canadian Militia. The old Belleville Rifles, now No. 1 Company of the 49th Battalion, and at present in the North-West with the Midland Battalion, under command of Major Edward Harrison, was organized in 1836, and has been continuously effective since that date.

Yours faithfully,  
J. W. JOHNSON.

Belleville, June 30, 1885.

THE Governor General's Body Guards, the 12th and 35th, who have been stationed at Humboldt, have received orders to march homewards. They would probably start on Thursday night.

The military hospital at Moose Jaw has been broken up, the sick and wounded having become well enough to be sent home. They arrived in Winnipeg on the 28th ult. under the charge of Dr. Casgrain, who was surgeon in charge of Moose Jaw and Swift Current hospitals. The nurses are also returning to Toronto, having completed the good work which they came to perform. The patients above mentioned are Privates T. Kemp, Walpwright and Lovell, of the 90th, Private Bain, Queen's Own, and Privates Fowler and Marshall, of the Royal Grenadiers.

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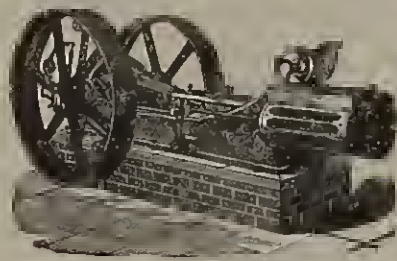
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From Sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's Command.





ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE 13TH BATT. IN THE DRILL SHED, HAMILTON.

From Sketches by Mr. E. W. Morrison.



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## BRIGADE CAMP AT BIRCH LAKE.

The sketch from which our frontpiece is produced reached us from a member of the expedition, under Col. Otter, which went in pursuit of Big Bear, and it presents a very picturesque scene. Even though the main object of the expedition was not accomplished, abundant results were obtained, as the brigade did not come back empty-handed, as they returned to Battleford with a full bag of hostiles. That the work they performed was no child's play may be gathered from the following extract from the *Globe* correspondent's letter:

"Tuesday, June 9.—Reveille was sounded at 3:30 a.m. We got a hastily prepared breakfast, and were on the march at five, the 'C' School of Infantry and the Guards leading, then the supply train and Queen's Own bringing up the rear. The marching at first was pleasant, the ground dry and nice, and up to seven o'clock we made good time. After that it grew very hot, and at nine o'clock the heat was intense, the sky was cloudless, the air still and hot, as if a furnace door had just been opened in front of us, throwing out its suffocating air. As we marched on our thirst grew great. No sloughs appeared to be on our trail, and to add to our discomfort the dust rose in smothering clouds, blackening the faces of the men and finding its way down their parched throats. No wonder that several men fell back on the transport waggon. We halted several times to rest, but it was a rest in the sun, and no water near. We had gone about thirteen miles when we first sighted a slough. This had an invigorating effect upon the men, and they braced up, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of quenching their thirst with bad slough water. The march was continued about fifteen minutes longer, and a halt was made for four hours for dinner and to let the men rest to better prepare them for the afternoon march. The halt was made at 11:30. After dinner the men sought out shady nooks amongst the clump of trees, near the slough at which we halted, and slept until four o'clock in the afternoon. At that time the advance sounded, and we fell into our places ready for a heavy afternoon's march. The day was still hot, and as we stood in the ranks two men dropped as if they had been shot, both from sunstroke. They were carried back to the ambulance waggon and the march continued. The afternoon's march was much more pleasant than that of the morning, water was more frequent, and many clumps of trees appeared on our trail. The men had also prepared themselves for the march, the tunics were thrown off and the accoutrements put on overshirts. This was rather hurt on the shoulders, but we preferred a sore back to a sore head. We had gone about two miles when the Jackfish Creek was reached and we got orders to prepare to ford. This creek is about thirty feet wide, rapid, and about three feet deep at this point. Accordingly we stripped and crossed the stream in savage costume. This incident afforded a great deal of merriment. Some of the men slipped and fell with all their clothes and accoutrements into the water. Several boots and stockings were lost. The guns and waggons went down the creek a little and effected a crossing after a great deal of tugging, hauling, and swearing. After this the marching was rapid, and as the evening grew on we were going at a good rate, although tired; marching songs were sung, jokes flew around, and the men got so merry that they almost forgot the fatigue of the morning. About eight o'clock Jackfish Lake appeared, and at nine we were bivouacked on its banks. We had marched thirty miles.

## "THE ALLIGATORS."

How the gallant 65th earned the soubriquet of the "Alligators" has been told by more than one of the press correspondents, and our illustration depicts but a very ordinary incident in the march to Cold Lake in pursuit of the peripatetic Big Bear. The *Mail's* correspondent, W. P. M., tells something about the "muskegs" encountered on that memorable expedition of Gen. Strange's brigade.

"These muskegs are passable to man. Horses, too, that live in a soft country, whose hoofs grow flat and broad as a plate, can easily cross, but weight-bearing or draught animals sink through the covering of spongy grass into the black mud below. There seems to be no hard ground beneath. The struggling horse beats the grassy crust into the mire, and becomes more and more helpless, and the only way to get him out is by unhitching or dismounting. Here and there the deep channel of some stream would cross the trail, with the usual border of mud and marsh, but through all the gun was successfully hauled."

It appears that the monotony of the way, generally a mere line amid brushwood, with its frequent sloughs, and squally muskeg and black mud, played havoc with the English troops. A stupor settled upon them, out of which they were only roused by an outburst of song from a company of the 65th. With a vivacity thoroughly French these gallant fellows preserved their merry heart and cheerfulness amid the discomforts of the tramp. The trail circled round Frog Lake, and was a continual repetition of the letter S as it wound

among many small lakes and sloughs. At one place the ridge followed was like an old railway embankment made across a marsh. Here and there, of course, the high land would be cut by the water way connection of these lakelets. At such places the water would be of considerable depth, and under that the soaked ground would allow the waggons to sink till the very hubs were beneath the water. Had there been good footing for the horses the difficulty would not have been so great. But often and often they sank, and fell helpless, their struggles only mixing them up with the harness. Then some one had to jump into the mire and unhitch the terrified brutes, fasten a long rope or chain to the waggon tongue, then with feet on firm ground the horses had power to drag the waggon out.

The following account of the order of march and of the severity of the work performed by the troops is specially interesting:

"The four Mounted Infantry remaining with us went first, then followed the Winnipeg Light Infantry. The gun with escort of police came next, followed by the 65th. The scout said the roads were so bad that the eleven miles would make two days' march, and in truth they were bad enough. It was a sight to see the six artillery horses literally tear the gun through the bogs. Some places were so soft that the saddle horses could barely struggle through unless led. Half the horses on the gun were not only mounted but carrying about a hundredweight of harness like the others. The weight they were dragging was more than thirty-five hundredweight. If for a moment they stopped in their rush through the quivering muskeg the danger was that the gun would sink beyond power of recovery. So at marshy stretches the order was 'whip up.' Then right and left the drivers would crack their black-snake whips, and shout to the horses. The great brutes would snort as they struggled through the treacherous mire with many a splutter; the harness would jingle, the bystanders cheer, and amid cries of 'Bravo, well done,' the cannon would be literally hauled through the mire to terra firma. Once this was impossible. There was fully a quarter of a mile of muskeg, and the horses had to give up not far from the end of it. The drivers' arms were weary with whipping, but the horses simply could not struggle farther. So in the marsh the gun was dismounted and unlimbered. The gun itself was hoisted into a waggon, the drag ropes manned by the lads of the 65th, over ready and willing to help in such a case, and piece by piece the cannon and its carriage were brought ashore. No slight labor this, after days of forced marching."

## ANNUAL INSPECTION OF 13TH BATT., A.M.

LIEUT.-COL. DENISON, Deputy Adjutant-General of No. 2 Military District, inspected the 13th Batt. in Drill Shed Park, Hamilton, on 24th ult. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Milson, Brigade Major, and Major Van Wagner, H.F.B., and Lieut. Bankier, H.F.B., as orderly officer. The field state showed 341 on parade, and the 13th looked smarter and better than it has done for many years past. Lieut.-Col. Skinner was in command, and the other officers present were Lieut.-Col. Gibson, M.P.P., Major Moore, Major McLaren, Major Armstrong, Paymaster; Major Masen, Quartermaster; Surgeons Ryall and Griffin; Captain Sturt, Adjutant; Captains Barnard, Adam, Zealand and Duggan; Lieutenants Coulson, Brown, Moore, Osborne, Gillespie, Mewburn, Tuckett, Watson, Ross, Hobson, Tidswell, Chapman and Cameron. The inspecting officer was received by the battalion in line with a "general salute," the band playing eight bars of a march. After arms had been shouldered the D.A.G. went down the lines inspecting each man, and several times expressed himself as greatly pleased with the smart appearance of the men and the cleanliness of the uniform and equipment. The battalion then wheeled into column and marched past, a movement by which the strength and steadiness of each company can be fairly judged. The two new companies did very well, and turned out in good strength.

A correspondent of the *Militia Gazette* makes the following comments on the after proceedings:—"As this battalion is about to represent the Canadian militia on an occasion of some importance, the above event has more than local interest. Much disappointment has been felt by the committee at the announcement that the Minister of Militia was unable to grant permission to the 13th Battalion of Hamilton to cross the border and participate in the military procession, in connection with the opening of Niagara Falls Park. The committee, however, had succeeded in securing the services of the band in dress uniform, when a telegram was received stating that the Minister had granted the necessary permission. The Thirteenth Battalion will therefore partici-

pate in the parade, and with their band will form a prominent feature in the already long list of military display."

After the march past Colonel Denison departed from the usual custom of inspecting officers, and, instead of allowing the commanding officer to put his men through such movements as had been practised, he ordered the colonel and the other two field officers to perform such movements as he selected, and to give the instructions and explanations of the various formations, making it look more like an examination for a certificate than an inspection of a corps. The field officers acquitted themselves very well, performing movements and giving the explanations for them, which had not been practised very frequently of late. The inspecting officer was very short and caustic in the corrections he saw fit to make, and if the men of the regiment have as great a respect for their officers to-day as they had yesterday, it is not because Col. Denison obeyed that clause of the Queen's Regulations which forbids senior officers to reprimand or reprove officers or non-commissioned officers before their juniors. The inspection was the most thorough and severe through which the 13th has ever been put, and the company officers and men went through it so well that Col. Denison was compelled to praise the men for their steadiness and precision. At the conclusion he addressed the battalion, stating his pleasure at seeing the corps look so large, so well set up, and their steadiness under arms. He again transgressed the regulations above referred to by praising the men at the expense of the officers, and saying that more than two-thirds of the mistakes he noticed were made by the officers and not the men. While the D. A. G. was thus inspecting the six old companies, the two new ones were marched into the shed and mustered by the Brigade Major and put through a few simple movements, Col. Milson expressing himself much pleased with them. The inspection was a private one, the public being excluded, as the grounds were too small to admit of spectators. About a dozen ladies, members of officers' families, were, however, present.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PRESENTS FROM THE LADIES OF TORONTO.

It will be a matter of some satisfaction to the fair contributors of presents of good things for the troops at the front, popularly supposed to be perpetually confined to a diet of sugarless tea and hard tack, to witness the joy with which the arrival of this special freight was received in the camp of the Royal Grenadiers. What if some of the loaves of nice fresh bread made by the gentle hands of sweethearts and wives had become a trifle stale or a little bit moldy in the course of their several weeks journey by railway, steamboat, and team! What if the teamsters had held "high jinks" on the way over the liberal percentage which they consumed as perquisites! What, again, if the total cost of transport on a single carload aggregated the trifling sum of fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars! It was truly a "red letter day" in camp when the packages were distributed, and happy was he who found that a parcel was directed to himself. No matter whether it contained edibles, a smoking-cap, or a pair of slippers, he was the envied of his less favored comrades, ready, however, to make a liberal contribution to the men to which he belonged of anything good that there was to eat. The smoking-cap and slippers, however, to say nothing of the little pink notes which turned up occasionally in odd corners of parcels, were jealously reserved for individual enjoyment.

## THE BATOCHE BAYONET CHARGE.

As regards the bayonet charge at Batoche, Capt. George H. Young, Gen. Middleton's brigade-major, who brought Riel to Regina, writes to the *Winnipeg Sun*, in explanation, as follows:—

"What I wished to convey to your reporter as my opinion, was that on the last day of the fight at Batoche I considered that the Midland and Grenadier regiments did splendidly; that in the charge they had the place of honor and of most danger.

"I represented to him that it would be but just that our city papers should prominently mention this fact, and not seem to credit our own regiment with all the honor of that day.

"During the three first days the 90th Battalion did its share of the work well, as it did on the last, only on the last day it was not the 90th's turn to take up the advanced line, and so, though our men did splendid work on each of the four days, the honor of commencing the charge that gave us the victory rests with the Midland Battalion, as led by Col. Williams, M.P., the Grenadiers, as led by Col. Grasset, the whole being specially led by Col. Straubenzee, the infantry brigadier."

## REPUDIATION OF DISLOYALTY.

At the commencement of the rebellion it was freely insinuated in some quarters that the Roman Catholic Church in this country was in sympathy with Riel and his cause, and that the missionaries of that Church in the North-West had encouraged and aided the rebellion. That such insinuations were unjust has since been freely proven by events that have transpired. The Rev. Father Leduc, of St. Albert, is justly indignant at the suspicion of disloyalty on the part of the priests in the North-West, and writes to the press as follows:

SIR,—I can scarcely give expression to the indignation which I feel on reading in the Ontario papers the speeches, sermons and letters credited to certain fanatical and bigoted persons, some of them, I regret to say, ministers of the Gospel, with regard to recent events in the North-West. These gentlemen do not hesitate to accuse our archbishop, Mgr. Taché, our bishop, Mgr. Grandin, and their missionaries of having instigated the revolt of the Metis, or at all events of having had a hand in it. As a missionary of twenty years' standing in the Territories, and as one of the vicars-general of St. Albert and *procureur des missions* for the diocese, I stand to-day to give the lie, with all the strength of my convictions and conscience, to the foul calumny thus hurled against us. So far from having instigated or sympathized with the rebellion, or of having aided it by act, word or deed, we have done all that mortal men in our position could do to avert it.

Two of our missionaries, Fathers Fafard and Marchand, have been horribly mutilated and murdered while endeavoring to save the lives of white settlers, women among them, at Frog Lake. Father Legoff, at Cold Lake, has been in danger of death for weeks past from the hostile Indians. He counselled, besought, and argued with them against taking up arms, and at last they carried him off a prisoner. Father Paquette, at Muskeg Lake, fifteen miles north of Carlton, had to flee for his life, so incensed were the rebels against him for endeavoring to thwart their plans at the outset of the rebellion. We do not know what has become of him, and are afraid that he has paid the penalty with his life. Father André, the superior of the district of Batoche, Dneke Lake and Prince Albert, drew upon himself the enmity of Riel and his partisans by doing all in his power to crush the revolt in its first stage. Father Moulin, of Batoche's, was shot in the leg by the rebels, and afterwards kept a prisoner, with fathers Eourmond, Vegreville and Touze, in the rebel camp there, all because he and they did their best to prevent the insurrection. The reverend sisters of the Society of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, both at Batoche's and Prince Albert, have undergone an agony of physical and mental suffering since the end of March. At Calgary, Father Lacombe has exerted all his great influence to keep the six thousand Blackfeet quiet; and I do not hesitate to say that if his invaluable services had not been thus freely given, that powerful tribe would have gone on the war-path, and that would have been the signal for a general Indian uprising throughout the Territories. The country would have been lost. Father Scolten, at the Peace Hills and at Bear's Hill, between Edmonton and Calgary, has run the risk of death daily for ten weeks whilst keeping back the Indians of that district. The other day he saved the life of a Government courier at the imminent peril of his own.

Mgr. Grandin and Father Lestane, at St. Albert (near Edmonton), have not ceased from the beginning to preach peace and to exert themselves in keeping the Metis of the district quiet. Thanks to their efforts a Metis corps has been formed there, which has rendered good service to the Government. As for myself I have incurred the lasting hostility of Riel's friends and abettors for having lost no opportunity of denouncing the rebellion and representing that man in his true light and character to those who have displayed sympathy for him and his cause. Father Cochlin, of Battleford, has been for weeks a prisoner in Poundmaker's camp, and to his efforts in a large degree the white prisoners captured by that band owe their lives. The Sisters of Mercy at Lac la Biche have been compelled to take refuge for long weeks past on an island in the lake, simply because they, like the missionaries, set their faces from the first against unconstitutional proceedings, and afterwards, when blood had been shed, used every effort to deter Indians and Metis from joining the movement. Lastly seven of our mission churches and houses have been destroyed.

We have thus incurred loss of property, personal danger in every form, and death itself, all because we did our utmost as servants of God and loyal citizens of Canada to avert the horrors of this disastrous insurrection. Under these circumstances, I do protest that it is not only cruel, but unspcakably base, for persons who harbor hostility to our Church to seek to place upon us the brand of treason.

Yours, etc.,

H. LEDUC, O. M. I.,  
Vic.-Gen. de St. Albert.

BIG BEAR and other prisoners captured with him at Fort Carlton, have been taken to Prince Albert for preliminary trial before Col. Irvine, who is expected to return from Green Lake to-morrow with his forces and the other prisoners captured. They will likely be sent for trial to Regina.



## PROPOSED LAND GRANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

The following resolutions contain the details as to the grants of land, or scrip in lieu thereof, proposed by the government to be granted by Parliament, to men who have served in suppressing Riel's second rebellion.

Resolved, 1. That it is expedient to recognize the services of the militia force in suppressing the outbreak in the North-West by giving each man, in addition to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled, a grant of land, upon certain conditions, or of scrip redeemable in land, and that the grant should be made in such form as would be conducive to the actual settlement of the public lands of Canada.

2. That in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution the Governor-General in Council be authorized to grant to each member of the militia force bearing arms in the suppression of the outbreak and serving west of Port Arthur since the 25th day of March last, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter sections, comprising 320 acres in all, of any even-numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, for homestead and pre-emption entry, subject to the condition that the grantee or his duly constituted substitute shall have selected and entered the said two quarter sections in the Dominion Land Office for the land district in which they may be situated on or before the first day of June, 1886; provided that the said grantee or his substitute, as the case may be, shall perfect the entry made as above provided by commencing actually to reside upon and cultivate the land within six months from and after the 1st day of June, 1886, and shall thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate the said land for the period; provided, further, that no substitute to be selected by a grantee shall be a person who is not eligible under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, to obtain entry for a homestead. Provided, further, that in case a substitute be selected by a grantee as hereinbefore provided, the land shall be entered in the name of the substitute, and upon compliance with the condition in that behalf prescribed by the homestead provisions of the Dominion Land Act, the patent for the two quarter sections shall be issued in the name of the said substitute.

3. That any person entitled, under the foregoing, to select and enter, either by himself or his substitute, 320 acres of land and a homestead in the manner, and subject to the terms and conditions, hereinbefore prescribed, may in lieu thereof, if he so chooses, receive scrip for \$80, which shall be accepted in payment of any Dominion lands open for sale, or in payment of pre-emption of rents of Dominion lands leased for grazing or hay-cutting purposes; but any person choosing to take scrip shall notify the Minister of the Interior of his choice on or before the first day of June, 1886.

4. That all grants of land or scrip shall be made by the Minister of the Interior upon a warrant in favour of a person entitled thereto issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence, which shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and further, that all scrip which may be issued shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of said clause twenty-one and of clause twenty-two of the Dominion Lands Act.

5. That the entries to be made and the patents to be issued hereunder shall not be subject to the dues and charges exacted in case of ordinary homestead entries.

## THE STORMING OF BATOCHE.

In his official report of the fighting at Batocche's, Gen. Middleton says of the famous charge on the last day:—

"After the men had had their dinners they were moved down to take up the old positions and press on. Two companies of the Midland, sixty men in all, under Lieut.-Col. Williams, were extended on the left and moved up to the cemetery, and the Grenadiers, 200 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Grasset, prolonged the line to the right beyond the church, the 90th being in support. The Midland and Grenadiers led by Lieut.-Cols. Williams and Grasset, the whole led by Lieut.-Col. Straubenzie in command of the brigade, then dashed forward with a cheer and drove the enemy out of the pits in front of the cemetery and the ravine to the right of it, thus clearing the angle at the turn of the river. During all this time a heavy fire was kept up from the other side of the river which annoyed our advance. This was kept down as far as could be by a few of the Midland Regiment in pits on the bank of the river, and one company of the 90th Regiment was sent to support Lieut.-Col. Williams on the extreme left. The Midland Regiment and Grenadiers kept pushing on gallantly, led by Cols. Straubenzie, Williams, and Grasset, until they held the edge of the bluff, surrounding the left part of the plain, where the houses were. Just before this a most promising young officer, Lt. Fitch, of the Grenadiers, was killed. At this period one of the Winnipeg Battery guns was got into position where it could shell the houses on the plain, but after two or three rounds it was disabled, and a gun from "A" Battery took its place and fired a few rounds, but not much damage was done, as the houses were not brick or stone. During this time I advanced the 90th so as to prolong the line of attack, and eventually brought down the Surrey Scouts, Boulton's Mounted Infantry and French's

Scouts, and dismounting still further prolonged the line on the right. The Gatling was now ordered up in front of the 90th to take the houses in flank, which was gallantly done by Lt. Rivers, "A" Battery, and Capt. Howard, and after a few volleys a general advance was made, with rattling cheers, and the whole of the houses were taken, the whole of the prisoners released, and the position virtually captured."

Later on, writing of the conduct of the officers engaged in the charge, the General says:—

"The conduct of Lieut.-Cols. Montizambert, commanding artillery; Williams, commanding Midland Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Grasset, commanding Grenadiers, and Major McKeand, commanding 90th Regiment, was everything I could wish. Lieut.-Col. Williams and Lieut.-Col. Grasset came prominently to my notice from the gallant way in which they led and cheered their men on the left rush by rush, until they gained the houses on the plain, the former having commenced the rush."

## THE PENSION REGULATIONS.

An Order-in-Council has been passed approving certain regulations made by the Militia Department with respect to gratuities and pensions to be paid to the widows and orphans of the officers and men of the active militia who have been killed, and to those wounded in active service after 20th March, 1885, or to the representatives of those who have died from injuries contracted in actual service. The allowances are much the same as those granted after the Fenian raid in 1866, and are based, so far as practicable, on the Imperial army regulations, excepting that in allowances to be made to the widows and families of deceased officers and men, a higher rate is to be granted to the families of those killed in action than to those of the men who died from wounds or illness. Any officer who has lost a limb, an eye, or the use of a limb, is to receive a full year's pay as a gratuity, and after one year may receive pension according to the following rates:—Lieut.-Col., \$1,200 a year; major, \$800; captain, \$400; lieutenant, \$280. All claims for pensions must be applied for within five years. Sergeants who have been disabled so as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, and who require the care of another person, are to receive from 75c. to \$1.10 per day. If the care of another person is not needed, then from 60c. to 90c. per day; if able to contribute in some degree to their maintenance, from 40c. to 60c., and, if able to contribute materially towards their maintenance, from 30c. to 45c. Corporals disabled so as to require care, will receive from 60c. to 90c. as proportionate allowances according to the nature of their injuries. Privates will be entitled to 45c. a day and under, according to the extent of their injuries. The widows of officers or men killed in action are to receive a pension equal to one half of the daily pay of their husbands, and in addition for the first year, a gratuity equal to one year's pay. Children of officers and men killed will be granted comparative allowances equal to one-tenth of the pay of the deceased parents and a gratuity of four months' pay. Smaller allowances are made to widows and children of officers and soldiers who have died from illness or wounds. No pensions are to be granted if the applicants are left in wealthy circumstances or are already in receipt of pensions or allowances from the public. Widows' pensions are to cease when they re-marry, but may be restored in the event of their becoming widowed a second time. Provision is also made for mothers and sisters who have been dependent on sons or brothers killed who have died while on active service.

## NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

In the House of Commons Mr. Desjardins called attention to statements in North-Western correspondence that the goods of the half-breeds were destroyed or injured by the troops. Mr. Curzon said the reports on the subject showed that the correspondents' statements were exaggerated.

Mr. Blake called attention to the fact that the reports respecting the engagements during the rebellion were not yet before the House, which fact Mr. Curzon admitted, but said the Major-General had been hard at work at Batocche and had no chance to make a report. Mr. Mills said there were other events than Batocche, such as Duck Lake and the evacuation of Carlton, which the Major-General had not taken part in. There was time after Fish Creek to make a report on that. Mr. Curzon admitted that the Fish Creek report was in his hands, but he would not present one till he could present all.

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No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained at Port Arthur; the Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.O.F.O.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard at the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of interest. Also a two-page cartoon by J. W. Bengeough, entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:

A Look out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine Two-Page Supplement, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experience of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon.

No. 9, published on the 30th May contained the following illustrations:

In the Skirmish Line at Batocche; The 65th Battalion (Mounted Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batocche."

No. 10, published on the 6th June, contained the following illustrations:

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their dinner before Batocche; Major Lamour's Portable Rifle Fire in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 38th Battalion (Bufford Rifles) of Bramford; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11, published on 13th June contained the following illustrations:

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., from sketches by Mr. R. B. Crumston; Camp Bonison, Humboldt, N.W.T., from sketches by Trooper E. Kershaw, G.O.B.C.; sketches from Battleford, by Lieut. Wainwright, I.S.C.; The 62nd Bait. (St. John Fusiliers) called out for service in the North-west, crossing the Market Square en route for the International Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Miles. Also a fine two-page supplement, being a splendid portrait for hanging, of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion, from the latest photograph by Topley of Ottawa.

No. 12, published on 20th June contained the following illustrations:

Rescue of Mrs. Monrolock and Mrs. Delaney by a party of Scouts; the Cowboy Brigade, from Photographs and Sketches furnished by J. D. Hightsham & Co., Fort McLeod; Portraits of interest; Applications of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 2—from original sketches by Mr. P. Hummel. Also a fine two-page Supplement, showing "Sketches from the Front," drawn on Gabriel Dumont's paper bags, by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; and a "View of Battleford as seen from Port Officer," from a sketch by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst, Wardmore, of C Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto.

No. 13, published on 27th June, contained the following illustrations:

On the Line of March (illustrating the noble Red Man's idea of a fair division of labor); Sketches from Battleford and Vichitly, furnished by Mr. W. B. Smith; the Hospitals at Saskatoon, from a sketch by Edmund E. King, M.D., Asst. Surgeon, Field Hospital Corps, Battleford; Portraits of interest; Camp of the Prince of Wales' Regiment at the Exhibition Grounds, from a sketch by Mr. E. N. Boker; the Bridge that the Queen's Own Rifles built over the Battle River, from a sketch by Corporal Davis, Governor-General's Foot Guards. Also a fine two-page Supplement, being a Map showing position of Troops at the Battle of Batocche, by two members of the Surveyors' Intelligence Corps; and Edward Hanlan's Narrow Escape from Drowning, in Toronto Bay, June 18th, 1886, from Sketches by our Special Artist, based on personal information.

No. 14, published on July 4th, contained the following illustrations:

Camp of Half-breed Refugees at Fort Pitt, from a sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; Portraits of interest; White City's Band and their Captains, from a photograph by Sergeant A. C. Barnard, No. 1 Company, 35th Battalion (Sinnott's Foresters); the 35th Battalion (Sinnott's Foresters) in Camp at Qu'Appelle, from a photograph by Sergeant A. C. Barnard, No. 1 Company; Roughing it at the Front, from sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; Louis Illot taking his daily constitutional at Regina. Also a fine two-page supplement, showing Gen. Middleton's Expedition by River to Fort Pitt; also Battalion Drill by the Pupils of the Public Schools, in the old Lacrosse Grounds, Toronto, June 15th, 1885, from special photographs and sketches.

No. 15, published on July 11th, contained the following illustrations:

Gallant Attack on Big Bear's Band by a handful of Mounted Police under Inspector Steele and Squadron Sergeant Major Fyfe; The Steamer Marguila Plying off a Shallow in the Saskatchewan, from a sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's command; Portraits of interest; The Dist. Col. Scott's Bait. of Infantry on service; Military Views at Battleford, from sketches by Lieutenant R. Lyndhurst, Wardmore, "C" Company Infantry School Corps.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

Back numbers of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL and ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS can be obtained by early application to the publishers, but as the supply of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, is nearly exhausted, those who desire to procure a complete volume must not procrastinate. The price for Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive will be, as heretofore, 15 cents per copy. They all contain a supplement.

Nos. 15 and following Issues will be supplied at the price of 10 cents.

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THE ALLIGATORS.

From a Sketch showing how the 65th (M. and Royal Rifles) earned that sobriquet.



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 17.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 25TH, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

RECEPTION OF THE YORK AND SIMCOE PROVISIONAL BATTALION AT BARRIE.

From a Photograph by A. T. Barrand.



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Such communications should be addressed to the  
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All letters on business subjects should be directed  
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,  
Toronto."

TORONTO, JULY 25TH, 1885.

### TO OUR PATRONS.

In presenting the current issue as a  
double number, we venture to claim credit  
for the successful performance of an  
enterprise altogether exceptional in illus-  
trated journalism. With a view to  
the production of pictures that should ac-  
curately represent scenes in which the  
public take so great an interest, one of  
our own artists, Mr. J. D. Kelly, went to  
Winnipeg to obtain material, while the  
editor proceeded as far as Port Arthur on  
a similar mission.

The first of the sketches for the present  
number was only placed in the hands of  
the Toronto Lithographing Company on  
Wednesday, and those in respect of Win-  
nipeg and the reception of Toronto corps  
on Thursday evening, but, by keeping  
their staff employed day and night, they  
have, by an effort for which they deserve  
infinite credit, enabled us to fulfil our  
somewhat ambitious undertaking.

If any dissatisfaction should be felt by  
our regular patrons, in consequence of  
delay attending the publication of this  
number, we trust that they will find com-  
pensation for such in the fact that it con-  
tains illustrations of current events, from  
genuine sketches taken of the scenes  
depicted.

As we have by no means exhausted the  
sketch-book of our representatives, and  
have other material of value on hand be-  
sides, we venture to promise an unusually  
good number for our next.

### A HEARTY WELCOME.

It is no exaggeration to say that the  
returning troops have met with a hearty  
and spontaneous welcome along the entire  
route which they have had to traverse.  
The complimentary demonstrations have  
in no case been circumscribed by mean  
considerations of locality, origin, or creed.  
All minor differences have very properly  
been sunk, in consideration of the troops  
having been called into service on behalf  
of a common cause, which is dear to every  
good citizen—the preservation of law and  
order.

The value, in a national sense, of the  
placing together in the field, shoulder to  
shoulder, of militia corps raised in differ-  
ent provinces, has been shown in the  
development of a genuine camaraderie, that  
will surely be revived whenever, hereafter,  
the services of the troops may again be  
required. The attainment of this result,  
which may be regarded as a condition  
essential to the vigorous growth of a  
nation, is in some degree a compensation  
for the loss of time, blood, and money,  
which must be reckoned up in connection  
with the suppression of this rebellion.

Toronto has well done her part in the  
way of manifesting her appreciation of  
the militia who have rendered such good  
service; and that her hospitality has been  
extended to corps belonging to the Mari-  
time Provinces and Quebec is much to the  
credit of the Queen City of the West.  
All, whose eyes are not blinded by political  
passion, will feel gratified to the Mayor  
and the Committee who have assisted him,  
for the success and *accolade* by which the  
proceedings have been uniformly char-  
acterized.

We have no sympathy with the cavil-  
lers, who have endeavored to cast con-  
tumely on the chief magistrate of the city  
for the prominent part he has taken in  
the proceedings of the past week. What-  
ever personal credit, or gratification of per-  
sonal ambition, may accrue from the per-  
formance of functions properly appertain-  
ing to his office he has fairly earned. It  
should always be remembered that, had he  
failed to assume the responsibility which  
devolved upon him as the first citizen of  
Toronto, disparaging attacks would have  
been directed upon him from the very  
same quarter that has all along censured  
him, by implication, for the active part he  
and the aldermen have taken in arrange-  
ments which have been crowned with com-  
plete success.

The only objectionable feature in the  
procession on Thursday was the introduc-  
tion of a dummy Gatling drawn by mem-  
bers of the Royal Grenadiers and pre-  
ceded by Lieut. Howard in uniform, and  
mounted. How the officer commanding  
such a distinguished corps could, for a  
moment, have permitted his men to partici-  
pate in a show which was obviously  
nothing else than a vulgar attempt to  
obtain a conspicuous free advertisement,  
we are at a loss to imagine. Abundant  
evidence is available to show that the Can-  
adian public have been grossly imposed  
upon by alleged correspondents in the field  
as to the work accomplished by Howard  
and his Gatling; and there is every  
reason to believe that, though the former  
is undoubtedly brave and cool in action,  
his machine was an utter failure in so far  
as "making a bag" was concerned. Major  
Hughes, of the Midland Battalion,  
and other officers, who know whereof they  
speak, declare that the Gatling did not kill  
a single individual, for all the puffing  
Howard has contrived to get. Had he  
himself, alone, appeared in the procession  
he would have been well received. We  
begin to fear that the American news-  
papers have sized up this gentleman  
correctly.

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## RECEPTION IN TORONTO OF THE HALIFAX PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

THE enthusiasm of the citizens of Toronto in the receptions of the returning volunteers is on the increase, and will be so until the grand culmination is reached, when our own boys are tendered a royal welcome. There are few who have not shouted themselves hoarse on one or two occasions in welcoming the returning heroes, who left comfortable homes to go to the North-West to quell the rebellion. The announcement that the Halifax Battalion would reach the Union Station on Monday night kept the city in a state of excitement for a time to give them a hearty welcome. Crowds thronged the Union Station until news was finally received that the battalion had gone on to Niagara Falls, and would not reach here till the following day. They were expected to arrive at one o'clock yesterday afternoon but were detained at Hamilton. Notwithstanding the number of times the hour of the arrival of the battalion had been put off, when the locomotive steamed along the Esplanade south of the Union Station a few minutes before three o'clock, the Halifax volunteers were given a magnificent ovation. The crowd was not so large as that which welcomed the returning regiments on Sunday, owing to the uncertainty of the arrival and the fact that it was during working hours, but it was fully as enthusiastic. Thousands were standing in front of the station, whilst all the windows and towers were crowded. The roofs of boat-houses and other buildings in the vicinity were black with human beings. The first glimpse caught of the locomotive at the head of the train was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer was given and renewed again and again. As the cars came into sight the volunteers expressed their appreciation of the magnificent reception. They took off their hats and cheered back quite as enthusiastically as the assembled multitude. The band of the Royal Grenadiers started playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," but for a time the music was drowned by the cheering. After the excitement had somewhat subsided the Mayor and the Reception Committee approached the train to invite the troops to dine at the Albion Hotel. Colonel Bromner, in command of the battalion, cordially accepted the invitation. He expressed his satisfaction at the hearty welcome that had been accorded the troops, and said that all along the line during their journey they had been royally received. The bugles sounded and the different companies fell into columns of fours to march to the hotel. The battalion was composed of six companies of the 66th and 63rd, and two companies of the Halifax Garrison Artillery. It numbered 349 men and 32 officers. In spite of their weather-beaten appearance it could be seen that the men were a fine sturdy lot. Bronzed faces, torn coats, patched pants, hats which were never intended for militia service, but which had been pressed into use to take the place of their departed predecessors, did not detract from the military bearing of the men. They withal looked soldierly, intelligent, and daring.

When the volunteers stepped out of the train many of them were recognized by persons in the crowd who stopped forward, and after a hasty shake of the hand and a few words of congratulation, resumed their places. Every one seemed well pleased and in the best of humor. It was with difficulty that the crowd was pressed back and the companies fell in. After this had been accomplished, headed by the band of the Royal Grenadiers, they marched along York to King and along King to West Market Square. Hearty as had been the reception at the station much more enthusiasm was displayed along the route to the hotel. Crowds thronged the streets and formed almost an unbroken line to the St. Lawrence market. At every window on the street groups were standing awaiting the approaching troops, and as they passed, handkerchiefs and flags were waved, and with brief intermissions continued cheering was kept up till the market was reached. As soon as the cheering had subsided, some one would shout, "Three cheers for Halifax," or "Hurrah for the Halifax boys," and again the cheering would be renewed. At East Market Square they received another ovation previous to going in and partaking of the lunch provided by the Reception Committee.

Arrived at the Albion Hotel, the men were formed in companies and in a few minutes the first half of them were ushered into the spacious dining room, and the way in which the men attacked the viands must have been

exceedingly gratifying to the members of the Luncheon Committee and host Holderness. When the first relay had thoroughly appeased their appetites, the second half came forward and showed themselves to be fully equal to their comrades as trencher-men.

At the officers' table, when luncheon had been partaken of, Lieut.-Col. Bromner rose in his place and expressed for the officers and men of the regiment his thanks for the handsome manner in which the Corporation of Toronto had treated them. His men had come to the city as strangers, but they had been received as brothers. He thanked the Mayor and gentlemen of the committee again and again for their hospitality.

Mayor Manning, in responding, said they were only too happy to have an opportunity of extending the hospitality of the city to the soldiers from the sea. He was glad, as the representative of the citizens, to have the pleasure of welcoming men who had travelled 3,000 miles from their homes to quell the seditions men who had raised disturbances in the North-West.

The men were formed in companies again and marched to the foot of East Market Street, where the cars were waiting to receive them. The moving off of the men caused the crowds to burst anew into cheers, which were kept up with undiminished vigor until the big locomotives with colossal snorts began to draw the long line of coaches away. As the speed increased the mass of people broke into a run and followed in the wake of the vanishing train, the platform of the last car of which resembled a bee-hive door in swarming time. In a brief moment, however, the last red coat and bottle-green jacket disappeared round the curve at the Northern Station.

The Halifax Volunteers were called out for active service on March 21st, and left for the North-West on April 11th. They arrived at Winnipeg eleven days after. They stayed at that place a short time, and went on to Swift Current, where they encamped near the 7th Fusiliers, while the latter were at that point. A portion of the battalion were subsequently sent to Moose Jaw, some to Medicine Hat, and the balance to Saskatchewan Landing. Although they did not take part in any fighting, they did what was required of them in a satisfactory manner, and no doubt, had they been needed to do more, they would have acquitted themselves creditably. The battalion started out with 386 men and officers. Two of the men died, and eight are on the sick list. They were ordered home last week, and left Winnipeg on Thursday at midnight. On Monday they visited Niagara Falls and viewed the great cataract. Many of them were never in this part of the country before, and all are highly pleased with their visit.—*The Mail.*

### THE RETURN OF THE REGIMENT.

THE bells boom out to the cloudy sky,  
The deep drums beat tumultuously,  
The martial music's crash and cry  
Make all the city dumb!

There are tender eyes at every pane,  
And, spite of wind and sifting rain,  
From square and alley, street and lane,  
The eager people come.

What do they come to seek and see?  
Why do they gaze so earnestly?  
What may the strange attraction be?  
A handful of haggard men!

Mute and strange are their faces all,  
Nothing less than a battle call,  
With boom of cannon and shriek of ball,  
Could shake their even breath.

Written in every line and curve  
Are tales of courage and iron nerve—  
Of fire tried hearts that never swerve  
From danger or from death.

Haggard with toil, fatigue and pain,  
Soiled and smoky with battle stain,  
Back they come to their homes again,  
Changed as by many years.

But leaning out from the gazing bands,  
Many a woman silent stands,  
Who longs to grasp their hard brown hands:  
And wash them white with tears.

Their banner wide in the wind unrolls,  
Tattered and ragged with bullet holes,  
Think of the strong, heroic pride  
Who bailed it as their souls!

And with their faint and anguished eyes,  
Lifted in deathful agonies  
Saw it between them and the skies,  
Blessed it, and blessing died.

Many a cheek at the memory pales;  
The jubilant music faints and falls,  
Dying in low and mournful wails,  
For those whose graves are green.

The crowd grown still with a conscious dread,  
So still that you almost hear the tread,  
The ghostly tread of the gallant dead  
Who walk in their ranks unseen.

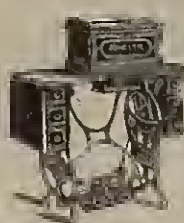
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To look on men who have walked with death,  
And have not been afraid.

—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

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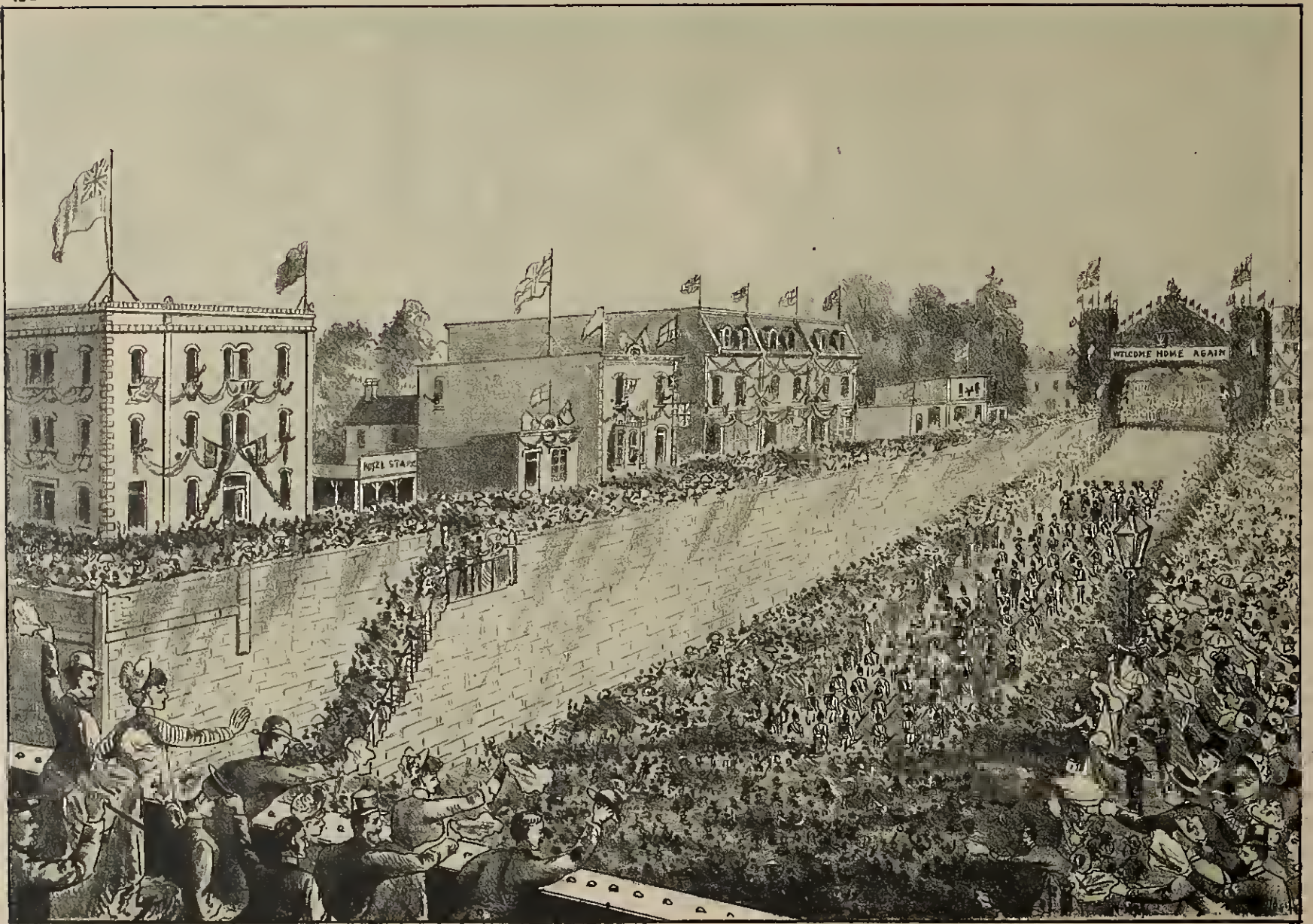
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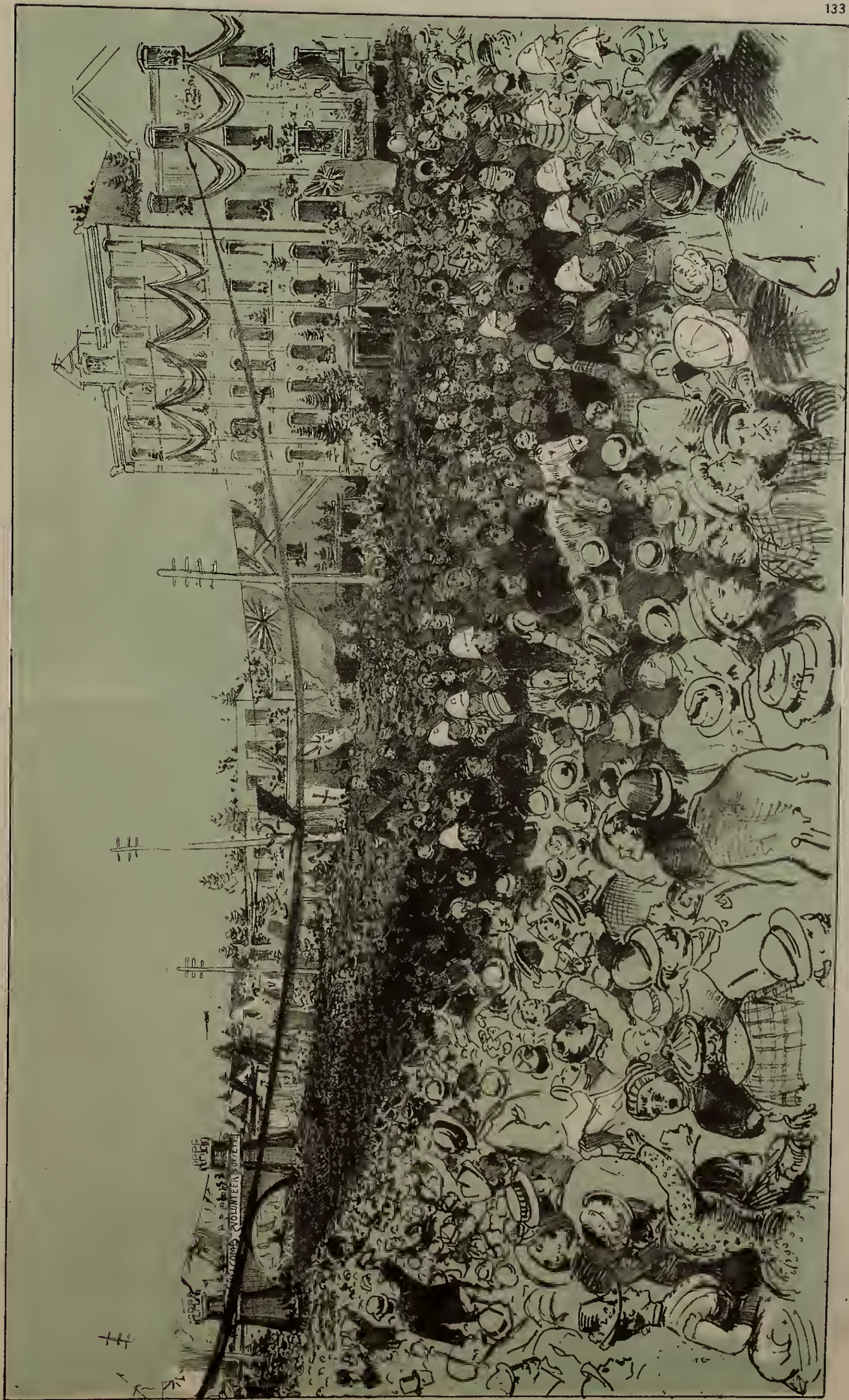


RECEPTION OF THE 12TH BATT., YORK RANGERS, AT PARKDALE.  
*From a Sketch by one of our own Artists.*



THE MARCH OF THE HALIFAX PROVISIONAL BATTALION TO LUNCH AT THE ALBION HOTEL, TORONTO.  
*From a Sketch by one of our own Artists.*





RECEPTION TO GENERAL MIDDLETON AND TROOPS AT WINNIPEG, THURSDAY, JULY 16th.  
SCENE ON MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, J. D. Kelly.



## HOW THE TROOPS JOURNEYED FROM PORT ARTHUR TO TORONTO.

(From personal observations of *ye* Editor, illustrated by Mr. J. W. Bengough.)

A PRACTICAL philosopher once remarked that "life is not all beer and skittles," and all who have seen the stained uniforms and bronzed faces of the veteran militiamen who have now arrived at their homes will be disposed to agree that soldiering embraces something else than the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war." Rough and ready were the men of the Midland Battalion and Quebec Voltigeurs who embarked on the C. P. R. steamship *Alberta*, with a comfortable conviction that now, at any rate, the hardships of the campaign were over. The scene upon the wharf was animated. The amount of baggage was considerable. It seemed to include everything from a war club to a husky dog, and bags, bales, and boxes, represented property, the nature of which could only be guessed at: However, "many hands



TRANSFERRING THE BAGGAGE.

make light work," and a very brief time served to enable the contents of the cars to be transferred to the hold of the vessel. During the progress of the embarkation, in one place might be seen a stalwart wounded corporal, whose tunic shows the marks of perforation by seven rifle balls, talking (politics, of course) to two of the prettiest girls that could be seen in a day's march. In another, a few paces off, a keen observer would note a certain artillery



A WRITING DESK.

subaltern of Ottawa, whose desire to see active-service impelled him to get attached to the Midlands, when he found his own corps condemned to rest at home in inglorious ease, making a back upon which a comrade could write a despatch to the "Girl I left behind me," (political again, of course,) that would not brook delay. Before long the inevitable "last man" had crossed the gang plank, after making complete his tender adieux to a very charming vision of female loveliness. No sooner had the good ship moved off from the wharf to the music of the cheers of the assembled population of Port Arthur and the strains of the excellent band of the steamer *United Empire*, whose captain's beaming face shone with enthusiastic lustre, than all began to make themselves comfortable. It took some little time to get settled down on board the vessel, for, notwithstanding her great capacity, the scene on the main deck was eminently suggestive of the familiar comparison with sardines in a box. The Midland boys occupied the forward part of the vessel, and the Voltigeurs the portion abaft the engine. A regular guard was mounted, by each corps, though, happily, their services were not required for the maintenance of order. During the first day out, a prisoner who had evidently imbibed "not wisely, but too well," and whose obstop-



GOOD-BYE SWEETHEART.



"IN DURANCE VILE."

cross behavior caused restraint to be necessary, sat handcuffed on the fore-castle, under the



CAPT. LE VASSEUR TELLS OF THE SCALP HE HAS TAKEN. eye of a vigilant sentry. Throughout the remainder of the trip, nothing came under the

notice of the passengers to suggest the need of military discipline. The conduct of the troops was excellent, and the fraternization of the Midlanders with the Quebecers a pleasant feature. In the saloon, it took but a short time to make the officers of the two corps acquainted with each other, and the best of feeling soon prevailed.



THE INDIAN WAR DANCE.

The officers of the Voltigeurs were mostly young men of martial physique and all of them were gentlemen of education and refinement. They had improved their opportunities of studying the ways of the noble red man, while doing garrison duty in the country of the Blackfeet and so became adepts in the performance of the Indian war dance. The ladies on board the *Alberta* never tired of this diversion, and constantly requested its repetition. It was an inspiring sight to witness the officers of the gallant 9th squat themselves in a circle on the poop deck, and, after gravely passing the pipe of peace around, rise one after the other to relate the wonderful feats they had performed in the way of horse-stealing and lifting scalps. Then it was grand to see the entire group rise to their feet and move round in exact imitation of the peculiar step of the so-called dance of the Indian braves.

Nor were the accomplishments of the gallant 9th confined to mimicry of the practices of the poor Indian; all of them were capital vocalists, and many instrumental performers of by no means inferior merit. They kept the pot boiling with some fun or other every evening, and made themselves particularly agreeable to the ladies. If any one wanted an accompaniment played, they were always ready to oblige, and that was how we came to have "Rule Britannia" given, with full musical effect and splendid chorus, by a Sergeant-Major from



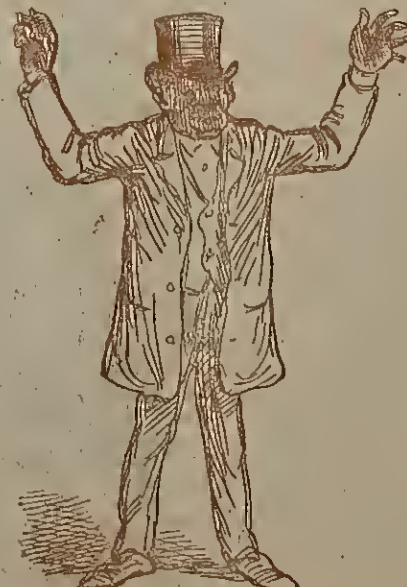
"RULE BRITANNIA."

Toronto, an ex-guardsman, who was wounded at Cut Knife Creek, after serving Her Majesty twenty years without a scratch. The most wonderful thing about this trip was how the steward managed to give a good square meal to every one of the 1,100 passengers three times each day. All of the soldiers took their meals in the saloon, though only the officers and the wounded—irrespective of the rank of the latter—were accommodated with staterooms. The truth is, these C. P. R. boats are in themselves models of strength and security, while their domestic economy is such as to ensure every comfort and convenience to passengers.



RECIPROCITY.

The steady progress at fourteen miles an hour soon brought us to Sault Ste. Marie, where no obstruction was offered by the U.S. authorities to the vessel conveying troops through the locks. On Owen Sound being reached the pretty little town was seen to be gay with blighting, and a most artistic triumphal arch had been erected on the wharf. Here the firemen kept an open space for the landing of the troops, who were successively marched off to partake of a nice repast provided by the ladies. Afterwards, upon the wharf might be seen pretty girls begging specimens of hard tack from the volunteers, when an exchange of autographs would take place—he writing his upon the biscuit, she writing hers inside his helmet. It is hard to say whether this preliminary exchange of name on the part of the ladies may in any particular case be productive of a permanent one hereafter, but such chances are not altogether beyond the possibilities. The enthusiasm of everybody seemed unbounded, and one colored gentleman manifested his goodwill by passing down the train and bestowing his



"BRESS YE, BRAVE BRUDDERS."

ferent blessing upon the boys occupying the cars. He was greeted with hearty cheers,



invited to take a drink, and otherwise good-naturedly chaffed by his white brothers. The Midland Battalion's train was the first to start, and it left with the hearty cheers of the Quebecers, who ran along by the cars and warmly shook the outstretched hands of their fellow-soldiers. The good feeling thus manifested was spontaneous and thoroughly reciprocal.



AN S. A. RECRUIT.

It is impossible to properly estimate the importance to the national future of Canada of thus bringing together, from different provinces, representative bodies of the robust manhood of the country. The cordial goodwill manifested augurs well for the permanence of the Dominion. Mention should not be omitted of the fact that among the foremost on the wharf to greet the troops when the Alberta steamed up to it, was a detachment of the Salvation Army, who had turned out in force. The female members of this organization, it was pleasant to see, were by no means frugal of their pleasant greetings to the boys, and if they failed in the first attack to actually capture some recruits, it must at any rate be admitted that they were fairly successful at captivation. The Midlanders, as mentioned, had the first start from Owen Sound, but the untimely break down of their engine caused that which was to have taken the Quebecers forward to be substituted. This entailed a delay of some six hours for the latter, during which they had abundant opportunity to improve their acquaintance with the residents of Owen Sound, though not much chance to extend their knowledge of the place, as it was necessary to remain within hearing of the bugle, as no one could tell when the "assemble" might be ordered to sound. Eventually, the start was made, and about four p.m. the train moved out. Notwithstanding the delay which had taken place, at every point along the line where a few houses existed, groups of villagers might be seen patiently awaiting the arrival of the train, the passing of which was greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs and other manifestations of welcome. In some of the larger places, some attempts had been made at decoration—notably at Orangeville, where a handsome arch of evergreens, embellished with suitable mottoes, stretched across the track. No stoppages took place, however, to enable demonstrations to be made, but at the one or two points where the train paused to take water, the ladies were on hand with flowers and bouquets to bestow upon the returning soldiers.



"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

At Markdale, the local brass band turned out, and discoursed sweet music from a flat car loaded with lumber. Here the enthusiasm was particularly marked, the people being particularly anxious to show their goodwill. The people else where sat upon the fences along the line of the railway, or occupied the roofs of adjacent out-buildings, and by waving flags and handkerchiefs proved that they were desirous of doing honor to those who had devoted their time and undergone so much fatigue and privation for the maintenance of law and order in Canada. In cases where the individual was of disposition too phlegmatic to indulge in exuberant manifestations of joy, he would at any rate benignly smile his approval of the services rendered on behalf of Queen and country.

The train covered the distance to West Toronto Junction in little over four hours, and the refreshment rooms here furnished an excellent hot supper to the entire battalion, seated in two successive detachments. At the upper end of the spacious apartment a portion had been curtained off and carpeted, and here the ladies of the village were in attendance to sing patriotic airs during the progress of the repast, Mrs. Thompson, wife of the local clergyman, furnishing an accompaniment on the piano. The hospitality and kindness of all towards the returning troops were manifested in many ways. As an instance, it is well to mention that before the train left the platform every man in the battalion was provided with a cigar by the generosity of Mr. E. C. Burgess, proprietor of the dining hall.



A SMILE.

### GENERAL MIDDLETON INTERVIEWED.

To a reporter of the *Winnipeg Manitoba* General Middleton said as follows:—"You will see my position was no enviable one, for I had always to bear in mind that they were volunteers, and not regular troops, and therefore had to be very careful not to expose them unnecessarily. However, when I saw the manner in which they bore fatigue and hardships during the march from Qu'Appelle to Clark's Crossing, I felt reassured, and their admirable conduct at Fisk Creek completely satisfied me that the men had the right stuff in them. I cannot speak too highly of their behavior throughout the whole campaign, and as I stated in the general orders issued at Fort Pitt prior to our departure for home, their ready cheerfulness under hardship, their bravery and soldierly qualities, have made me feel that it was an honor to command such men."

"Do you think, General, it would have been possible to clean the rebels out of the ravine at Fisk Creek?"

"Yes, certainly I do; but, as I said at the time to several officers who asked me to allow them to charge with their men, I did not think the result of such a charge would have compensated for the loss of life which we would have incurred."

"It has been said a mistake was made by not charging down into Batoche on the 9th of May, the first day of your arrival there. What do you think about it?"

"It would not have done at all to charge down into Batoche the first day. The troops needed three days' experience to fit them for the final struggle on the 12th."

"Who gave the order to charge on the 12th?"

"Now, there is another thing in which I have been grossly misrepresented in the papers, for which reason I cannot say. On the morning of the 12th, I ordered that Colonel Straubenzee should lead the infantry into Batoche on the centre and left of our position, whilst I with the artillery drew their attention on the right. For this purpose I went out early in the morning, taking the guns with me. I was considerably surprised, however, to find after we had fired the guns for some time, that the infantry were not moving, and accordingly came back to see what was the matter, and can you be surprised that I felt angry, and used some strong expressions, when I found they had not advanced at all? I went on foot to Col. Straubenzee and told him that I must take the rifle pits that day, and went out some distance ahead of the line, risking my own life to give confidence to the troops. The order to charge was then given, and I returned to the corral for my horse. Never at any time during that day did I call out to the men, 'For God's sake, cease firing,' as I hear I have been reported

to have done, and whoever says I did must have considerable inventive power. All the men did well on that day. I am proud of them."

"Could you tell me anything about the general conduct of the campaign?"

"Well, that is rather a difficult question to answer, as it covers rather a wide field. I may say I have had difficulties and discouragements to meet and overcome at every step. I have been vilified and misrepresented by many of those with whom I have been brought in contact, chief amongst whom have been the general body of the press correspondents, who, in spite of the generous treatment I accorded them, have done scarcely anything else than blacken my character. According to their ideas I never had any plans, never knew what to do, nor how to do anything. And what was the reason for all this? Simply because, when they came to me and asked for information respecting my plans and future proceedings, I refused to give it them, partly from motives of caution, and partly from the fact that it was absolutely impossible to tell what was likely to happen in the course of such a campaign. Besides, I did not consider it was consistent with my position to give away information which was necessarily of a private nature."

"I consider that after the generous treatment accorded the correspondents they behaved in an unjust and ungenerous manner, and if my reputation as a soldier depended upon their criticisms they would have inflicted an irreparable injury upon me. As it is, I can say with justifiable pride that my reputation is above such attacks as these. I deeply regret that one or two of my officers joined with my traducers in these attacks upon my ability as a commander, and I have heard the most galling remarks made by people in my camp without taking any notice of them. When marching from Gabriel Dumont's crossing to Batoche I made a considerable detour, as you are aware, to enable me to attack the rebel position at a point which, according to the plan of Batoche I had in my possession, was the most advantageous for an attack. As I did not tell every Tom, Dick, and Harry my plans, such remarks as 'The General is lost,' 'He doesn't know what he is doing,' and the like were heard on all sides. Such a state of things would not be allowed in the regular army, but as it was a volunteer force I had to make allowances, although at times I must say it was very trying. If they had only formed a just estimate of the difficulties I had to contend with, such remarks would never have been made. I consider the people of Canada owe me a debt of gratitude, and I am happy to say, that since my arrival in the city of Winnipeg, it has been gracefully and amply acknowledged, notwithstanding the continued swelling of my traducers."

### CANADA'S WELCOME.

PEAL out, ye bells, loud beats the rolling drum!  
With victory crown'd from war's red plain they come!

Canada, rise! and honor pay, for brave deeds done  
In thy dear name, to every warrior son.

"Are these my sons," she asks, "I greet to-day?  
Where are the boys I sadly sent away?"

"These are all men, sun-bronzed, and battle-worn.  
Are these the lads for whom my heart was torn?"

Yes, these are they! death-faced with courage stern  
Makes lion-hearted boys brave men return!

Take then thy sons home to thy mother heart,  
For well and nobly have they played their part.

But in thy joy and pride forget not those  
Who guarded thee at home from all thy foes.

'Twas not their fault they share not others' fame,  
They too would dare and die to uphold thy name!

So clasp them all to thy breast and say,  
"Thank God for sons and country safe to-day!"

—E. C. P.

### CHARGE AT BATOCHE.

DESCRIPTIVE SONG.\*

By J. W. Benjough.

Who says that British blood grows tame,  
Or that the olden fire is gone,  
That swept the fields of deathless fame,  
When heroes led our soldiers on?  
Let tyrant Czars, grown great on wrong,  
Believe that fable if they will;  
While I rehearse, in martial song,  
A story of Canadian skill,  
And Canada is British still.

In duty's name, we lay before the pits  
All day like targets for the rebels' lead,  
Wasting our bullets on the sullen hill,  
In whose grim side the enemy was hid.  
In duty's name, we choked our anger down,  
And clenched our rifles in impatient grasp;  
Blazing at random, just in duty's name,  
While comrades round us gave their dying gasp.

Out rang the signal shrill,  
Each soldier's heart to thrill,  
Along the line the glorious signal—  
Charge! charge! charge!!!

Up sprang the Midland and the 90th then!  
Up flashed the scarlet of each Royal Gren.  
Forth thundered Boulton's scouts and French's men!  
On dashed brave Haward's gaiting in the van!  
'Twas charge! charge! charge!!!

With rousing British cheers  
The loyal volunteers  
Swept grandly on,  
Blanched at the whirlwind dread,  
The shattered rebels fled.  
Batoche was won!  
That's how Batoche was won!

Won! but, ah! dearly won those steep,  
For on the field in manhood's pride  
Lay heroes whom our country weeps:  
'Twas for Canada they died,  
For Canada—fair Canada  
Our gallant heroes fought and died.

Who says that British blood grows tame,  
Or that the olden fire is gone,  
Must first forget Batoche's name,  
Our Volunteers and Middleton.

\* Set to music by Barton Browne; published by the Toronto Lithographic Company.



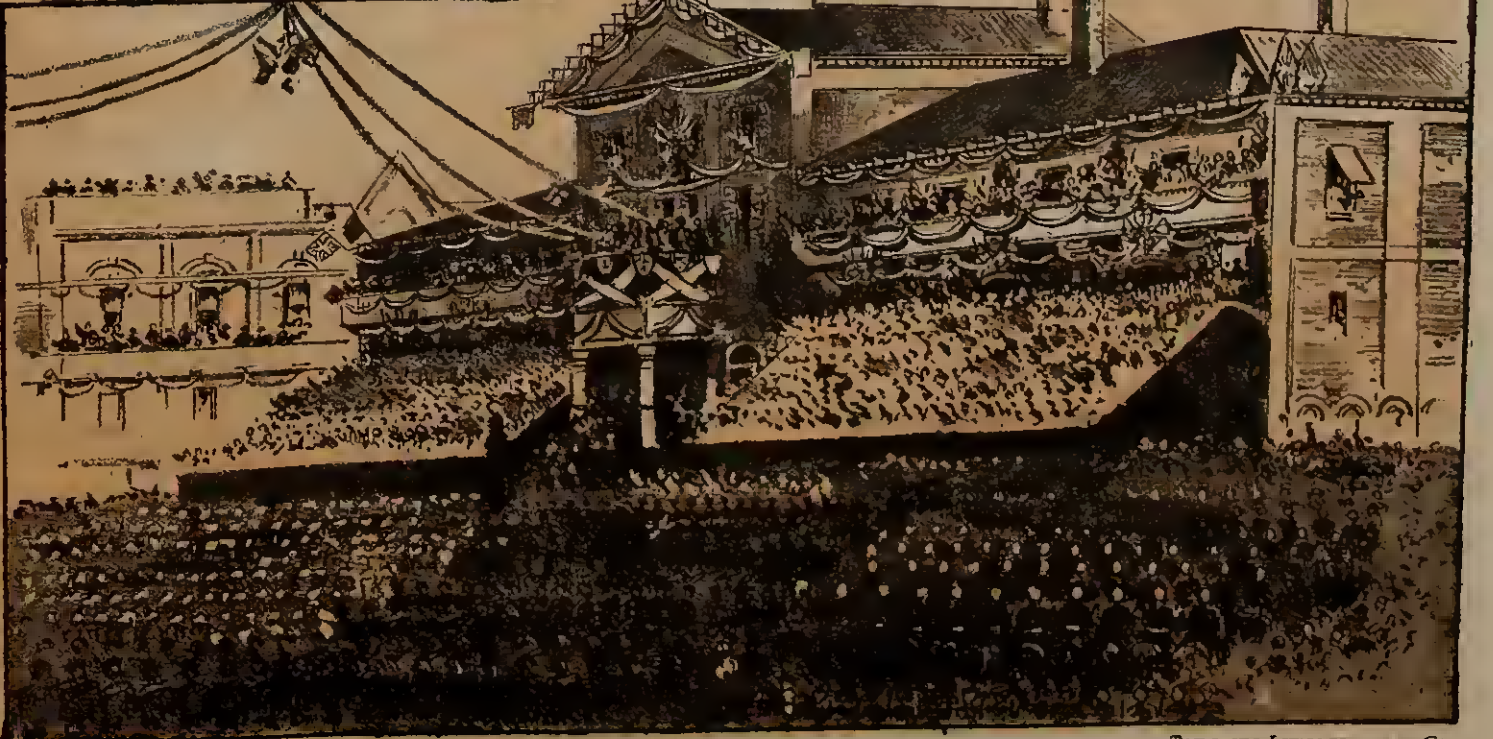


From sketches by our own artists.

## RECEPTION GIVEN THE GOV.-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD, QUEEN'S OWN

1. Arrival at North Toronto Station—Presentation of address by Mayor Manning. 2. Arch at Leader Lane, on King and Yonge Streets. 6. Arch at the corner of Queen and Brock Streets. 7. A





RIFLES & ROYAL GRENADIERS, AT TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 23rd.

1. Arch on Yonge Street, near Wellealey. 2. Arch at corner of Yonge and Magill Streets. 3. Scene at the City Hall. 4. Arch near Town Hall, North Toronto. 5. Arch at corner of

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.



# "HOME, SWEET HOME."

"When Johnny comes marching home again,  
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

HAVING followed the fortunes of the gallant volunteer militia since they set out for the North-West to put down the second rebellion raised by that rascal Riel, it is now our pleasant task to record the safe arrival at their respective headquarters, of the various battalions and corps which have comprised the North-West Field Force.

Fairly disgusted with their prolonged stay at Fort Pitt, which all accounts agree in condemning as an infinitely unsuitable site for a large camp, the order to embark for home was cordially welcomed. This was promulgated on the 2nd of July, and the following extract will meet with general appreciation:—

"In thus completing the breaking up of the North-West Field Force, which has been under the immediate command of Major-General Middleton during the late campaign, he cannot but feel the officers and men comprising it separate, without expressing his great satisfaction with them. During the whole time he has not had to assemble a court-martial, and, in fact, there has been a total absence of crime. They have had real hardships to undergo, real difficulties to overcome, but have met them like men, with ready cheerfulness and without complaint. They, as untrained volunteer soldiers, have had to move in a country where an extraordinary severe existed, and against an enemy whom it was publicly declared they would be unable to cope with unless with great superiority of numbers. The first they disproved, as shown by the fact that during the whole three months not more than two or three false alarms in camp took place, and the second they disproved by beating their enemy, superior to them in numbers. Each regiment, each corps, each arm of the service, has vied one against the other, and each has equally well done the duty assigned to it, not forgetting the transport service, under its able officer, which has so well aided us in our movements, the medical department, which has been so well directed, and the chaplains, who have so cheerfully and well ministered to our spiritual comforts. The Major-General, in taking farewell of his old comrades, begs to wish them all happiness and success in their several walks of life, and to sincerely thank them, one and all, for having by their gallantry, good conduct, and hard work enabled him to carry to a successful conclusion what will probably be his last campaign."

The cavalry, having set out for Battleford by trail, on the evening of July 3rd the dismantled portion of the force had been disposed of as follows:—The Marquis, the largest of the three steamboats, took the general and his staff, together with the 10th Royal Grenadiers and the 90th Batt. Rifles; the North-West accommodated the Midland Battalion and one company of the Winnipeg Light Infantry; while the Baroness was occupied by the "alligators," as the 65th (Mount Royal Rifles) are now called. The following morning (July 4th) the flotilla set out on its voyage down stream. The death of Lieut.-Col. Williams, M.P., who commanded the Midland, occurred at 9.30 a.m. on this day, after a short illness which had only covered three days. On arrival at Battleford on the 5th, the first thing done was to escort the remains of this distinguished officer to the fort, a ceremony which was performed with due military honors. From the fort the corpse was forwarded by wagon to Swift Current station on the C.P.R., and thence by rail to Port Hope. The death, on board the Baroness, of Sergeant Valpette of the 65th, occurred three minutes earlier than that of Col. Williams.

The three steamers, the Queen's Own having been also embarked, left Battleford on the following morning (the 5th) and proceeded, with an abundant experience of bad weather, to Prince Albert, which was reached on the 8th inst., the band of the 90th announcing the fact that "Johnny was marching home again." Here the troops had an opportunity of seeing without trouble the man who had proved such an *hominis fatuus* to them on their recent expedition to the Beaver river. A *Globe* correspondent writes:—

"The capture of Big Bear and the circumstances which shared the personal fortunes of the flying monarch was a very tame affair. Sergeant Smart and eleven mounted policemen, who were on duty at the Carlton ferry, were informed by Mr. Curzon, who had been in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's stores at Carlton before the destruction, and for several weeks had been camped on the north side of the river, that Big Bear had come to his (Curzon's) camp, and was then on an island near the ferry. Sergeant Smart and his men easily effected a passage thither, and the chief, with eleven of his men, was at once disarmed and made prisoners. They did not offer the slightest resistance, and were badly frightened. The Bear is a black Indian, with an enormous head, his face being as long as a flour barrel and about as expressive. He was dressed in a dirty

blanket, dirtier leggings, clean iron shackles, and polished steel handcuffs. His glances were furtive, his mien humble to servility, and the picture he presented as far as possible removed from that of his fellow-chief, Poundmaker, when in similar circumstances. With William McKay, of Battleford, as interpreter, Gen. Middleton had an interview with the prisoner. Middleton appears to much advantage in talks of this sort. He doesn't shake hands with the criminal, nor encourage him to deliver a meaningless rhodomontade. He asked him his name, and then why he had stayed on the warpath so long. To this the Big Bear replied that he did not know the whites wanted to make peace. Asked why he kept the McLeans and other prisoners so long, Big Bear replied that they were not prisoners, but had joined his people of their own will, and he had saved their lives."

The Alberta had previously arrived at Prince Albert, where Col. Montizambert, of "B" Battery, is now in command, with Dr. Bell and the wounded, accompanied by the staff of male and female dressers and nurses. The journey being resumed, Grand Rapids, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, were reached on the 10th July. The troops lost no time in removing their outfit from the boat to the train-cars, by which the portage had to be surmounted, and by evening almost everything was transferred to the lake landing below the rapids. The train was three miles and a quarter in length, and was built by the Hudson Bay Company seven years ago. The trains are about as large as the railway hand cars, and one horse can pull two or three tons quite easily. At either end of the line the company have storehouses. Telephone communication has also been established between the two points.

All the troops, including the wounded, having arrived by the morning of the 13th, embarkation took place on the lake steamers Princess and Colville and three barges. By 11 o'clock everything was in readiness for a start across Lake Winnipeg, and the boats steamed down the river amid loud cheering. The Princess led with a barge in tow, from which was run a line connecting the Colville and two other barges. After a few minutes run the mouth of the river was reached, and Lake Winnipeg appeared in all its vastness. As far as the eye could reach, nothing but the broad unruffled waters could be seen. The fleet, however, had only nicely got out into the lake when a sea got up, and the boats commenced to roll. That night a heavy storm came up. Despite this fact the trip was an enjoyable one, there being very little sea-sickness among the soldiers. Lake Winnipeg is dotted with numerous islands which form admirable guides for sea-faring men. The distance from Grand Rapids to the mouth of the Red River is about 300 miles, and the trip was made in less than twenty-four hours.

Selkirk was reached on the 14th, and here the troops were met by the first complimentary greetings, in acknowledgment of the services they had rendered to their country, at the hands of the local municipal authorities. A special train from Winnipeg soon arrived, bringing the Lieut.-Governor and a numerous party, including Mrs. Middleton, and it returned about noon with the General and his staff. During the afternoon the 65th and Midland Battalions were ferried across the river, and took trains for their eastern homes. The Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers, 90th Battalion and Foot Guards were conveyed by train to Winnipeg that same evening. Naturally there was the greatest enthusiasm exhibited as the troops marched down Main Street, which had been elaborately decorated. At the city hall an address was presented by the pro-mayor, A.D. Carruthers, to which Gen. Middleton made a suitable reply. After speeches by the Lieut.-Governor and others, the troops were marched away to the sites of their respective camping grounds.

## THE MIDLAND BATTALION

were received with much enthusiasm both at Port Arthur and Owen Sound, at which latter they landed on Sunday from the steamer Alberta. All along the route to Toronto the population of the towns and villages, as well as the denizens of the farm houses, turned out to greet them. The following account of the reception in Toronto, of which we furnish an illustration, is condensed from the report in the *Mail*. In its main feature it is typical of the manner in which each different corps was welcomed:

The Union station and its approaches were blocked by a vast concourse of people as early in the afternoon as two o'clock, it having been announced that the battalion would arrive in the city about that time. After an hour's patient waiting the people were informed that the volunteers would not arrive till half-past five o'clock. So strong, however was the desire to welcome the gallant

## PIANOS. "DOMINION" ORGANS.

GRAND,  
SQUARE,  
UPRIGHT.

CABINET, COMBINATION,  
CHAPEL, CHANCEL,  
and VILLA CEM.



A BEETHOVEN SONATA, A BACH CHROMATIC PHANTASIE, can only be fully appreciated when rendered on a DOMINION PIANO.

PEABODY INSTITUTE, CONSERVATORY, OF MUSIC,

BALTIMORE, U. S., October 20th, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—The Dominion Piano, three of which I used in my studies last summer during my stay in Nova Scotia, gave me great pleasure. It was a very agreeable instrument with a clear fine tone, and an honest touch, in EVERY WAY UP TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Yours very truly,

ASGER HAMERICK,

Principal, Peabody Institute.

JOSEPH RUSE, No. 68 King Street West,  
TORONTO.

HATTERS

TONKIN BROS.

FURRIERS

110 YONCE ST., TORONTO.

## THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

AND

ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Grip Printing & Pub. Co., Toronto.

Price, 10 Cents per Copy.

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

No. 12 published on 20th June contained the following illustrations:

Rescue of Mrs. Gorman and Mrs. Delaney by a party of Scouts; the Cornhill Brigade, from Photographs and sketches furnished by J. D. Higginbotham & Co., Fort McLeod; Portraits of Interest; Applications of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 2—from original sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon. Also a fine two-page Supplement, showing "Sketches from the Front," drawn on Currier's paper, by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; and a "View of Battleford as seen from Fort Otter," from a sketch by Lieut. R. Lythburn, Wardmore, of C Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto.

No. 13, published on 27th June, contained the following illustrations:

On the Line of March (illustrating the noble Red Man's idea of a fair division of labor); Sketches from Battleford and vicinity, furnished by Mr. W. D. Smith; the Hospitals at Saskatoon, from a sketch by Edmund E. King, M.D., Asst. Surgeon, Field Hospital Corps, Battleford; Portraits of Interest; Camp of the Prince of Wales' Regiment at the Exhibition Grounds, from a sketch by Mr. F. N. Boxer; the Bridge that the Queen's Own Rifles built over the Battle River, from a sketch by Corporal Darius, Governor-General's Foot Guards. Also a fine two-page Supplement, being a Map showing position of Troops at the Battle of Batoche, by two members of the Surveyors' Intelligence Corps; and Edward Manning's Narrow Escape from Drawing, in Toronto Bay, June 12th, 1885, from sketches by our Special Artist, based on personal information.

No. 14, published on July 4th, contained the following illustrations:

Camp of Half-breed Refugees at Fort Pitt, from a sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's Command; Portraits of Interest; White Cap's Band and their Captors, from a photograph by Sergt. A. C. Barraud, No. 1 Company, 35th

Battalion (Simcoe Forerunners); the 35th Battalion (Simcoe Forerunners) in Camp at Qu'Appelle, from a photograph by Sergt. A. C. Barraud, No. 1 Company; Roughing it at the Front, from sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's Command; Louis Riel taking his daily Constitutional at Regina. Also a fine two-page supplement, showing Gen. Middleton's Expedition by River to Fort Pitt; also Battalion Drill by the Pupils of the Public Schools, in the Old Lacrosse Grounds, Toronto, June 25th, 1885, from special photographs and sketches.

No. 15, published on July 11th, contained the following illustrations:

Gallant Attack on Big Bear's Band by a handful of Mounted Police under Inspector Steele and Squadron Sergt.-Major Fry; The Steamer Marquis Towing off a Shallow in the Saskatchewan, from a sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's Command; Portraits of Interest; The 91st (Col. Scott's) Batt. of Infantry on service; Military Views at Battleford, from sketches by Lieut. R. Lythburn, Wardmore, of C Company, Infantry School Corps.

No. 16, published on July 18th, contained the following illustrations:

Arrival of the presents from the ladies of Toronto in the camp of the Royal Grenadiers, from sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon, the Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's Command; Col. Otter's Brigade camp at Birch Lake, N.W.T., June 11th, 1885, from sketches by Pte. Chas. Norris, Q.V.R.; Annual Inspection of the 13th Batt. in the Drill shed, Hamilton, from sketches by Mr. E. W. Morrison; The Alligators, from a sketch showing how the 65th (Mount Royal Rifles) named their sobriquet.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

Back numbers of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS can be obtained by early application to the Publishers, but as the supply of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, is nearly exhausted, those who desire to procure a complete volume must not procrastinate. The price for Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive will be, as heretofore, 15 cents per copy. They all contain a supplement.

Nos. 15 and following issues will be supplied at the price of 10 cents.

Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto.



heroes of Batoche that no one thought of departing, and thousands of men and women cheerfully made up their minds to stay out the two hours and a half additional, and endeavored to make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Hundreds of men and boys found resting places on the tops of the freight and passenger cars which had been left on the Esplanade, while a large number of ladies found seats on the passenger platforms of the station. At four o'clock the bands of the Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers and the 45th (Bowmanville) band made their appearance and took up position on the platform on the south side of the station. Here they in turn played various selections of music, each band receiving alternately warm expressions of approval in the shape of applause from the audience. A squad of police under command of Major Draper next arrived on the scene, and was posted where it was expected the train would stop, between York and Simcoe Streets. At five o'clock a deputation from the Citizens' Reception Committee, consisting of Mayor Manning and the chairmen and members of the various sub-committees, drove up in cabs. Their appearance was taken as an indication that the troops were not far off, and everybody was in a moment on the alert to catch the sound of the approaching train. It was a quarter to six o'clock, however, before the welcome sound of the engine whistle was heard in the distance, and a minute later the train steamed into the station, the engine pulling up nearly opposite York Street. The bands struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and a scene ensued which almost defies description. As the scores of bronzed faces appeared at the windows of the cars, the crowd gave a series of deafening cheers, and then made a simultaneous rush for the train. Despite the efforts of the police to keep them back, they succeeded in reaching the cars. They jumped up at the windows to shake hands with the boys, some of whom they nearly pulled out of the cars in their wild excitement, waved pocket handkerchiefs, and cheered and yelled till they were hoarse. The appearance of the Milllanders spoke eloquently to the spectators of the arduous service they had undergone at the front. Their uniform, originally a bright scarlet, had been faded by the weather and rough usage to a dull, neutral tinted kind of brown, their complexion was tanned to a hue closely approaching that of the copper-colored Indian. On their heads they wore a species of skull cap improvised out of old out-fits, while their nether garments showed huge patches sewn on at all sorts of odd angles, and of material often of an incongruous kind. All these details the quick and observant eyes of the crowd seized at a glance, which had the effect of heightening the general enthusiasm. When the excitement had somewhat abated, the Mayor and the deputation from the Citizens' Committee came forward and were introduced to Lieut.-Colonel Van Stranbenze, D.A.C., and Major Smith. His Worship, on behalf of the city, then bade the regiment welcome to Toronto, and invited them to partake of refreshment at the Albion Hotel. The offer was cordially accepted, and Lieut.-Col. Van Stranbenze formally handed over the command of the troops to Major Smith, the commanding officer of the battalion. It took but a few minutes to disembark the volunteers, the word to start was given, and amid renewed cheering they marched on to York Street in column of fours preceded by the bands of the Queen's Own, Grenadiers, the Bowmanville band, and the Mayor and civic deputation in carriages. A strong squad of police marched by the side of the volunteers to prevent the people from breaking into their ranks. On the men turning into York Street, they were astonished to see before them, as far as the eye could reach, a surging throng of men, women and children extending from sidewalk to sidewalk. Cheer after cheer rent the air as the procession moved forward, and it is no exaggeration to say that from the Walker House to the Market Place there was one continuous roll of cheering. At Wellington Street the mounted band of the Governor-General's Body Guard, which had been awaiting the procession, took its place at the head. When King Street was reached it was found that the crowd of spectators was as great as ever, the only difference being that the fairer sex were represented in a much larger proportion than before. The windows of every store, office, and hotel on King Street were frames, from which smiled forth the faces of fair women. On the street itself, numbers of ladies pushed forward to the ranks and pressed into the willing hands of the boys bouquets of sweet-scented or brightly-colored flowers, gifts which seemed to be much appreciated, judging from the manner in which they were received. When the men had discussed and thoroughly enjoyed their luncheon they were supplied with cigars, and they spent a pleasant hour in and around the hotel, smoking and fighting their battles over again, everywhere finding willing listeners. The bands of the Grenadiers, Queen's Own Rifles, Governor-General's Body Guards, and the 45th Regiment played in front of the hotel, while the men were having dinner. At eight o'clock the regiment was re-formed, and, headed by their band, marched to the foot of East Market Street, where their train was in waiting. Again they were received with the same wild enthusiasm, and the crowds on the Esplanade around the train seemed greater than ever. Men and boys clambered on to the roof of every available shop and freight car in the neighborhood, and with their cheers almost drowned the music of the bands who played until the train left. At half-past eight the Milland Battalion left Toronto, the bands playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "And Lang Syne" as the train moved away.

The boys expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the hearty reception given them by the Toronto people, and several of them were heard to say that this made them forget all the hardships they had undergone during the campaign. The battalion proceeded to Port Hope, where they went into camp pending the holding of the public funeral of Col. Williams, their late commanding officer.

#### THE 9th BATT. (QUEBEC VOLTI-GEURS)

arrived at Owen Sound by the same steamship (the Alberta) as the Milland arrived, by special train, in Toronto at 9:30 p.m. They marched through the city from the Union Station to the C.P.R. depot at North Toronto, headed by the bands of the Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers, and amid the utmost enthusiasm, even rockets being thrown up, though it was Sunday evening. On reaching Ottawa the following day, they not only enjoyed a brief opportunity of visiting the capital, but furnished the guard of honor to the Governor-General at the prorogation of Parliament. On their arrival at the "Ancient Capital" their greeting was hearty in the extreme, though the weather was anything but favorable for the large turn-out that took place.

The voltigeurs performed an important duty while in the North-West in overcoming the powerful Blackfoot and kindred tribes. Headquarters was established at Calgary, with detachments at McLeod and Gleichen. Escorts for convoys of provisions for Edmonton were also furnished.

#### THE YORK AND SIMCOE BATTALION

arrived at Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, after a good run from Winnipeg. The Chief of Police had made adequate arrangements to supply the men with a good supper, after which the battalion embarked on the C.P.R. steamer Algoma, which left for Collingwood at 10 o'clock. The officers and men were victualled by the ship's company in splendid style. The run down was a very good one, the weather being all that could be desired. On Monday night, it being the last night that the officers and men of the two regiments would spend together, the evening was pleasantly spent, a concert having been carried out very efficiently. The boat reached Collingwood at midnight. At the debarkation the following morning the Battalion was met by the band of the 35th, and headed by them was marched to the skating rink; here refreshments were served, and the ladies pinned bouquets on the breasts of the officers and men. The Mayor, in an appropriate speech, welcomed the soldiers home again. The regiment left by the Northern and North-Western R.R. at 11:30 p.m., and were escorted to the station by crowds of people, who continually cheered the men. The town was most beautifully decorated, and the Collingwood Garrison Battery attended as a guard of honor on the arrival and departure of the battalion. The next stage was Barrie, which was reached about noon. Here the regiment received a perfect ovation. All the societies turned out, and preceded them in their march to the drill shed, where a good dinner was prepared. The streets were literally packed with enthusiastic people. An address was read by the Mayor, and Col. O'Brien, in a neat speech, wished the members of the 12th good-bye. Before leaving, the officers and men of the 12th presented Col. Tyrwhitt with a sword and belt, which he received through Col. Wyndham, on condition that he obtain permission to retain it from the Minister of Militia. The Sutton Company got off at Lefroy, the Sharon and Newmarket Companies at Newmarket, the Aurora Company at that place, and the remainder went on to Parkdale, where large crowds had been patiently waiting all afternoon, and the sidewalks and terraces of the subway were crowded by thousands of the expectant villagers, anxious once more to get a glimpse of the stalwart soldier-citizens of the Flowerly Suburb who were returning to their homes and friends. The line of march was crowded all the way by admiring villagers, and over and over a ringing cheer went up that raised such echoes as probably never before floated over the placid surface of Lake Ontario. The Rangers, like all the returning troops, wore lone brown, and their uniforms bore ample testimony to the roughness of their campaigning. All, however, were apparently in the most robust health, and not a man of those who went away four months ago was missing. At the conclusion of their repast the men re-formed and marched back to the station, where, with the exception of the Parkdale Company, they again boarded the train. A few minutes sufficed to bring them

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THE GALLANT NINETIETH MARCHING ALONG MAIN STREET.

THE RECEPTION AT WINNIPEG.





RECEPTION OF THE 65TH BATT., MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES, AT MONTREAL.

From Photographs and Sketches furnished by Mr. P. Roy.

(1) The march through Notre Dame Street.

(2) The scene in St. James Street, looking East.



to the Union Station, and here again they were awaited by a dense crowd of citizens anxious to do honor to our suburban soldiers. Headed by the band they marched off by way of Front Street, and were halted at the Queen's Hotel, where Mayor Manning and a deputation of Councillors were awaiting their approach. The Mayor addressed the men briefly. The detachment then marched on; the Yorkville and Seaton village men turned up to Yonge Street and marched to their company headquarters, while the Riverside men went along Front Street, and after taking refreshments at the Albion Hotel, made their way home to their anxious friends across the Don.

The Mail says:

"On leaving the Union Station, the York Rangers proceeded along to Front Street, headed by the Riverside band. The band of the Royal Grenadiers had been instructed by the Reception Committee to meet them at the station and form an escort. By some mistake the Riverside band was placed at the head of the procession and the Grenadier band was left to take the rear. As this would not be in accordance with military precedence, Prof. Toulmin disbanded his men after playing a short time at the station. The uncertainty of the route to be taken by the returning volunteers created great confusion. King Street was jammed with people. At the corner of Yonge and King Streets a vast concourse of human beings was gathered awaiting the volunteers. Crowds followed the Rangers along Front Street to Bay, giving expression to their goodwill by constant cheering. When King Street was reached enthusiasm was at its highest point. Passing along King to Yonge Street was like walking through a crowd of mad people. It was almost impossible to push a way through. When this feat had been accomplished, and the crowd had given vent to their pent up enthusiasm, the volunteers marched northward along Yonge Street. They were followed by thousands, who filled the street from side to side and completely impeded traffic. On reaching Queen Street, the Riverside company and the band proceeded eastward, whilst the Seaton Village and North Toronto companies continued on their journey.

"The residents of North Toronto turned out in full force to welcome home their returning volunteers. The stores had been lavishly decorated and a triumphal arch erected in front of the Town Hall. The residents thronged Yonge Street, and a large crowd had assembled at the Town Hall. The first indication of the approaching volunteers was the arrival of express wagons bearing their baggage. When the first glimpse was caught of the men, the residents stood on an elevation of the road and waved handkerchiefs and hats. This was followed by cheering later on when the Town Hall was reached. After giving a rousing cheer in response to the reception rendered, the men were filed into the Town hall, where they were met by a number of friends, and a hearty handshaking took place. They were subsequently dismissed, with orders to assemble again this morning to proceed to Parkdale to take part in the demonstration in honor of the regiment. In dismissing them, Capt. Brooks complimented them on their devotion to duty while on service, and their uniform good behavior.

"No. 1 Company marched along Queen Street headed by the Riverside band, and moved south to King Street by way of Jarvis Street. At close intervals the cheering broke out as they passed, given so lustily as to call from the men the acknowledgment that they had not expected such a reception. Large numbers of the Riverside people came up the street to meet their friends, and the warmest greetings were given all along the way. It was, in fact, almost impossible to keep back the large crowd from pressing too closely upon the company. Ald. Jones, Ald. Elliott, Ald. Smith, and others of the local committee, having met the men at Parkdale, accompanied them along the line of march. A halt was made at Ald. Smith's residence, and the members of the company were served with refreshments on the spacious lawn. Some little time was spent here, in order to give the soldiers a rest after the marching which they had done during the day in three towns. "Attention!" then rang out, and Lieut. Vennell, in command, addressed a few words to his company. He thanked the men for the proud position they had placed him in by their good behavior, obedience to orders, and soldierly bearing, under all circumstances, from the day they left Toronto until their return. They had done nothing to bring discredit upon themselves or upon Riverside. If circumstances should again arise necessitating the calling out of the company, he hoped he would have the fortune to command as good a lot of men. He was proud of them. After returning thanks to the committee for their kindness, he called for cheers for the people of Riverside and for Canada, which were heartily given. The company then marched to the armory, and, after leaving their arms, were dismissed."

#### THE 65TH BATT. (MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES)

have done more marching during the campaign than any other infantry corps, so it is not to be wondered at that their re-appearance in the midst of civilization was not altogether *comme il faut*. They proceeded from Selkirk direct by rail to Montreal, where they arrived on the 20th inst. The account of the reception, furnished by the Mail's correspondent, is as follows:—

"This was, indeed, a gala day in this great city, where everything was made sub-

ordinate to extending an enthusiastic welcome to the gallant 65th Regiment on its return from the North-West. The main avenues of the city from the Canadian Pacific depot to the drill shed on Craig Street were decorated with flags, banners, and streamers, in a most profuse style, and with greater artistic taste than on any previous occasion here. The time of arrival was set for 9.30 a.m., but long before that hour the central streets were alive with thousands of citizens of both sexes, proceeding to the depot and all points of vantage where they could see the regiment as it passed along. The railway depot was crowded, the civic and military deputations, who had addresses of welcome to present, being conspicuous in the throng. When the train bearing the war-worn heroes entered the station, punctually on time, cheer after cheer went up that could be heard far away. It was a demonstration such as your correspondent has never seen equalled, unless at the time when the Crimean heroes returned home to the United Kingdom with the honors thick upon them of that memorable campaign. All nationalities here were present in thousands, and the warmth of their reception evidently sprung from their hearts. The battery of artillery under Col. Stevenson fired a salute on the train entering the depot, the multitude surrounding the depot cheering vigorously. The veteran officers of the regiment presented an address of welcome, to which Col. Ouimet replied. After their friends had saluted the men affectionately on the platform, the latter fell in and set out on the march to the City hall, where a halt took place. Cols. Ouimet and Hughes coming to the front, the Mayor, who, with many others present, was laboring under deep emotion, read a patriotic welcome to the officers and men on their return as the representatives of the citizens. Stentorian cheers followed the reading of the addresses. The mayoress, overcome by her delighted feelings, presented Cols. Ouimet and Hughes with charming bouquets. The regiment then proceeded to Notre Dame great church, where the 'Te Deum' was chanted. This only occupied a short time, and the troops were then entertained by the corporation."

#### RECEPTION OF TORONTO'S OWN CORPS.

(Condensed from the Globe.)

On Thursday the reception of Toronto's volunteers began with the arrival of the steamer at Owen Sound, and culminated in the triumphal march through the streets of the city.

The scene at the North Toronto (C.P.R.) Station on the arrival of the troops is one never to be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it. The first train was not expected before half-past five. Every one was talking leisurely to some one else sitting about the platform or uneasily trying to make the time pass as quickly as possible when, at five minutes to five, a shrill whistle was heard. The dark head-piece of locomotive No. 141 appeared round the curve, and the first train with the Queen's Own on board pulled into the station yard and stopped at the platform. In a moment all was confusion. Men, women, and children, rushed hither and thither, cheering instinctively as they went, and peering into each dark face at the car windows, looking for friends. The men, of course, were not allowed to leave the cars until they received orders, but mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, pushed their way through the crowd to the cars, and picking out their respective loved ones, rejoiced over them in the good old-fashioned manner.

The Queen's Own were then detrained and marched to the space south of the station. Here the men of Cut Knife Creek were formed in companies to wait for the arrival of the Royal Grenadiers. The first words heard from the train on its arrival were from one of the Q.O.R., a fine, highly-colored boy, who said,

"HERE WE ARE AGAIN."

While they were waiting for the next train the ladies of the Volunteers' Supply Committee went among the men with baskets of pretty flowers and distributed a nosegay to each one. Capt. McMaster presented Lieut. Col. Miller with a beautiful floral tribute. The design of this offering of the ladies consisted of a shield covered with white flowers with the initials of the regiment in the centre and the words "Cut Knife Creek" above and below.

Twenty minutes after the arrival of the Queen's Own, the train with the Royal Grenadiers was pulled up to the platform by locomotive 142. The Queen's Own were forgotten for a time. Almost the entire crowd rushed forward to meet the Noble Tenth. The men who had distinguished themselves at Batoche left the train amid cheers showered on them by the admiring assembly. Some of them were noticed carrying a bundle of sticks, a large box of trophies, and a number of miserable-looking Indian eurs from Batoche. The Tenth were detrained and marched alongside the Queen's Own, south of the depot, where they were also presented with bouquets by the ladies of the Volunteers' Supply Committee. The Governor-General's Body Guard was also among the troops returned from the North-West.

The Mayor presented an address to each of the three corps.

When the "veterans" left the station yard the Queen's Own band was playing "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and as the procession moved between the open ranks of the Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers, Home Guards, Q.O.R. ex-members, and companies of drilled schoolboys, a

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great and hearty cheer arose as from one man to greet them, and being taken up along the line was resounded down Yonge Street by the immense throng, letting those in the very centre of the city who then knew, independent of the fire alarm bells, of the rival of the brave boys. All the way down Yonge Street the cheering was incessant. Old men shouted themselves out of breath; young ladies cheering as they pelted bouquets of flowers at the "veterans" set a good example to the men with the strongest lungs in the assembled crowd, mothers wept with joy, and the babes in their arms cooed and waved their chubby little hands as if by instinct, till an observer might feel quite satisfied that every man, woman, and child in the crowd had a relation among the gallant boys from the front. Ladies broke through the line regardless of military discipline to welcome some loved one of whom they had just caught sight. It was as much as these admired of all admirers could do to force themselves through the crowd of citizens, who seemed in some cases almost beside themselves in their anxiety to do the troops honor for their brave deeds. The cheering was kept up with unceasing vigor from Bloor to Queen Street by the thousands who had been standing in the street façade for hours waiting for the boys.

"Here they come," shouted five thousand voices simultaneously at the corner of Queen and Yonge Streets as the white helmets of the mounted squad of police came in sight, and the music of the Body Guard Band could be faintly heard in the distance. Nearer and nearer they came, and the cheering grew louder until the Body Guards wheeled into Queen Street, when it was simply deafening. A dozen handkerchiefs fluttered from every window, and bouquets were showered upon the heads of the "brave volunteers" with lavish profusion, while the owner of each cambrie handkerchief with a lace border smiled and hurrahed with such vigor that the sonorous cheers of the men were almost inaudible. Lieut. Howard sat erect on his horse, and gallantly waved his pretty bouquet aloft, to assure the ladies at the windows that he heartily appreciated their cheers on his behalf.

Having arrived at Spadina Avenue, the police with difficulty made an opening sufficient to allow the procession to pass, and in a short time it had again turned east into King Street, where the crowd which had patiently waited was considerably augmented in numbers by people from Queen Street who had come down to have another glimpse of the "brave boys."

King Street, with its flags and banners and pretty faces at every window, presented a picture that will be stamped upon the memory of all who saw it. It was a pleasant change of scene for the sunburnt volunteers who have for so long a time been suffering privations in the bleak North-West. Every available point of vantage was occupied. Boys were perched on the top of lamp-posts, while high up people sat on chimney tops, and looked down upon the moving masses. Guns were fired from the tops of buildings as the troops passed Yonge Street, where the people were literally packed together, while hand bells, gongs, and discordant horns were brought into operation. The chimes of St. James' Cathedral floated over the city as the procession moved forward to Jarvis Street, down which it passed, and entered St. Lawrence Market Square.

In front of the gaily decorated City Hall building were three balconies for the use of prominent citizens, and two platforms, one for spectators and the other for the school children, who were to sing a welcome to the returning volunteers. At about five o'clock the police, assisted by a body of mounted artillerymen, cleared the market square of all except those who were to take a special part in the reception, and drew a cordon about the square by stretching ropes across the streets leading up to it. Carriages containing aldermen and other leading citizens began to arrive and the occupants were cheered by the youngsters with the utmost impartiality. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was one of the visitors. The first opportunity for letting off the pent-up enthusiasm of the assembled multitude was afforded by the arrival of the Queen's Own reserve. They were loudly cheered by the crowd, many of whom managed to elude the vigilance of the police and make their way into the square. In rapid succession the other corps taking part in the reception arrived, modestly accepted the plaudits of the people, and took up their positions in the following order: The Q. O. R. reserve were drawn up along the western and northern sides of the square facing the City Hall; the boys of the public schools were placed in front of the last-named corps, covering a portion of the right wing on the northern side of the square; on the south side, facing the market, were the 10th Grenadiers' reserve, the ex-members of the Queen's Own, and the band of the 13th Battalion, of Hamilton. The eastern side of the square was left open for the entrance of the returning troops, the way being kept clear by the Toronto Field Battery. There was thus ranged about the square a reserve force well calculated to create a feeling of confidence in the ability of Canada to defend herself.

While these arrangements were made the square was gradually filling with spectators. Eager onlookers were perched on every available corner of the roof of the market building and even on the arms of a telegraph pole. The band of the 13th Battalion beguiled the waiting moments with lively airs, and occasionally there would be a peal from the bells of the steeple of St. James'.

A little before eight o'clock a general turning north of faces peering out of windows told the crowd that the heroes were arriving.

When the troops had got into some order, the children, under Mr. Schuch's direction, sang, "Welcome, Brave Volunteers," "The Maple Leaf Forever," and "God Save the Queen," receiving the well-merited applause of the listeners. Then the troops, with a desperate effort, broke away from their friends and started off for the Drill Shed on the double, the Grenadiers entering the shed from the east end, and the Queen's Own going in from the west. As they moved off, the children sang "Rule Britannia," and to satisfy numerous requests, followed it with a large number of other songs.

For some time before the troops reached the Market Square both entrances to the Drill Shed were besieged by an ever-increasing crowd clamouring for admission. Boys and girls, young men and maidens, fathers and mothers of families were all anxiously awaiting the opening of the doors that they might crowd their way in. The sole occupants of the shed were Lieut.-Col. R. B. Denison, Deputy Adjutant General, Lieut.-Col. Milsom, Brigade Major, and the caretaker who, however, did not count on that occasion. There were no police or guards at the doors, which, however, were securely bolted, and remained so, despite the loud and frequent hammerings on the doors, until the Body Guards had marched off, when the big door was thrown half open, and about five or six civilians and uniformed officers were admitted. The last to get inside was Major Shaw, dressed in the uniform of the Tenth Royals, but he had no sooner got in than he was met by the Deputy Adjutant-General, who ordered him out, and on his refusal to go fairly threw him outside, and closed the door. A few minutes later the troops arrived at the doors, which were thrown open, and amid the wildest confusion the crowd forced their way in with the volunteers, and occupied most of the building. Remonstrance was useless, and force there was none for a few minutes, when a picket and a force of police were placed at each entrance, who endeavored to keep the multitude from gaining any further foothold. For a time their efforts were successful, but a grand rush was made and another body crushed their way in, adding to the confusion and disorder which prevailed inside. This was repeated at intervals every few minutes, especially at the West Market Street entrance, the Jarvis Street being somewhat better guarded. The men were drawn up in companies, and an effort made to reduce the shed to something like order, but without avail. Noisy shouting and yelling entirely drowned the voices of the officers except at rare intervals. In despair of being able to do anything with his men last night, Col. Miller finally mounted the stairs, and during a lull in the confusion announced that the men would be at once dismissed for the night, but were required to appear on parade at 10 o'clock next day, when they would receive their instructions. The same action was taken by Lieut.-Col. Grasset, and both battalions were dismissed for the night shortly after.

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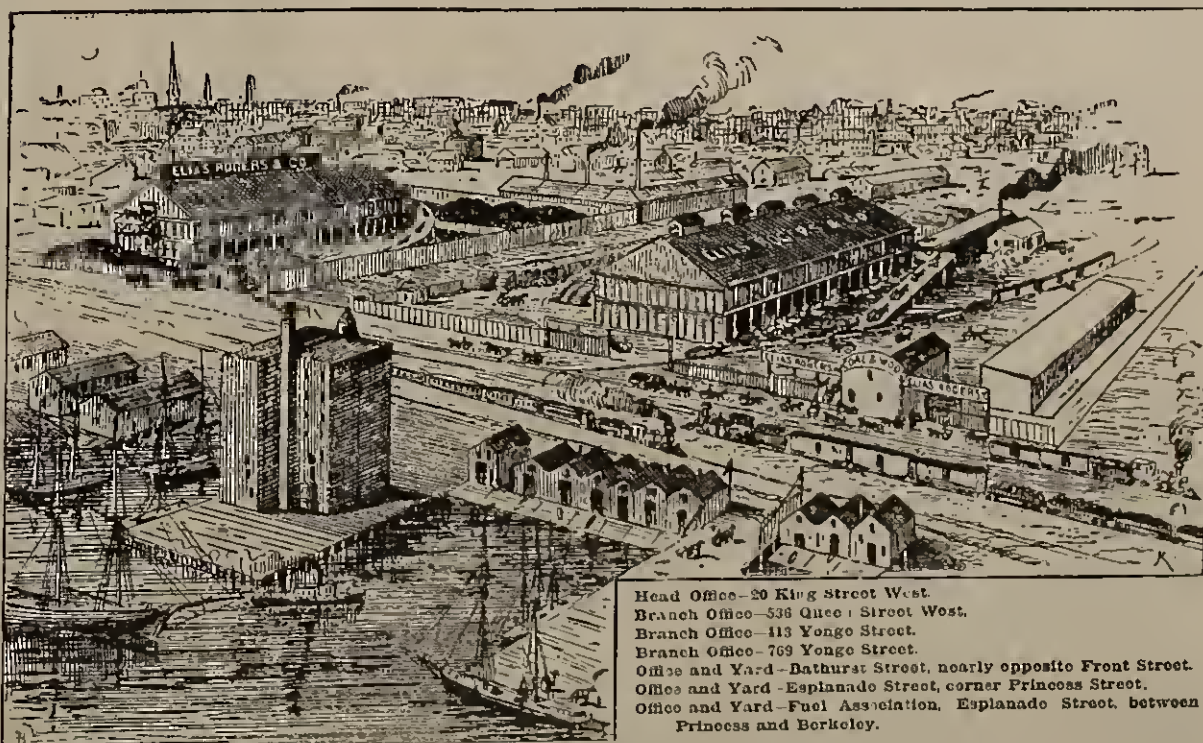
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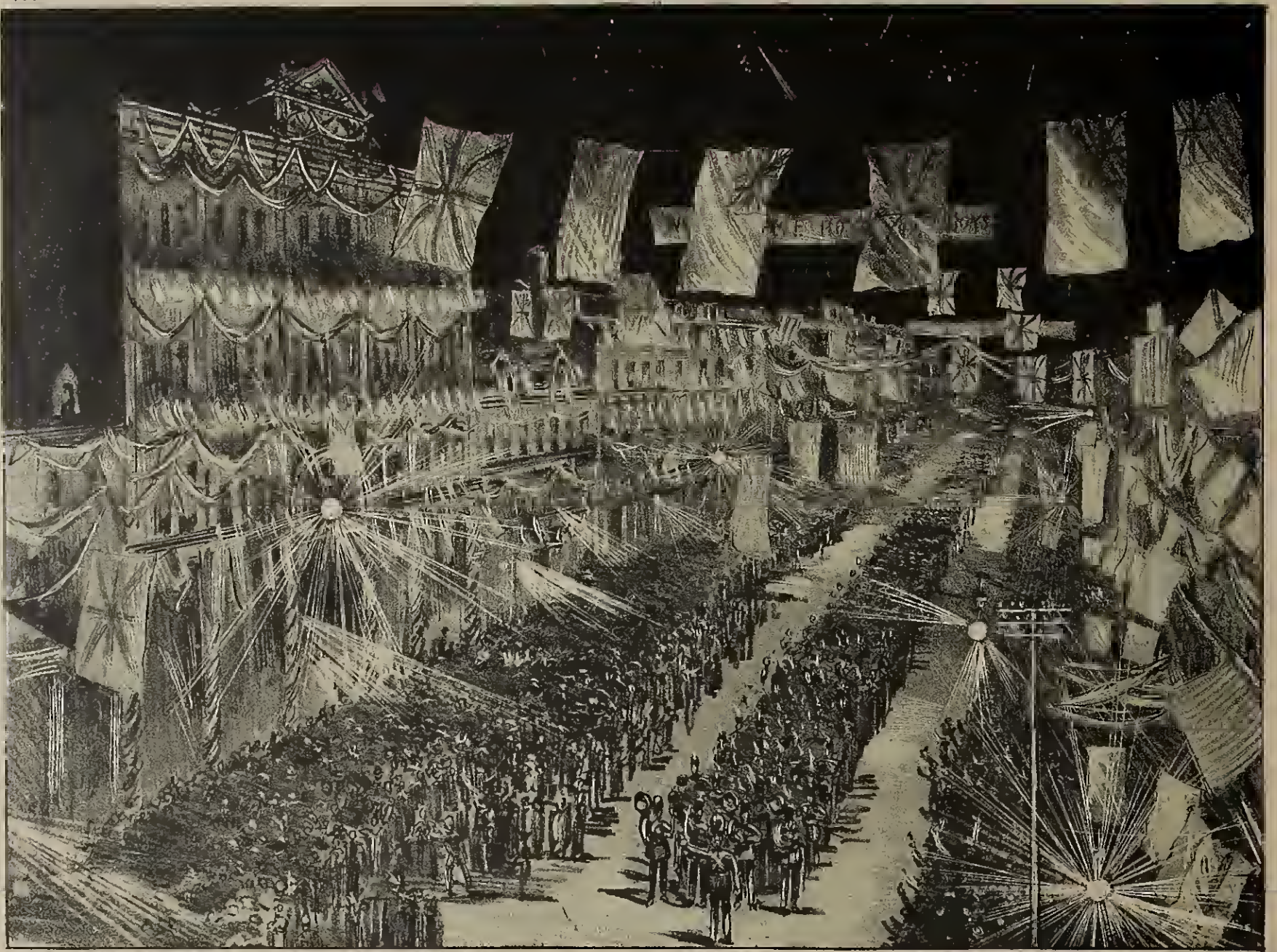
Is having a large sale. It contains an ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of the North-west Rebellion from its inception to the Battle of Fish Creek. No. 2 will finish the History, and will be issued early in August.

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*From a sketch by one of our own Artists.*



# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PUBLISHED BY THE ORIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 18.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

RECEPTION OF THE SHARPSHOOTERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS ON THEIR RETURN TO OTTAWA.  
(From a Photograph by Topley.)



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### Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondence intended for publication should  
be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the  
true name and address of the writer—not neces-  
sarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good  
faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the  
"Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed  
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,  
Toronto."

TORONTO, AUGUST 1st, 1885.

### VALEDICTORY.

THE outbreak of the second rebellion  
fomented by Louis Riel, and the intense  
interest manifested by all Canadians in  
the campaign upon which the volunteer  
militia entered with such patriotic enthusi-  
asm, suggested the publication of an illus-  
trated weekly paper devoted to this  
exclusive subject. The gratifying appre-  
ciation which the undertaking met with  
at the hands of the public encouraged the  
publishers to persevere with their enter-  
prise, which they have carried on with  
unabated success to the close of the opera-  
tions of the North-West Field Force, and  
the return to their respective homes of  
the gallant troops who composed it.  
With this phase of the history of Canada  
the career of the ILLUSTRATED WAR  
News terminates. The present issue (No.  
18) of this publication will accordingly  
bring the series to a close.

In view of the fact that the Grip  
Printing and Publishing Company are  
already engaged in an extensive publish-  
ing business, they do not feel warranted  
just now in embarking upon the unknown  
sea they would be called upon to navigate  
if they continued the issue of an illus-  
trated journal in these "piping times of  
peace." An endeavor has been made, by  
circulars sent to the retail newsdealers, to  
ascertain the extent of the support that  
could be relied on; but, the satisfactory  
responses not having been commensurate  
with the expectations indulged in, it has

been reluctantly resolved for the present  
to forego the possible advantages to be  
gained by establishing this journal on a  
permanent basis.

The publishers beg, in conclusion, to  
express their warm appreciation of the  
encouragement extended to their enter-  
prise, and desire to say that they feel par-  
ticularly indebted to those who, by  
furnishing sketches or photographs, have  
enabled them to perform their undertaking  
with such marked success.

### BOUND COPIES.

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TRATED WAR NEWS, complete, from No.  
1 to No. 18 inclusive, may be obtained of  
the Grip Printing and Publishing Com-  
pany at the following low prices: With  
ordinary cloth binding, \$3.25 per volume;  
cloth binding and gold stamp on side,  
twenty-five cents additional.

### THE BATTLES OF CUT KNIFE CREEK AND FISH CREEK.

It is opportune to announce that the  
Grip Printing and Publishing Com-  
pany have in preparation two lithographs,  
in five colors, similar in style to the  
"Capture of Batoche," showing correctly  
the topography of the battlefields at Fish  
Creek and Cut Knife Hill, together with  
the positions occupied by the troops who  
participated in each engagement. As the  
sketches from which these views have been  
drawn were submitted for the criticism  
and suggestions of officers and men who  
fought in the engagements represented, full  
confidence is entertained in the accuracy  
of the details. The retail price of each  
picture will be 30 cents, and it is expected  
they will be ready in about ten days.

### THE SOUVENIR NUMBER.

of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS has been  
specially prepared with a view to meet  
the demand for a moderate-priced history  
of the Rebellion and its suppression, suit-  
ably illustrated. Part No. 1 (price 50  
cents) is already in the hands of the book-  
sellers and newsdealers. Part No. 2  
(same price) is now in course of pre-  
paration, and will, we confidently believe,  
meet with equally general acceptance. It  
will contain numerous illustrations by  
Mr. F. W. Curzon, our special artist with  
Gen. Middleton's command, and others  
who took part in the recent campaign.  
This publication will be ready in the  
course of a few days to place in the hands  
of the trade, and it will embrace that por-  
tion of the history of the campaign which  
commences at the battle of Fish Creek  
and terminates with the departure of the  
troops from Fort Pitt for home.

### COL. MILLER'S MISTAKE.

ACCORDING to the reports in the papers,  
Col. Miller, of the Queen's Own, has dis-  
missed from the service, in disgrace, one  
Private McLean, of No. 4 Company,  
for writing a letter to a Hamilton paper  
which reflected upon Col. Otter in the  
Cut Knife Creek fight. The offender was  
not present at the final parade last Satur-  
day when this decision was publicly an-  
nounced, being in fact absent without  
leave.

The Regulations and Orders for  
the Militia say that "anonymous com-  
plaints and the publication of anything  
calculated to act seriously on the inter-  
ests of the service, or to excite dis-  
content in the army, are strictly for-  
bidden," but it is more than doubtful  
whether a proper course has been taken

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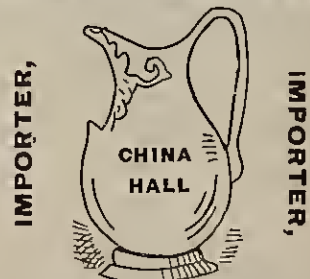
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for the punishment of the alleged culprit. The commanding officer of a corps cannot deal with a man who is not before him, nor does it seem just that he should pronounce sentence without affording the offender a chance to meet his accusers. Moreover, it would appear that Col. Miller has arrogated to himself a power which could only be exercised by a court-martial, for the Articles of War distinctly state (see Sec. 117) that any general, district, or garrison court-martial may "in addition to any other lawful punishment, sentence any offender to be discharged from our service with ignominy."

It is well, perhaps, for Col. Miller that he is not Col. Ouimet, that he does not command the 65th instead of the Queen's Own, and that McLean is not Conway, a Protestant member of a Catholic battalion. Otherwise, this case would now be the chief subject of discussion by the party press.

ALMOST as soon as the troops from the North-West have reached their respective headquarters have they been released from active service, and consequently relegated once more to the freedom from restraint enjoyed in civil life. It has seemed somewhat hard to many that the organisations with which they have been connected for four months should so suddenly be disrupted; but the large majority of the officers and men are well pleased, now that no more fighting is to be done, to doff their well-worn uniforms and resume their ordinary attire along with their civil avocations.

In dismissing the Queen's Own from active service, Lieut.-Col. Miller, who enjoys the respect of all the men under his command, availed himself of the opportunity to state publicly that there had been no friction between Col. Otter and himself. The most cordial feelings existed between them, and when parting, he felt that he was parting from a friend. Then in regard to the Grenadiers and themselves, he wished to say that there was no ill-feeling between them. The feeling between them was just what it should be. There was a spirit of emulation and that was all. We hope this statement will set at rest for ever the calumnious stories set on foot of jealousy and ill-will existing between the battalions which have performed with equal efficiency the duties respectively assigned them. As regards the Cut Knife Creek affair, close enquiries of officers and members of corps who participated in that engagement tend to fully confirm the reports of the gallantry shown by the members of the Queen's Own who took part in the expedition against Poundmaker.

In dismissing the Royal Grenadiers from active service, Lieut.-Col. Grassett, of whom it is gratifying to hear nothing but warm eulogiums from members of the corps, after making acknowledgments to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—specially mentioning Sergt. Munro, of the Infantry School Corps, who performed the functions of sergeant-major—observed that in no single instance has a man showed he regretted he had gone to the front. There were some men who were not physically constituted to stand the privations so well as others, but this was the only corps in the field which did not send any non-commissioned officer or man to the rear, unless wounded or invalidated through sickness. In conclusion, he said:

"Though it is far from my wish to take away from the credit of any other corps, or to attach to this battalion more credit than they are entitled to, yet I feel compelled to say that I do not think that you have received your honest, fair meed of praise in regard to the final battle of Batoche. (Cheers.) You know that that was essentially a soldiers' battle, under the personal direction of the commanding officers. It was no day for the officers to show their knowledge of strategy. It was a day for the soldiers to fight with rifle and bayonet, and you did it. (Cheers.) Your officers and myself feel sorry that you have not been given all the credit to which you are entitled for your action on that memorable day." (Cheers.)

THE *Globe* has made the brilliant suggestion that the volunteers should be allowed to keep their old uniforms, after the same have been condemned as unfit for further service. Such a proposition was hardly necessary, as it is never customary to take condemned clothing that has been used back into store. Indeed, it is to be doubted if the old tunics have any value, except so much per pound as old rags, now that the girls have claimed all the buttons off them as souvenirs; except such tunics as that worn by Corporal Halliwell, of the Midland Battalion, which shows seven perforations by bullets. Stains of mud or perspiration, and even threadbare elbows, can, by no stretch of sentiment, be regarded as worthy of preservation for their own sakes.

THE brief trial of William Henry Jackson, the alleged Secretary of Riel's council, has terminated, at the suggestion of the Crown counsel, in a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. It is clear from the evidence that the exciting political events in which Jackson participated brought on softening of the brain, the symptoms of which were no doubt aggravated by the cruelty with which the unfortunate man was treated while held as a prisoner by Riel, who, in this case as in that of Thomas Scott, showed that the "new religion," of which he professes to be the prophet, is not characterized by the ordinary dictates of humanity.

THE endeavor to make a hero of Lieut. Howard, "the man with the Gatling," is still being perpetrated by a section of the press, in defiance of all the facts and of any exercise of common sense. *Voilà* one of the latest attempts to carry on the "hoom" first started by a correspondent of the *Mail*, who was not present at Batoche, but for whom Howard asserts that he formed a "close friendship."

"OTTAWA, July 25.—The Gatling gun, used by Capt. Howard with such good effect at Batoche, arrived here yesterday, and was visited by a large number of people. There seems to be a very general belief, based on the reports of those who saw the weapon in action, that it was of little use, except, perhaps, that it served to demoralize the enemy, and this even it did not do so well as the shrapnel of the field guns. After Batoche, of all the killed on the battlefield but one could positively be said to have been struck by bullets from the gun, though thousands were fired. Much difficulty seems to have been experienced in getting the correct range, even when practising at a fixed target, and the general conclusion come to by practical men is that the Gatling is not suited for bush fighting or rough campaign work, however useful it might be in repelling an attack in close order, or in clearing a street or defile."

The above is a despatch to the *Montreal Witness* from an intelligent correspondent who coolly states that the Gatling (wonder if it was the dummy shown in Toronto) was used with "such good effect" at Batoche in his opening sentence, and then sets to work in the remainder of his telegram to prove that "it was of little use."

#### TRIAL OF LOUIS RIEL.

It has been said that "liars should have good memories," and surely Louis Riel must have forgotten the incriminating documents in his own handwriting and above his own signature, addressed to Major Crozier, when he wrote to Dr. Fiset denying that he was the chief promoter of the armed rising. The evidence produced by the Crown leaves no doubt as to what the verdict ought to be, and everything points to the probability of the plea of insanity constituting the sole defence of the prisoner's counsel.

#### NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

WE regret that the pressure upon our columns for the last two numbers and the resolution to discontinue the issue of this periodical should prevent us from publishing various photographs and sketches of no small public interest, forwarded to us with the view of their reproduction in these pages. After Part II. of the Souvenir Number has gone to press we shall be happy to return any such unused contributions, if the desire be made known to the editor by post card.

## Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

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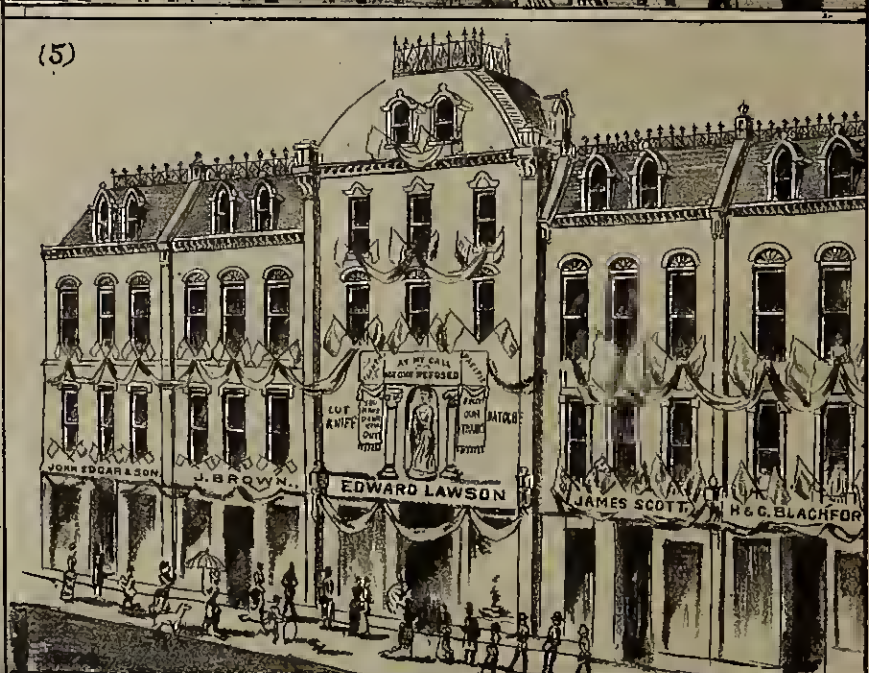
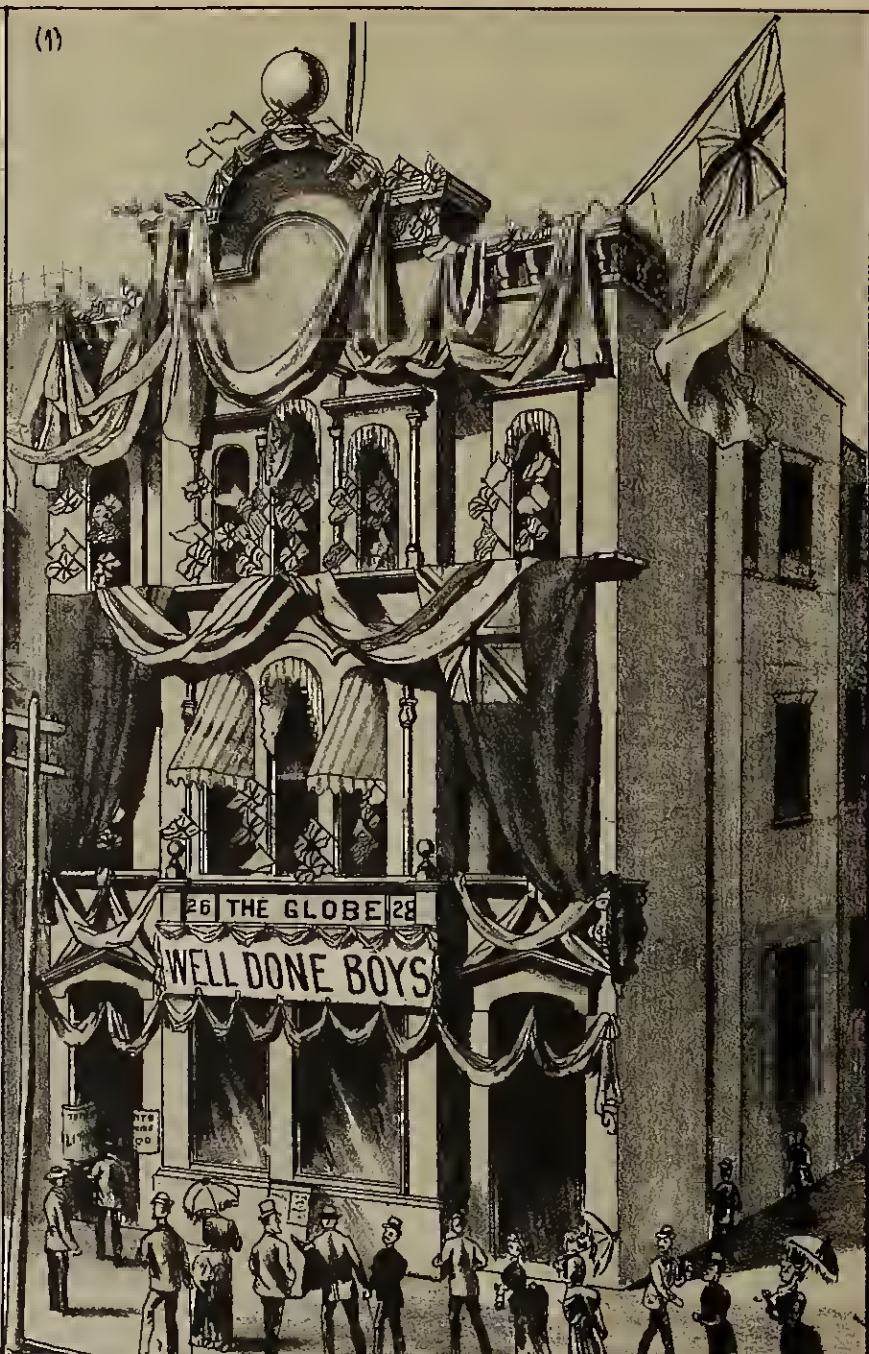
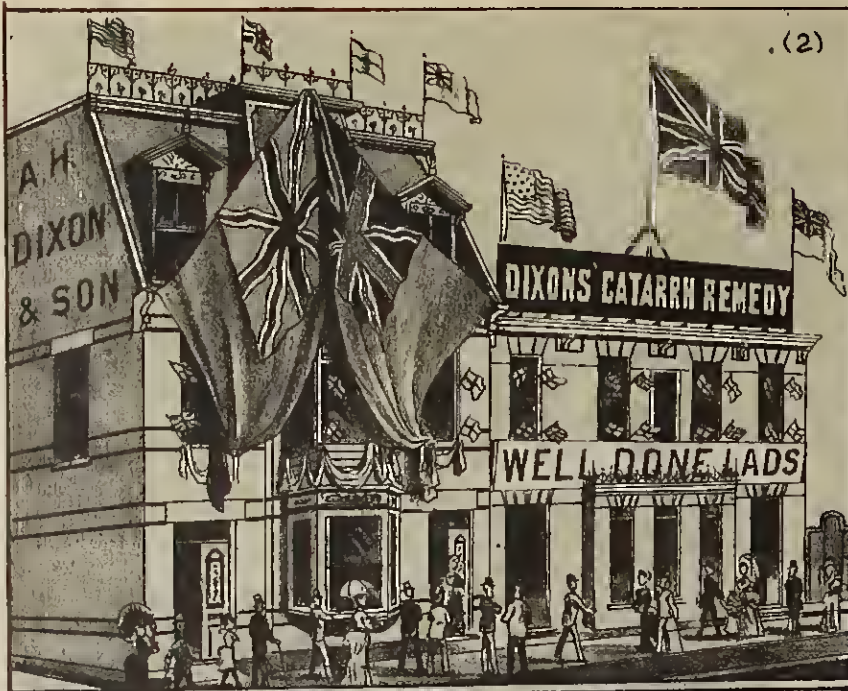
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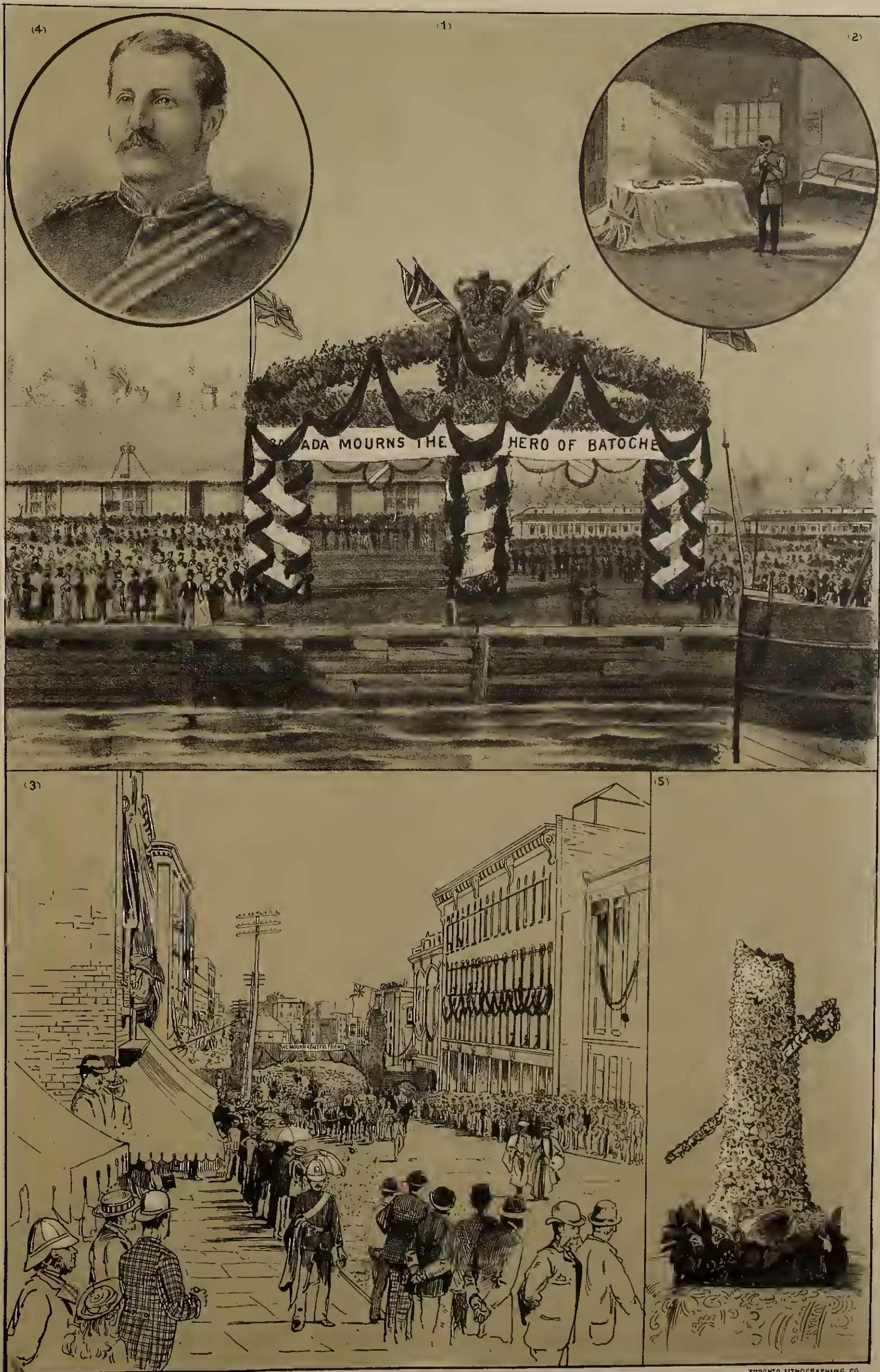


GRAND MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN MONTREAL, JULY 25th.

(From Sketches by Mr. P. Roy.)

(1) Scene on Fletcher's Field—the Brigade marching past. (2) The Pyrotechnic display on Mount Royal.





OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE LT. COL. A. T. H. WILLIAMS, M.P.

- (1) Arrival of the remains at Owen Sound—from a photograph by Mr. Wm. Craig. (2) Scene in the waiting-room of the C.P.R. railway station at Owen Sound—from a sketch. (3) The funeral procession passing up Walton Street on the way to the cemetery—from a photograph by Mr. Ed. Hamly. (4) Portrait of the deceased officer, by Topley, of Ottawa. (5) Floral tribute from the ladies of Port Hope, prepared by Mr. James Pape, of Toronto.







(1)



(2)



THE LAKE ROUTE HOME.

(1) The C. P. R. Steamship *Alberta*, at Sault Ste. Marie, passing through the locks in view of the United States troops. (2) The C. P. R. Steamship *Athabasca* which brought down the Montreal Garrison Artillery, the Foot Guards, the Queen's Own, and the Royal Grenadiers.

(From Photographs by Notman & Sons.)





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### THE MILITARY HOLIDAY AT MONTREAL.

In obedience to the proclamation of the Mayor, Montreal on Saturday, the 27th ult., donned her holiday attire. The occasion was one of no ordinary interest, and in keeping with its importance the whole-heartedness with which the citizens decided to celebrate the holiday displayed more enthusiasm than is usual in such cases. The civic holiday might be said to have a double significance: first, to enable the people of the city of Montreal to do honor to the brave volunteers who, during a hazardous campaign, had been a credit to Montreal, and had raised her name as a military city to the same pre-eminent dignity which she holds as the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. The second object was to show that, although the Garrison Artillery and the Mount Royal Rifles were the heroes of the day, there were other volunteers in Montreal ready to do and dare in the defence of their country either from insurrection within or from invasion without her borders. The weather—a most important factor in the success of all out-door demonstrations, was beautifully fine. At 3 o'clock the volunteers began to muster on the historic drill ground of the Champ de Mars. All being ready the brigade left the ground by the west gate in the following order:—

Montreal Troop of Cavalry.  
St. John's Infantry School Corps (military police for the day).  
St. John's Infantry School and brass band.  
Lieut.-Col. Worley, A.D.A.G., commanding brigade: Capt. Clapham, cavalry, and Lieut. Freer, 38th Regiment, A.D.C's.  
Montreal Garrison Artillery and band.  
Sixty-fifth Battalion and band.  
Prince of Wales Rifles and drum band.  
Montreal Engineers with fif and drum band.  
Fifth Royal Scots with pipes and bugle band.  
Sixth Fusiliers and band.  
Victoria Rifles of Canada and band—

proceeding along St. James Street, Victoria Square, Beaver Hall Hill, through Phillips Square, Union Avenue, Sherbrooke Street, and Park Avenue, to Fletcher's field. The heat was most oppressive, telling upon the men, causing several to fall out en route. The reviewing officer having arrived, the

brigade was called to attention, being massed in line of contiguous columns at fifteen-pace intervals. Officers and colors were ordered to the front and the general salute was given, when the order to open out to thirty-pace intervals from the Engineers followed. After this movement the brigade marched past, each regiment being played past by its own band, and the Royal Scots by the pipes and drums. Each of the battalions as they marched past was greeted with cheers by the assembled thousands, the 65th and Garrison Artillery—who had just returned from the front—marching by amid deafening applause.

Dinner over, the fall-in was sounded, and the troops, headed by Lieut.-Col. Harwood and the staff, left the grounds, proceeding by way of St. Lawrence Main Street to Craig Street, the several regiments proceeding to their respective armories. It was intended to have the troops proceed to the Champ de Mars prior to being dismissed, but the men, after being for nearly six hours under a broiling sun and arms, were anxious to get home.

The display of fireworks on the brow of the mountain was hardly so fine as was expected; this was not owing, however, to an insufficient quantity of fireworks, but because they were let off too quickly, the display only lasting about fifteen minutes. Six stations were fitted up on various parts of the mountain. The signal to start was to have been a colored light burning in the central station, but some of the boys were too impatient and started off ahead of time, blazing away as if for dear life. The others soon caught on, and it appeared for some minutes as if a hostile army were bombarding the city from Mount Royal.

Lieut. Halliwell, Col.-Sergt. Wrighton, Sergt. Christie, and Corporal Halliwell, of the Midland Battalion, all of whom were wounded at Batoche, were quartered at the Northern, the first hotel in Port Arthur, until their corps arrived from Winnipeg. The Government in all cases boarded the wounded, irrespective of rank, at first-class hotels and gave them saloon passages on the steamers.

MEMBERS of the Queen's Own are loud in their praises of the conduct of the Ambulance Corps at Cut Knife Creek.

GEN. MIDDLETON and Lieut.-Governor Dewdney have gone to the Rockies after seeing Crowfoot.

THE Cavalry School Corps, under Col. Turnbull, having been ordered home from the North-West, are now on their way to headquarters in the City of Quebec.

THE citizens of Calgary have sent to Montreal for a diamond ring worth \$200 for Inspector Steele of the Mounted Police, who so distinguished himself in command of the scouts with Gen. Strange's brigade.

COL.-SERGEANT CUSACK, of the Royal Grenadiers, who was with Capt. Young when some of Riel's papers were found, expects to be subpoenaed to give evidence at the trial of Riel at Regina.

THE excitement over a gold find at the Big Bend of the Columbia River in British Columbia still continues. Gold is found on McCullough Creek, fifty miles above the second crossing of Columbia and near the famous field of 1859.

PRIVATE ALEX. RESS, No. 4 Company, Royal Grenadiers, was married on Friday, the 24th ult. He was at Batoche, and will claim the stove promised to the first volunteer entering the matrimonial state after the return from the North-West.

ALL of the volunteer corps who returned to or passed through the city of Toronto, were liberally supplied with cigars by Mr. W. E. Dobson, who availed himself of this excellent method of introducing his new brands entitled "Brave Boys" and "General Middleton."

THE question of the alleged looting after the capture of Batoche is still being agitated, and an investigation by unofficial commissions is being insisted on by *Le Manitoba*—a Conservative organ of the Metis. It is alleged that Mr. Bedson, chief of the transport service, personally appropriated Gabriel Dumont's billiard table and had it transported at the public expense to the Manitoba Penitentiary, of which he is the warden.

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## RETURN OF THE 7TH BATT. FUSILIERS.

THE steamer Alberta, with the 7th Batt. Fusiliers, of London, on board, arrived at Sarnia from Port Arthur at an early hour on the 24th ult. The citizens were not expecting the steamer until nine o'clock, and there was but a spare attendance at the wharf, compared with the vast crowds assembled the previous Monday to greet the Halifax Battalion. As soon as the presence of the troops was known the citizens began to pour down the streets, and by the time the men had disembarked and transferred their baggage and equipment to the cars in waiting, the whole population was in readiness to receive them. The 7th band came down from London by the 9.30 train, and together with the 27th Batt. band, headed the triumphal march through the streets, which were made gay for the occasion by a brilliant display of banners and bunting. On arriving at the Town Hall the reeve read a congratulatory address to the officers and men of the battalion, to which Col. Williams briefly but feelingly replied. At the close of his remarks arins were piled, and the battalion marched into the large hall, where a luncheon of fruits, sandwiches and lemonade had been prepared by the ladies of the town. At the close of the luncheon the chairman, Mr. D. McKenzie, proposed the health of the Queen, which was received with cheers and the singing of "God Save the Queen." Mr. R. S. Gurd, in a patriotic speech, proposed the health of the officers and men of the 7th Battalion. U. S. Consul Pace was called upon, and happily addressed the volunteers, Mayor McMillan, M.P., responded, returning the heartiest thanks of the 7th for the very handsome reception given by the citizens of Sarnia. Col. Williams proposed the ladies of Sarnia, who had prepared the refreshments and waited so attentively on the men. Chaplain Ball replied on the part of the ladies, and the proceedings were brought to a close by cheers for the Queen. The men boarded the train and left for London about 2 p.m., highly pleased with their reception at Sarnia.

Telegrams were sent to London as the train neared the city, and as it entered the limits a salute was fired by the London Field Battery. In a very few minutes later the train drew up at the platform, and, as the boys sprang out, they were literally received in the arms of a vast multitude of waiting friends. In a frenzy of joy the people cheered and cheered the returned heroes as their bronzed and weather-beaten faces appeared outside the coaches. In this outburst of welcoming enthusiasm all order was lost and it was fully twenty minutes before the men fell into their places. Then the ladies of London South presented each one of them with a bouquet and bade them welcome home. A line of procession was formed, headed by over 100 veterans of the Fenian raid, who were followed by the Cavalry Corps and the London Field Battery. Then came the 7th. As they marched up the streets the people gave full vent to the emotions within them and from thousands of throats a continuous chorus of thrilling cheers arose. They passed under an almost unbroken awning of brightly coloured streamers and evergreens, while decorations hung from almost every building. Arches had been erected in great numbers, and at the intersection of Dundas and Richmond Streets a gallery full of choristers sang "Rule Britannia" as the 7th halted. Words fail to convey any idea of the unbounded demonstrations of joy that followed, and it must do for the present that London has never seen such a day in her history. At the drill shed lunch was served, and then the men dispersed. On Tuesday evening a grand banquet was given to the returned troops.

## THE C.P.R. LAKE ROUTE.

WE gave a brief description in our last number, that would be incomplete without illustrations of the vessels themselves, which are models of symmetry, speed, security and comfort. Their normal rate of speed is fourteen miles per hour, which can be increased to eighteen whenever circumstances require lost time to be made up. As a rule, however, if not delayed by fog, each stage of the distance is performed with the most perfect regularity, according to the time-table. This is accomplished by the simple device of increasing the number of revolutions of the screw if a head wind should be encountered, and of decreasing the same when the breezes are favorable. The first steamer to bring back troops by this route was the Alberta, which took on board at Port Arthur the Midland Battalion and the 9th Quebec Voltigeurs. Col. Van Straubenzee, D.A.G., who had com-

mand, had been directed by Gen. Middleton to land the troops above Sault Ste. Marie and march them to a point below the rapids where they could be re-embarked, the march being estimated at about ten miles. The object of this arrangement was to obviate any difficulty arising with the United States authorities as to passing through the locks. Capt. Anderson, however, demurred to any action of the kind, contending that the boat had not been chartered by the Government, and accordingly his authority as commander was not affected by the presence of troops on board. He accordingly made up his mind to run the vessel through the locks in the usual way, though many on board thought it exceedingly doubtful whether the attempt would be successful. Before reaching the locks, however, the troops were all ordered down below, and the port-holes closed. All officers who remained on deck, with the single exception of Col. Deacon, doffed their uniform jackets and caps so as not to appear conspicuous, and quietly awaited developments. On entering the channel by which the locks are approached, a sergeant of the U. S. infantry from the adjacent military post, carrying his rifle, was observed approaching, and then presently came into view some twenty-five additional soldiers, armed and accoutred, together with two officers, assembled at the locks. It now began to look as if preparation had been made to seize or turn back the steamer, and developments were awaited with increased interest. No molestation was offered, however, and it soon became apparent that the troops were simply crossing the locks to engage in ball practice at a target erected on the strip of land between the locks and the rapids. Since then other corps have passed through without any attempt at concealment, and therefore had no similar experience.

## OBSEQUIES OF COL. WILLIAMS, M.P.

THE remains of this gallant and popular officer, who commanded the Midland Battalion during the recent campaign, were finally laid to rest in the cemetery at Port Hope, on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., when the largest military funeral took place that has occurred in Canada of late years. Our illustrations of the events in connection with the last honors paid to Col. Williams show the triumphal arch erected by the people of Owen Sound to celebrate the return of the North-West Field Force, draped in mourning on the occasion of the arrival of the C. P. R. steamer with the coffin; also a view of the latter as it remained in the waiting room of the station, pending the departure of the train. The views at Port Hope represent the head of the procession filing up the leading street of the town, and a beautiful floral tribute—one of the very large number from various quarters—contributed by the ladies of Port Hope. On account of the great personal popularity of Colonel Williams, the funeral procession contained representatives from almost every station of life, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Cabinet Ministers of the Dominion to the various benevolent societies of the town and district. In the military part, nearly 150 officers unattached to either of the corps present under arms attended to show their respect for the memory of the deceased. The entire Midland Battalion, who had gone into camp in the public park in the outskirts of the town, composed the escort and firing party, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Deacon. The town of Port Hope was crowded with strangers on this occasion, the hotel-keepers reaping a rich harvest and something more, if those who had experience of the extortion practised at the Queen's for meals of the most meagre and inferior character may be accepted as authority. The town generally exhibited mourning decorations, only a single dwelling-house being observed by the writer which did not expose a mourning emblem of some kind.

THOMAS SCOTT, one of Riel's sympathizers at Prince Albert, has been quietly re-arrested and sent to Regina for trial. He had been indulging in some "big" talk of late.

MR. BEXSON, chief transport officer of the North-West Field Force, who is warden of the Manitoba Penitentiary, presented Capt. Mutton, adjutant of the Queen's Own contingent, with a buffalo bull calf from his herd of fifty-three at Stoney Mountain. Mr. J. J. Withrow, President of the Industrial Exhibition Association, has promised to keep it in the Exhibition park until after the exhibition. It will be the property of the battalion, and has been named "Pound-maker."

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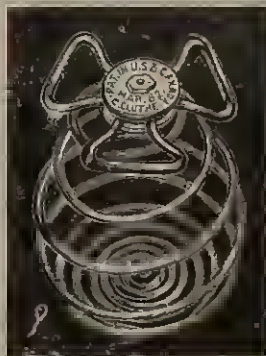
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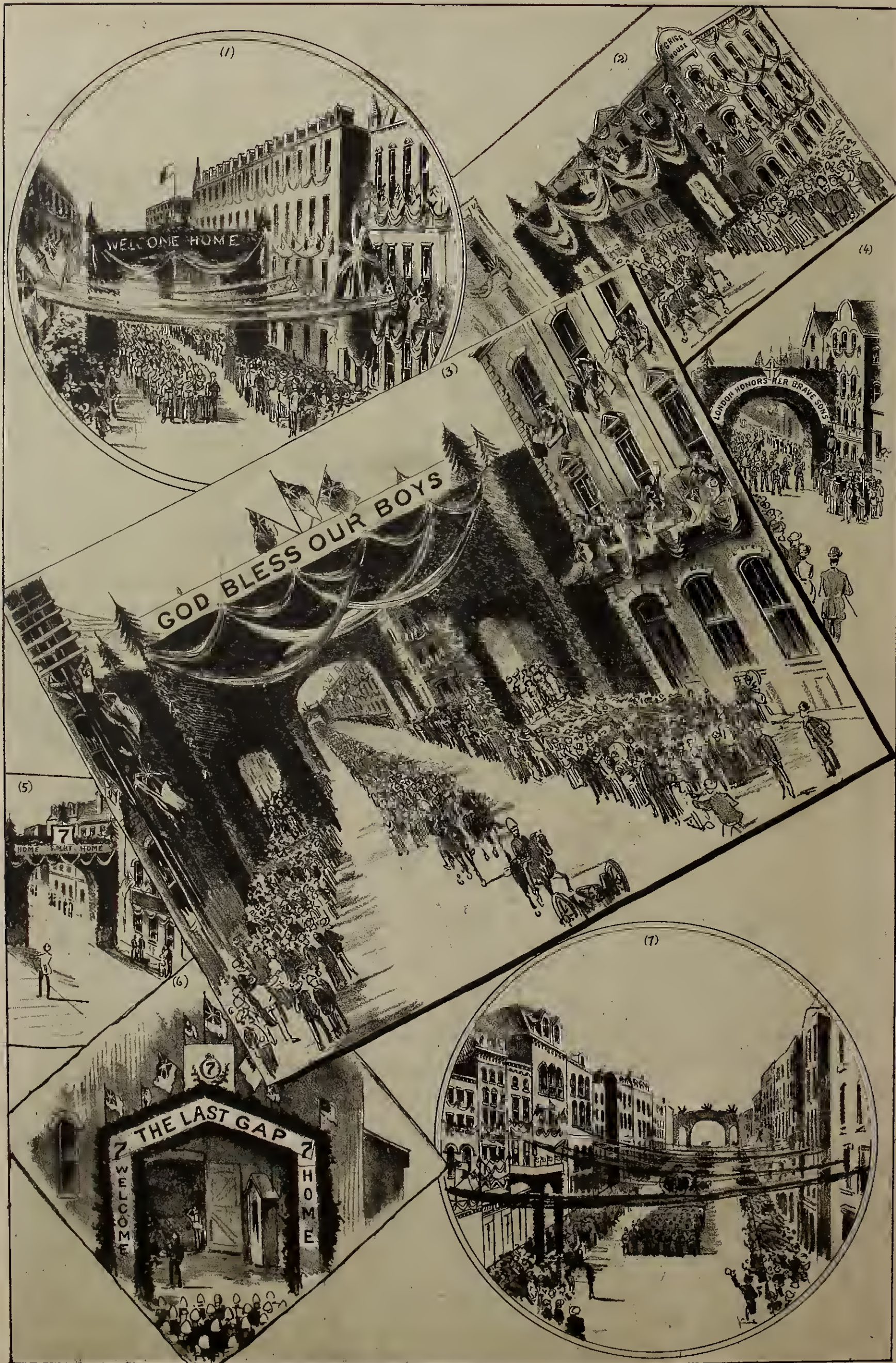
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RECEPTION OF THE 7TH BATT. FUSILEERS, AT LONDON, ONT.

From Sketches furnished by a member of the "Free Press" staff.

- (1) Richmond Street, looking south. (2) The Gregg House. (3) Corner of Dundas and Richmond Streets. (4) Carling Street.  
(5) Lewis Arch. (6) The Drill Shed.



# SUPPLEMENT.

## HONOUR ROLL

OF THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN COMPOSING THE NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE WHICH SUPPRESSED THE REBELLION OF 1885.

REFERENCES:—Killed in action \* Died from wounds \*\* Wounded in action † Deserted ‡

<p><b>COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF</b>  <b>Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Middleton, K.O.M.G., C.B.</b>  <b>Ch. of Staff, Maj. Lord Melgund</b>  <b>A.D.C., Capt. H. E. Wise</b>  <b>Lt. A. E. Doucet</b>  <b>Lt. H. C. Freer</b>  <b>Cing. Art., Lt.-Col. C. E. Montgomerie</b>  <b>Inftry. Brig., Lt.-Col. Van Straubenzee</b>  <b>D.A.G. Lt.-Col. C. F. Houghton</b>  <b>Actg. D.A.G., Maj. H. Smith</b>  <b>Actg. Q. M. G., Capt. Haig, R. E.</b>  <b>Brig.-Maj., Cpt. G. H. Young</b>  <b>Cpt. C. G. Harston</b>  <b>Brig.-Maj., Dr. G. T. Orton</b>  <b>Dr. E. A. Gravel</b>  <b>Chf. Tr. Off. S. L. Bedson</b>  <b>Gen. Tr. Off., Maj.-Gen. Laurie</b>  <b>Chf. Tr. &amp; Sup. Off., Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson</b>  <b>Ass. Tr. &amp; Sup. Off., Lt.-Col. A. A. Macdonald</b>  <b>Br. Maj., Lt.-Col. E. Lanctot</b>  <b>Com. &amp; Sup. Off., Cpt. H. Swinford</b>  <b>Tr. Off. Maj. Kilman</b></p> <p><b>ALBERTA FIELD FORCE</b>  <b>Brig., Maj.-Gen. T. Bland-Strange</b>  <b>A.D.C., Lt. B. Bland</b>  <b>Stranger</b>  <b>Q.M.G. and Brig.-Maj., Major Dale</b>  <b>Ass. Q.M.G., Cpt. Palmer</b>  <b>Brig. Sqn., Dr. Pennyfather</b>  <b>Tr. and Sup. Off., H. Haulton</b>  <b>Cpt. J. Wright</b>  <b>Ass. Sqn. Off., Sgt.-Maj. Beem</b>  <b>Mr. Desbross</b></p> <p><b>COL. OTTER'S BRIGADE</b>  <b>Brig., Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter</b>  <b>Chf. of Staff, Sup. W. H. Harebrier</b>  <b>Brig.-Maj., Lt. J. W. Sears</b>  <b>Brig. Q.M., Cpt. W. G. Mutton</b>  <b>Brig. Sqn. Dr. F. W. Strange</b></p> <p><b>MEDICAL STAFF</b>  <b>Sgt.-Gen. Dr. D. Bergh</b></p> <p><b>TORONTO HOSPITAL CORPS</b>  <b>Dr. Walker</b>  <b>Dr. Williams</b>  <b>Dresser A. E. Collins</b>  <b>R. Hilder</b>  <b>J. R. A.</b>  <b>N. Atkins</b>  <b>T. G. Macdonald</b>  <b>F. Winnett</b>  <b>P. R. Grabau</b>  <b>P. R. Bishop</b>  <b>J. E. Campbell</b>  <b>J. M. Thompson</b>  <b>S. J. Bell</b>  <b>L. Lawless</b></p> <p><b>THE RED CROSS CORPS</b>  <b>D. O. R. Jones, M.D., C.M.</b>  <b>J. F. Brown, B.A.</b>  <b>W. Mustard, B.A.</b>  <b>O. Weed, B.A.</b>  <b>J. R. Robertson</b>  <b>R. J. Wood</b></p> <p><b>CAVALRY SCHOOL CORPS</b>  <b>Headquarters—Quebec, Que.</b>  <b>Lt.-Col. J. F. Turnbull</b>  <b>Adj., Lt. E. H. P. Howard</b>  <b>Lt. F. L. Lessard</b>  <b>Sgt.-Maj. Geo. Baxter</b>  <b>Q.M.S. W. Quigley</b>  <b>Sgt.-Maj. W. Charleswood</b>  <b>Sgt. A. Barker</b>  <b>J. Hannell</b>  <b>A. D'Orsonnins</b>  <b>Cpl. A. LeFrancouls</b>  <b>G. Wedgery</b>  <b>Lieut.-Cpl. O. Fowler</b>  <b>Tpr. A. Methuit</b>  <b>A. Symes</b>  <b>J. O'Donnell</b>  <b>Tpr. H. Barnlett</b>  <b>H. Berry</b>  <b>C. Bland</b>  <b>O. Brooke</b>  <b>W. Connor</b>  <b>A. Connell</b>  <b>D. Davidson</b>  <b>J. De La Salle</b>  <b>R. Doula</b>  <b>P. Flanagan</b>  <b>J. Goulet</b>  <b>C. Guay</b></p>	<p><b>Tpr. T. Gormley</b>  <b>T. Hardy</b>  <b>J. Hower</b>  <b>R. Kelly</b>  <b>R. Kennedy</b>  <b>M. Lemieux</b>  <b>G. Leonard</b>  <b>G. Lewis</b>  <b>J. Morency</b>  <b>T. Munro</b>  <b>J. McDougall</b>  <b>W. McIntyre</b>  <b>P. Nolin</b>  <b>J. Shiels</b>  <b>G. Sheward</b>  <b>M. Smythe</b>  <b>J. Stanton</b>  <b>E. Statham</b>  <b>J. Vanie</b>  <b>V. Vanie</b></p> <p><b>REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY</b>  <b>B. Battery—Kingston.</b>  <b>Maj. C. J. Short</b>  <b>Cpt. A. A. Farley</b>  <b>Actg. Q. M. R. W. Rutherford</b>  <b>Lt. Wm. Finlay</b>  <b>O. Pollock</b>  <b>E. Chiswick</b>  <b>J. E. Prower</b>  <b>Sgt.-Maj., Mast.-Gun. C. Lavin</b>  <b>Sgt.-Inst. W. Korye</b>  <b>O. Hannan</b>  <b>Act. Q.M.S. Rom. Savignone and McNamee</b>  <b>Hosp. Sgt. G. Labatt</b>  <b>Sgt. A. Walsh</b>  <b>Gaffney</b>  <b>Anderson</b>  <b>Cpl. Godreau</b>  <b>Geo. Baugh</b>  <b>Morton</b>  <b>Wm. Jordan</b>  <b>Act.-Cpl. Fir. Barclay</b>  <b>Bom. Williams</b>  <b>Lapointe</b>  <b>Genetrix</b>  <b>Saunder</b>  <b>Doylo</b>  <b>Wilkinson</b>  <b>Mahoney</b>  <b>Willis</b>  <b>Wallock</b>  <b>Fellows</b>  <b>Blackhall</b>  <b>Act. Bom. Gordon</b>  <b>Cotnam</b>  <b>Tpr. Hanman</b>  <b>Gun. Adair</b>  <b>Bessano</b>  <b>Bowers</b>  <b>Bussiere</b>  <b>Clerault</b>  <b>Clements</b>  <b>Dupuis</b>  <b>Dwyer</b>  <b>Dyon</b>  <b>Drow</b>  <b>Emond</b>  <b>Edwards</b>  <b>Festou</b>  <b>Fellows</b>  <b>Frazer</b>  <b>Gardner</b>  <b>Hunt</b>  <b>Hughes</b>  <b>Join</b>  <b>Kennedy</b>  <b>Kelly</b>  <b>Lynch</b>  <b>Low</b>  <b>Leader</b>  <b>Lapointe</b>  <b>Lousside</b>  <b>Morin</b>  <b>Murphy</b>  <b>Murphy</b>  <b>Murphy</b>  <b>Montgomery</b>  <b>Mahn</b>  <b>McCormick</b>  <b>McKay</b>  <b>Marras</b>  <b>O. Weed, B.A.</b>  <b>O'Donnell</b>  <b>McDonald</b>  <b>Pearson</b>  <b>Penkoth</b>  <b>Parks</b>  <b>Prevost</b>  <b>Pettigrew</b>  <b>Ruthven</b>  <b>Reynolds</b>  <b>Robinson</b>  <b>Reynolds</b>  <b>Stevens</b>  <b>Sayers</b>  <b>Swallow</b>  <b>Stephenson</b>  <b>Shielfaut</b>  <b>Stewart</b>  <b>Sellwood</b>  <b>Smith</b>  <b>Thorne</b>  <b>Wheatley</b>  <b>Wilson</b>  <b>Fawcett</b>  <b>Dyn. Buckley</b>  <b>Rune</b>  <b>Robinson</b>  <b>Meade</b>  <b>Madison</b>  <b>Shelley</b>  <b>Willis</b>  <b>Stewart</b>  <b>Hondo</b>  <b>J. Connell</b>  <b>J. De La Salle</b>  <b>P. Flanagan</b>  <b>J. Goulet</b>  <b>C. Guay</b></p>	<p><b>Dvr. Read</b>  <b>Kearl</b>  <b>Sundaby</b>  <b>Rousseau</b>  <b>Thompson</b></p> <p><b>"C" COMPANY (INFANTRY SCHOOL CORPS)</b>  <b>Headquarters—Toronto Ont.</b>  <b>Lt. Wadmore</b>  <b>Sgt.-Maj. Spruckman</b>  <b>Q.M.S. Swann</b>  <b>Sgt. Dixon</b>  <b>Boiland</b>  <b>Cpl. Belaw</b>  <b>Dee</b>  <b>Monfau</b>  <b>Orliff</b>  <b>Bug. Atherton</b>  <b>Foulkes</b>  <b>McLeod</b>  <b>Pto. Adair</b>  <b>Auburn</b>  <b>Beauvont</b>  <b>Brimbles</b>  <b>Blurbidge</b>  <b>Cremney</b>  <b>Davison</b>  <b>Dawe</b>  <b>Dent</b>  <b>Edwards</b>  <b>Elliot</b>  <b>Ehlers</b>  <b>Evans</b>  <b>Fenton</b>  <b>Gilmore</b>  <b>Hayes</b>  <b>Keeley</b>  <b>Kennore</b>  <b>Kerut</b>  <b>Lee</b>  <b>J. Macdonald</b>  <b>McFarland</b>  <b>Pigeon</b>  <b>Phillips</b>  <b>Saunders</b>  <b>Thomson</b>  <b>Thurston</b>  <b>Tipton</b>  <b>Tait</b>  <b>Westwood</b>  <b>Wilson</b>  <b>Weaver</b>  <b>Yondell</b>  <b>Zacharish</b>  <b>Zwick</b></p> <p><b>GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD</b>  <b>Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.</b>  <b>Maj. Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison</b>  <b>Cpt. Maj. O. Dunn</b>  <b>Cpt. C. Denison</b>  <b>Actg. Adj. Lt. V. M. Merritt</b>  <b>2nd Lt. F. Fleming</b>  <b>T. B. Krowning</b>  <b>Ass. Surg. J. B. Baldwin</b>  <b>Act. Q.M. C. Minin</b>  <b>Hosp. Sgt. W. J. Bain</b>  <b>Q.M.S. W. Lilley</b>  <b>Fur. Sgt. F. J. Da</b>  <b>Clendenen</b>  <b>"A" TROOP.</b>  <b>Sgt. C. Grainger</b>  <b>J. McGreig</b>  <b>H. J. M. Wilson</b>  <b>Cpl. R. Donahue</b>  <b>A. E. S. Thompson</b>  <b>H. Hancock</b>  <b>Tpr. A. Stretton</b>  <b>O. Pearson</b>  <b>G. C. Penhall</b>  <b>J. Woodburn</b>  <b>P. Milly</b>  <b>O. Pearson</b>  <b>P. Norton</b>  <b>E. Shinson</b>  <b>R. Grainger</b>  <b>J. S. Kall</b>  <b>F. Hilt</b>  <b>J. Walsh</b>  <b>F. W. Kane</b>  <b>J. F. McMillen</b>  <b>A. Black</b>  <b>D. McIntyre</b>  <b>W. H. Craig</b>  <b>H. C. Shimas</b>  <b>A. Derth</b>  <b>T. Bills</b>  <b>S. E. Guest</b>  <b>J. Bennett</b>  <b>H. Drury</b>  <b>A. E. Denison</b>  <b>H. Hancock</b>  <b>W. Coldham</b>  <b>W. Douglas</b>  <b>Tpr. J. Murphy</b>  <b>Tpr. F. Bacon</b>  <b>"B" TROOP.</b>  <b>Sgt.-Maj. G. Watson</b>  <b>Sgt. J. Bailey</b>  <b>J. Watson</b>  <b>Cpl. J. Smith</b>  <b>J. B. Eager</b>  <b>R. Conis</b>  <b>W. D. McNab</b>  <b>W. Hirst</b>  <b>C. G. Watt</b>  <b>W. Iatham</b>  <b>M. Sieni</b>  <b>Tpr. J. Ritchie</b>  <b>D. Anderson</b>  <b>D. O'Donnell</b>  <b>J. Nelson</b>  <b>R. E. Bell</b>  <b>Geo. Corned</b>  <b>P. Doherty</b>  <b>N. C. Weatherston</b></p>	<p><b>Tpr. W. Felton</b>  <b>D. McKay</b>  <b>M. Hogan</b>  <b>E. Klein</b>  <b>G. Hiley</b>  <b>W. Lilley</b>  <b>F. Chadwick</b>  <b>J. Bain</b>  <b>J. Hamilton</b>  <b>W. Beran</b>  <b>G. Sparrow</b>  <b>A. Richmond</b>  <b>H. Lilley</b>  <b>S. Harris</b>  <b>T. G. A. Gray</b>  <b>N. E. Schofield</b>  <b>H. D. Bridmer</b>  <b>W. D. Baby</b></p> <p><b>WINNIPEG TROOP OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY</b>  <b>Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.</b>  <b>Cpt. C. Kolbe</b>  <b>2nd Lt. H. J. Shelton</b>  <b>Sgt.-Maj. H. D. Schindler</b>  <b>Sgt. J. St. Leger</b>  <b>H. G. Hubbell</b>  <b>P. George</b>  <b>Cpl. S. Johnson</b>  <b>R. J. Fowler</b>  <b>A. R. Skinner</b>  <b>Tpr. F. Dauphin</b>  <b>Tpr. W. Short</b>  <b>H. C. Macgillivray</b>  <b>F. Goodwyn</b>  <b>C. Redfern</b>  <b>H. M. Osborne</b>  <b>H. E. Sabine</b>  <b>E. J. Evans</b>  <b>T. Peckles</b>  <b>E. S. Matheson</b>  <b>H. Linklater</b>  <b>J. Doherty</b>  <b>R. W. Cowan</b>  <b>J. Clare</b>  <b>C. J. Monson</b>  <b>E. L. Gardinger</b>  <b>Perry Fall</b>  <b>C. A. Talbot</b>  <b>G. M. Jackson</b>  <b>T. J. Wait</b>  <b>R. R. Rule</b>  <b>G. A. Frazer</b>  <b>P. A. MacDonald</b>  <b>C. A. B. Sherwood</b></p> <p><b>WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY</b>  <b>Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.</b>  <b>Maj. E. W. Jarvis</b>  <b>Cpl. L. W. Contlee</b>  <b>Actg. Adj. Lt. V. M. Merritt</b>  <b>2nd Lt. G. H. Ogilvie</b>  <b>Sgt. A. Codd</b>  <b>Yek-Sgt. J. G. Ruth</b>  <b>Sgt.-Maj. T. Nixon, Jr.</b>  <b>Q.M.S. G. Leach</b>  <b>Far-Sgt. F. C. Jackson</b>  <b>1st-Sgt. A. Farquhar</b>  <b>2nd-Sgt. E. Hildage</b>  <b>Sgt. P. Qeady</b>  <b>T. B. Persse</b>  <b>W. R. Nourse</b>  <b>T. Gravelly</b>  <b>Cpl. J. W. Keeler</b>  <b>C. A. Boulton</b>  <b>R. Thomson</b>  <b>W. H. Brown</b>  <b>Rum. C. D. Richard</b>  <b>D. E. Perry</b>  <b>C. A. Booth</b>  <b>Gun. or Driv. F. H. Borer</b>  <b>F. W. Boullbee</b>  <b>W. M. Crawford</b>  <b>C. F. Corbett</b>  <b>R. T. Dalton</b>  <b>W. J. Edwards</b>  <b>H. E. Evans</b>  <b>Farnham</b>  <b>E. Foster</b>  <b>G. F. Gilpin</b>  <b>O. D. Jarvis</b>  <b>E. Knowlton</b>  <b>E. D. Leahy</b>  <b>J. Leitch</b>  <b>A. McGreor</b>  <b>K. D. McQueen</b>  <b>T. A. Moore</b>  <b>A. Norquay</b>  <b>J. W. Kallger</b>  <b>J. Richardson</b>  <b>H. W. Iowan</b>  <b>C. Stewart</b>  <b>W. J. Simson</b>  <b>J. M. Suttle</b>  <b>A. Walker</b>  <b>S. J. Wood</b>  <b>G. Slack Wood</b></p> <p><b>MONTREAL BRIGADE OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY</b>  <b>Headquarters—Montreal, Que.</b>  <b>Lt.-Col. W. R. Oswald</b>  <b>Maj. W. H. Laurio</b>  <b>F. A. Baynes</b>  <b>Paymaster, W. MacRae</b>  <b>Adj. Maj. F. W. Atkinson</b>  <b>Q.M. G. Forbes</b>  <b>Sgt. C. E. Cameron</b>  <b>Asst.-Sgt. J. M. Elder</b>  <b>Chap. Rev. J. Barclay</b>  <b>Brig.-Sgt. Maj. J. E. Hibbens</b>  <b>Q.M.S. R. Walker</b></p>	<p><b>P.M.S. J. D. Cooper</b>  <b>O.R. Clerk T. Maxwell</b>  <b>Hp.-Sgt. M. Wilkins</b>  <b>Endmstr. T. Newton</b></p> <p><b>NO. 1 BATTERY.</b>  <b>Cpt. W. C. Trotter</b>  <b>Lt. J. D. Roche</b>  <b>W. H. Latham</b>  <b>B.S.M. G. C. Denham</b>  <b>Sgt. D. Williams</b>  <b>J. Cullen</b>  <b>F. White</b>  <b>E. Locke</b>  <b>J. Gordon</b>  <b>Bom. J. Claghorn</b>  <b>Tpr. Geo. Clark</b>  <b>Gun. W. J. Pennington</b>  <b>Sgt. W. Mathewson</b>  <b>G. Conlin</b>  <b>J. H. Elliott</b>  <b>A. Cote</b>  <b>J. Grove</b>  <b>W. J. Williams</b>  <b>D. Murdoch</b>  <b>F. Noddy</b>  <b>G. Dowdall</b>  <b>W. Evans</b>  <b>T. Garvin</b>  <b>H. J. Higginbotham</b>  <b>O. Juster</b>  <b>W. Prince</b>  <b>A. Vanho</b>  <b>C. Darn</b>  <b>W. Kerr</b>  <b>J. Courtney</b>  <b>D. Guthrie</b>  <b>G. Orr</b>  <b>W. Norman</b>  <b>O. W. Williams</b>  <b>J. J. Walker</b>  <b>J. Symington</b>  <b>G. Gassaux</b>  <b>J. Hayton</b>  <b>J. Callahan</b>  <b>F. Meyers</b>  <b>J. White</b>  <b>G. N. Gibson</b>  <b>E. T. Rutherford</b>  <b>J. J. Symes</b>  <b>W. Chalacom</b>  <b>M. Mew</b>  <b>O. Parks</b>  <b>A. H. Haycraft</b>  <b>H. Briscoe</b>  <b>R. Isaacson</b>  <b>Tpr. E. Hawthorn</b>  <b>Budsm. W. Robinson</b>  <b>M. Hillier</b>  <b>R. Barr</b></p> <p><b>NO. 2 BATTERY.</b>  <b>Cpt. F. Brush</b>  <b>Lt. J. A. Finlayson</b>  <b>B.S.M. A. Scott</b>  <b>Sgt. R. M. Bremner</b>  <b>T. Harper</b>  <b>T. M. Norris</b>  <b>Cpl. W. Lee</b>  <b>P. Harris</b>  <b>Bom. W. C. Gordon</b>  <b>W. J. Murray</b>  <b>Tpr. H. A. Shaw</b>  <b>Gun. W. Burke</b>  <b>D. Bremner</b>  <b>L. G. Brown</b>  <b>H. Cable</b>  <b>T. Daniel</b>  <b>D. Finlayson</b>  <b>T. Fessenden</b>  <b>J. Carlsby</b>  <b>W. Linklater</b>  <b>J. Perry</b>  <b>J. F. Ryan</b>  <b>T. McCracken</b>  <b>Cleungkenning</b>  <b>R. Koyerson</b>  <b>W. A. Haney</b>  <b>J. Carter</b>  <b>T. Robinson</b>  <b>G. Sloan</b>  <b>J. A. Gordon</b>  <b>H. Berry</b>  <b>J. Nichol</b>  <b>W. T. Drane</b>  <b>Johnston</b>  <b>Budd</b>  <b>Rhind</b>  <b>W. Nelson</b>  <b>W. Fradd</b>  <b>W. Plingle</b>  <b>J. Norris</b>  <b>W. G. McDonald</b>  <b>W. G. Cooper</b>  <b>J. McKerness</b>  <b>S. Hamilton</b>  <b>W. H. Miller</b>  <b>W. Hazel</b>  <b>J. McRory</b>  <b>J. Simpson</b>  <b>A. E. McNaughton</b>  <b>G. Walker</b>  <b>Tpr. J. Tuncock</b>  <b>Budsm. C. Members</b>  <b>J. Griffiths</b>  <b>T. McIlhiz</b>  <b>H. Wright</b>  <b>Gun. J. Nickle</b></p> <p><b>NO. 3 BATTERY.</b>  <b>Lt. C. Lane</b>  <b>G. C. Patton</b>  <b>B.S.M. J. Richardson</b>  <b>Sgt. W. Brunel</b>  <b>H. A. Howell</b>  <b>S. D. Jones</b>  <b>Cpl. W. A. McGuinness</b>  <b>P. McDonald</b>  <b>J. J. Bell</b>  <b>Bom. C. Jackson</b>  <b>R. Brown</b>  <b>A. Cameron</b>  <b>Actg.-Bom. R. Steel</b>  <b>Gun. G. MacNevin</b>  <b>G. McQuinn</b>  <b>Thos. Bell</b>  <b>W. Lanrie</b>  <b>G. M. Montgomery</b>  <b>F. W. King</b>  <b>W. J. Barratt</b>  <b>A. Cochrane</b>  <b>W. A. Daniel</b>  <b>T. O'Brien</b>  <b>W. Sannaway</b>  <b>J. Gardiner</b>  <b>J. Harrold</b>  <b>Thos. Cooper</b>  <b>W. Knox</b>  <b>Asst.-Sgt. J. M. Elder</b>  <b>H. McCulloch</b>  <b>J. Kirkman</b>  <b>T. Huhno</b>  <b>J. McKay</b></p>	<p><b>Gun. W. Watt</b>  <b>F. Hawkins</b>  <b>T. Owens</b>  <b>A. Hack</b>  <b>P. Scully</b>  <b>J. Booth</b>  <b>T. B. Cameron</b>  <b>S. W. Welcher</b>  <b>T. G. W. Williams</b>  <b>Tpr. E. Scott</b>  <b>Drum. Sgt. W. S. Weldon</b>  <b>Drum. Lamb</b>  <b>Bdrsm. W. Lafranco</b>  <b>J. Robertson</b></p> <p><b>NO. 4 BATTERY.</b>  <b>Cpt. F. Cole</b>  <b>Lt. T. W. Chambers</b>  <b>B.S.M. W. J. Anderson</b>  <b>Sgt. A. Ward</b>  <b>W. H. Denman</b>  <b>W. S. Dowker</b>  <b>Cpl. C. W. Denman</b>  <b>W. A. Boyd</b>  <b>W. Morrow</b>  <b>Bom. D. Land</b>  <b>Gun. J. Morrow</b>  <b>W. G. Greshy</b>  <b>A. Templeton</b>  <b>J. J. Denman</b>  <b>F. Pearson</b>  <b>W. Sheridan</b>  <b>W. Payne</b>  <b>J. N. Scott</b>  <b>Lt. H. O. Gray</b>  <b>2nd Lt. W. Todd</b>  <b>Col.-Sgt. C. F. Winter</b>  <b>Sgt. F. Newby</b>  <b>S. M. Rogers</b>  <b>Sgt. H. LeB. Ross</b>  <b>P. H. Taylor</b>  <b>Cpl. J. Danner</b>  <b>E. A. Nash</b>  <b>R. Taylor</b>  <b>Loc.-Cpl. C. Tasker</b>  <b>T. Davis</b>  <b>W. H. Pardey</b>  <b>Bur. A. Cowan</b>  <b>W. Modener</b>  <b>Pta. D. Anderson</b>  <b>B. H. Bell</b>  <b>E. J. Boucher</b>  <b>J. Bonilla</b>  <b>L. L. Bruphy</b>  <b>H. F. Brummitt</b>  <b>H. H. Cameron</b>  <b>J. Cassidy</b>  <b>H. L. Chappell</b>  <b>A. Chester</b>  <b>J. Clark</b>  <b>F. H. Cunningham</b>  <b>J. Firth</b>  <b>T. Fuller</b>  <b>J. W. Hamilton</b>  <b>W. K. Humfrey</b>  <b>B. M. Jarvis</b>  <b>C. Kingsley</b>  <b>T. Looney</b>  <b>H. McCarthy</b>  <b>W. McGowan</b>  <b>D. McDonald</b>  <b>J. S. C. McQuilkin</b>  <b>H. Matheson</b>  <b>W. W. Fraser</b>  <b>H. H. May</b>  <b>J. V. May</b>  <b>J. Mullin</b>  <b>W. Osgood</b>  <b>J. W. Patterson</b>  <b>W. H. Patterson</b>  <b>A. T. Phillips</b>  <b>R. N. Rogers</b>  <b>E. King</b>  <b>G. A. S. Sparks</b>  <b>J. D. Taylor</b>  <b>T. C. Weston</b>  <b>G. M. Wiggins</b></p> <p><b>QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES</b>  <b>Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.</b>  <b>Lt.-Col. A. A. Miller</b>  <b>Maj. D. H. Alton</b>  <b>Adj., Cpt. J. M. Delamere</b>  <b>Sgt. J. W. Leslie</b>  <b>Actg.-Paymaster, Jas. R. S. D. Rogers</b>  <b>Actg. Q.M. E. W. H. Blake</b>  <b>Sgt.-Maj. P. Cunningham</b>  <b>Q.M.S. J. W. Burns</b>  <b>Bug.-Maj. C. Swift</b>  <b>Hosp. Sgt. E. W. Fere</b>  <b>Ord. R. C. F. Walker</b>  <b>Ploa. Sgt. W. Harp</b>  <b>Sig. Sgt. F. Strachan</b>  <b>Asst. Cook. R. M. Williams</b>  <b>Amb. Cpl. A. Lee</b></p> <p><b>NO. 1 COMPANY.</b>  <b>Cpt. Thos. Brown</b>  <b>P. D. Hitchens</b>  <b>2nd Lt. H. W. Mickle</b>  <b>Col.-Sgt. G. E. Cooper</b>  <b>Sgt. E. Kennedy</b>  <b>W. W. S. Howard</b>  <b>L. D. Merrick</b>  <b>Cpl. E. Thompson</b>  <b>C. Aldridge</b>  <b>J. A. McMaster</b>  <b>H. Howell</b>  <b>W. Brylen</b>  <b>Bug. J. Wood</b>  <b>Pta. F. Bartlett</b>  <b>E. Beason</b>  <b>R. Beckman</b>  <b>F. Brodie</b>  <b>J. Connell</b>  <b>F. Caranagh</b>  <b>J. Campbell</b>  <b>G. Crighton</b>  <b>C. Dunning</b>  <b>J. H. Davis</b>  <b>W. D. Dunford</b>  <b>T. Gardner</b></p>	<p><b>Pta. F. A. Howard</b>  <b>A. Hutchison</b>  <b>E. Lye</b>  <b>A. Letis</b>  <b>H. C. Lambers</b>  <b>J. G. Marcomson</b>  <b>H. Merryda</b>  <b>W. McNeiland</b>  <b>W. J. Massey</b>  <b>W. J. Massey</b>  <b>J. O'Brien</b>  <b>J. Piro</b>  <b>R. Pearce</b>  <b>S. G. Plunkett</b>  <b>F. J. Fairburn</b>  <b>J. Pearson</b>  <b>F. W. Pollard</b>  <b>H. Peters</b>  <b>J. Richards</b>  <b>W. Sawyer</b>  <b>P. Sager</b>  <b>A. E. Station</b>  <b>J. D. Spence</b>  <b>W. F. Thomas</b>  <b>J. C. Scott</b>  <b>W. Tilley</b>  <b>J. Thompson</b>  <b>C. A. Varay</b>  <b>J. W. Williams</b>  <b>G. W. Watts</b>  <b>G. Warr</b></p> <p><b>Sig. Cpl. Geo. Higgins</b>  <b>botham</b>  <b>Pta. E. Marell</b>  <b>F. C. Hurst</b>  <b>W. H. Bunting</b>  <b>A. L. Torrence</b>  <b>Bug. Cpl. W. Bryden</b>  <b>Pta. S. Brown</b>  <b>Ploa. G. Doctor</b>  <b>Sig. Cpl. G. H. Fuller</b></p> <p><b>NO. 2 COMPANY.</b>  <b>Cpt. J. C. McGee</b>  <b>Lt. E. S. Cassely</b>  <b>2nd Lt. A. B. Lee</b>  <b>Col.-Sgt. J. McLaren</b>  <b>Sgt. T. A. E. World</b>  <b>A. Robertson</b>  <b>T. W. Gibson</b>  <b>Cpl. H. McPherson</b>  <b>T. Hector</b>  <b>H. R. Dallen</b>  <b>F. J. Laidlaw</b>  <b>Rug. F. Elliott</b>  <b>Pta. J. Agnew</b>  <b>A. J. Boyd</b>  <b>J. L. Boyd</b>  <b>G. L. Bailey</b>  <b>G. W. Bailey</b>  <b>W. Bowden</b>  <b>E. Broughall</b>  <b>G. H. Clift</b>  <b>A. Canning</b>  <b>T. Caldwell</b>  <b>N. P. Dewar</b>  <b>R. G. Dewar</b>  <b>W. Despard</b>  <b>C. F. Grand</b>  <b>J. F. Edgar</b>  <b>F. W. Fraser</b>  <b>J. S. C. Fraser</b>  <b>J. Good</b>  <b>H. Gray</b>  <b>W. Gates</b>  <b>N. P. Ham</b>  <b>G. P. Ham</b>  <b>C. F. Harrison</b>  <b>R. N. Hackett</b>  <b>W. Harris</b>  <b>F. W. Hunter</b>  <b>A. D. Langmuir</b>  <b>W. Langmuir</b>  <b>R. Lowe</b>  <b>J. C. Mitchell</b>  <b>A. B. McKenzie</b>  <b>A. J. Murray</b>  <b>J. T. McMichael</b>  <b>T. A. McLean</b>  <b>W. McMaster</b>  <b>C. M. Nelles</b>  <b>A. E. Phillips</b>  <b>W. B. Price</b>  <b>H. Preston</b>  <b>J. Figgott</b>  <b>S. D. Rogers</b>  <b>A. Ross</b>  <b>W. A. Richardson</b>  <b>A. H. Scott</b>  <b>H. R. Tilley</b>  <b>L. Miller</b>  <b>Amb. Cpl. Roberts</b>  <b>Pta. V. Verner</b>  <b>F. Bain</b>  <b>A. S. Ith</b>  <b>C. Ross</b>  <b>G. Brown</b>  <b>Ploa. J. Brush</b>  <b>W. R. Bateman</b></p> <p><b>NO. 3 COMPANY.</b>  <b>Cpt. W. C. McDonald</b>  <b>Lt. H. Brock</b>  <b>2nd Lt. J. George</b>  <b>Col.-Sgt. S. C. Mickle</b>  <b>J. F. Crean</b>  <b>Sgt. O. J. Townsend</b>  <b>B. Langtry</b>  <b>R. A. Thompson</b>  <b>Cpl. W. H. Smith</b>  <b>W. D. McKay</b>  <b>F. A. Eddis</b>  <b>G. S. Lyon</b>  <b>Rag. H. Swift</b>  <b>Pta. W. H. Alexander</b>  <b>W. D. Auldgo</b>  <b>R. Baidwin</b>  <b>J. A. Bligham</b>  <b>S. B. Burton</b>  <b>W. Cunningham</b>  <b>E. C. Conerton</b>  <b>W. D. Duman</b>  <b>W. G. Danner</b>  <b>A. J. Flint</b>  <b>F. W. Fletcher</b>  <b>J. A. Forin</b></p>	<p><b>Pta. C. W. Gilmore</b>  <b>A. L. Gilpin</b>  <b>J. L. Geddes</b>  <b>J. F. Orlerson</b>  <b>J. Hart</b>  <b>R. H. Harris</b>  <b>F. Janlin</b>  <b>H. S. Kenner</b>  <b>F. Knapp</b>  <b>W. H. Macdonald</b>  <b>A. A. MacMillan</b>  <b>G. S. Macmillan</b>  <b>W. J. Nelson</b>  <b>F. Pike</b>  <b>A. S. Porter</b>  <b>IL Rowland</b>  <b>G. Simpson</b>  <b>G. Stewart</b>  <b>J. Sams</b>  <b>N. B. Sanson</b>  <b>C. A. Turner</b>  <b>J. D. Turner</b>  <b>F. W. Thomas</b>  <b>J. M. Wright</b>  <b>J. G. Whiteacre</b>  <b>F. W. White</b>  <b>F. M. Wade</b>  <b>W. Wallace</b>  <b>E. Williams</b>  <b>Grundy</b>  <b>Sig.-Cpl. J. A. Dingwall</b>  <b>Pta. J. Johnston</b>  <b>E. Boyd</b>  <b>G. Fraser</b>  <b>G. Hinchshaw</b>  <b>J. Davidson</b>  <b>Ploa. S. E. Cummingham</b>  <b>J. Bromley</b></p> <p><b>NO. 4 COMPANY.</b>  <b>Cpt. H. E. Keresteman</b>  <b>G. W. Minton</b>  <b>Lt. E. F. Guntner</b>  <b>2nd Lt. G. H. Baird</b>  <b>Col.-Sgt. P. W. Hewgill</b>  <b>Sgt. G. Lewis</b>  <b>F. Robertson</b>  <b>H. B. Cronyn</b>  <b>Cpl. W. G. Kennedy</b>  <b>G. H. Houlder</b>  <b>A. B. Thompson</b>  <b>L. H. Green</b>  <b>Bug. T. Ashlee</b>  <b>Pta. A. Ashlee</b>  <b>E. C. Ashlee</b>  <b>H. B. Cameron</b>  <b>J. L. Boyd</b>  <b>G. L. Bailey</b>  <b>G. W. Bailey</b>  <b>W. Bowden</b>  <b>E. Broughall</b>  <b>G. H. Clift</b>  <b>A. Canning</b>  <b>T. Caldwell</b>  <b>N. P. Dewar</b>  <b>R. G. Dewar</b>  <b>W. Despard</b>  </p>
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<p>Pte. H. Shabacker E. Harrison F. Sandler W. Wright G. Chapman E. Hicham G. N. Drew McLeod McKenzie Heason G. Greenstade L. T. Phillips J. T. Martin T. Bayley H. J. Armstrong W. Houghs H. Pennington J. Smith J. Hawson</p> <p>NO. 2 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. F. H. Butler Lt. A. G. Chisholm 2nd Lt. R. W. Craig Col. Sgt. T. Gould Sgt. J. W. Whitlock F. O'Hourke W. Catter Lt. Col. Sgt. D. Dyson Cpl. J. Gould W. Brown Lt. Col. Cpl. H. L. Graham W. Andrews Dug. J. Watson C. Chamer Pte. A. M. Wilson W. Smithson H. McRoberts J. Ford H. Arkhuckle T. Walker J. W. Johnson J. F. Gray H. Westaway F. Nelf W. D. Croft J. Harding J. Loder T. R. Harwood T. Licesley W. Beason W. Ferguson G. Davis A. Somerville Davison P. Brown W. Harlow J. R. Matthews</p> <p>NO. 3 COMPANY.</p> <p>Lt. B. Bagan Col. Sgt. Annandson Sgt. T. Anglin Cpl. T. Graham W. Wallace W. M. Kirkindale Lt. Col. Cpl. T. A. Fyfe H. H. Dignam J. Muirhead Bug. B. Sereaton M. Kemm Pte. F. Pouley G. Jones C. H. Pennington J. A. Burns R. W. Ashlinson E. Hanson J. McCaff C. S. Pettit W. Meier H. Wright A. E. Smyth W. S. Procter S. Lancaster T. Moore R. Gibson L. Hyttemanch W. H. Cooper C. W. Alison S. Lawrence</p> <p>NO. 4 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. T. H. Tracy Lt. C. F. Cox 2nd Lt. H. Payne Col. Sgt. A. McDonald Sgt. W. Owens M. W. Greger Lt. Col. Sgt. W. D. Mills Cpl. S. Loe H. O. McNeill N. A. Meyer Bug. T. Cooghill T. Watson Pte. T. H. Carey W. D. Carmichael J. W. Cowan H. Davis R. H. Bignam C. D. Gower E. P. Gower G. L. Garrott J. R. Greig Henderson H. Howard B. Humble R. Innesides P. N. Labatt R. E. Lee F. L. Leonard W. Martin G. Mitchell H. McCreay J. F. Moore H. McCord J. Pennington C. E. B. Reid W. A. Rhodes G. B. Smyth H. Smith P. M. Smith H. Westland P. M. Webb H. Hartstorn</p> <p>NO. 5 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. R. Dillon Lt. J. A. Hesketh Col. Sgt. G. Jacobs Col. Sgt. J. Summers G. Nelson Lt. Col. Sgt. H. Rowland Cpl. Field G. F. Apted Bug. R. Henderson J. Smith Pte. R. A. Best T. Crossley J. Colvill E. Dickinson</p>	<p>Pte. G. Hall T. Howell W. Haydon J. D. Jacobs J. Johnson J. Kennedy T. Martin E. Morcarty J. Moyses W. McDonald F. McNamara H. A. McCannell J. Norlok D. Norley J. Peley J. Quick H. Wolfe J. Shuekt H. Tennant H. Thwaites J. Wallon T. Walton T. Whitehead G. Wright</p> <p>NO. 6 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. S. F. Peters Lt. S. A. Jones Col. Sgt. J. Lino Sgt. J. Harris J. W. Stansfield Cpl. R. P. Black J. T. Hummigan J. T. Thomas Dug. J. Russell S. Weir Pte. C. Bates W. Brown H. Clarke E. Clarke T. Collins W. Connell B. Crow J. Crawford W. Hurly Drennan J. Grant H. Mills J. Keenly Land G. Lovell T. Martin A. M. O'Brien A. M. O'Brien H. Pralrie C. Thomas A. Wilson L. Wright T. Mills J. H. Farrell</p> <p>NO. 7 COMPANY.</p> <p>Capt. E. McKenzie 2nd Lt. J. H. Pope Col. Sgt. A. Leonard Sgt. J. T. Lynch F. Fulton Lt. Col. Sgt. W. G. Har- rison Cpl. F. Lynam S. A. Parkinson Lt. Col. Sgt. S. Boriand W. P. Essex G. Terry Bug. W. Judges J. Walsh Pte. C. Allison P. B. Bandl W. Brazier W. J. Blackburn J. Dickens Y. Duval P. W. Hinchison W. McCutcheon S. McCarty J. McPherson J. McDonald F. D. Pickles W. Pate R. J. Robertson D. Steele W. Smith P. Walsh Whittaker Woodall E. Daylon C. H. Gould W. J. Armstrong R. Hyman F. W. Mitchell</p> <p>NO. 8 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. Drolet Lt. Ballarge Fiset Sgt. Cote Chabot Blouin Narcoux Cpl. Marcoux Dequise Ing. E. Patry Pte. A. Patry G. Beauregard E. Goulet J. Blon C. H. Plante A. Coulombe J. O. Rousseau A. Robitaille J. A. Shbyn E. Fiset E. Ouchette J. Nolin O. Thom J. B. Bloudeau L. Laroie J. Berube H. Ginzins E. Touchette F. Donati</p> <p>NO. 9 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. E. Vasseur Lt. C. C. Larue H. Bisque Pte. R. Briere J. Triguane J. B. Belanger Edmond Savard C. Vezina G. Goulet E. Road O. Bernard E. Desrosiers J. Sward W. Carot</p> <p>10TH BATT. ROYAL CRENA- DICES</p> <p>Headquarters - To- ronto, Ont.</p> <p>Lt. Col. Grasset, H. J. Maj. G. D. Dawson Adj. Cpt. F. F. Man- ley Asst. Sgn., Dr. Ryer- son Act. Q.M., Lt. W. S. Lowe Sgt. Sgt. Hutchinson Alf. Curran Act. Sgt. Maj. J. S. Munroe Drm. Maj. W. Bewley Hosp. Sgt. D. Hazleton Plon. Sgt. G. W. Har- ding</p> <p>NO. 1 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. F. A. Caston Lt. D. M. Howard 2nd Lt. A. C. Gibson Col. Sgt. F. Frances Sgt. J. G. Goodman G. P. Macquer R. Davis Cpl. A. E. Moore G. J. Craig J. Foley W. Rogers C. A. Thrush J. Bolton W. W. Small Pte. F. Allan H. R. Allan C. E. Haines J. Blesins J. W. Benthie C. C. A. Bloxon H. Boothie J. Boyal W. J. Carter G. Cook J. Richardson B. W. Smith G. Smith W. Wiggins G. Wood G. White Bug. J. Gaughan Drm. J. King J. Myles Am. J. Hunter A. Taylor Plon. O. Bradley Pte. Mublerly J. Gray</p> <p>NO. 2 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. Jas. Mason Lt. A. M. Irving 2nd Lt. John D. Hay Col. Sgt. Johnston Thos. Lane Sgt. W. Metcalf Wm. Jack Geo. Nelson Cpl. Geo. C. Moody James Wishart D. Faingher John Shiehr W. H. Coxon David Anderson Pte. Richard Cooke James Richardson Thos. A. Williams Reynolds John Smith John Moss Louis Stead M. J. Cantwell Charles W. Rogers Frank Rogers Arthur Ward Robert A. Stanley George Crowther Philip Hargill John Griffin Fred Petty Christ. Steira Thomas Blake Benj. Pearson Albert Bruce</p>	<p>Pte. J. O. Giguere R. Miller J. N. Gosselin G. Lizotte A. St. Pierre E. Simard</p> <p>NO. 7 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. L. F. Perrault Lt. P. Peltier J. G. Routhier Sgt. Chabot Derron Cpl. Alex. Boucher Pte. F. X. Lottier J. A. Edg. Arthur Potvin L. Allain H. Roy A. Laurencelle J. Juleau T. Bloudeau A. Lavoie L. Burcotte N. W. Tanguay J. Paradis P. Pelletier C. A. Colet J. Gaudin R. Golin J. Bourget G. Boudreau P. J. Voyer A. Bastien L. Boudreau A. Boudreau C. Deglise N. Dorion J. Delisle</p> <p>NO. 8 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. L. Vasseur Lt. C. C. Larue H. Bisque Pte. R. Briere J. Triguane J. B. Belanger Edmond Savard C. Vezina G. Goulet E. Road O. Bernard E. Desrosiers J. Sward W. Carot</p> <p>10TH BATT. ROYAL CRENA- DICES</p> <p>Headquarters - To- ronto, Ont.</p> <p>Lt. Col. Grasset, H. J. Maj. G. D. Dawson Adj. Cpt. F. F. Man- ley Asst. Sgn., Dr. Ryer- son Act. Q.M., Lt. W. S. Lowe Sgt. Sgt. Hutchinson Alf. Curran Act. Sgt. Maj. J. S. Munroe Drm. Maj. W. Bewley Hosp. Sgt. D. Hazleton Plon. Sgt. G. W. Har- ding</p> <p>NO. 1 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. F. A. Caston Lt. D. M. Howard 2nd Lt. A. C. Gibson Col. Sgt. F. Frances Sgt. J. G. Goodman G. P. Macquer R. Davis Cpl. A. E. Moore G. J. Craig J. Foley W. Rogers C. A. Thrush J. Bolton W. W. Small Pte. F. Allan H. R. Allan C. E. Haines J. Blesins J. W. Benthie C. C. A. Bloxon H. Boothie J. Boyal W. J. Carter G. Cook J. Richardson B. W. Smith G. Smith W. Wiggins G. Wood G. White Bug. J. Gaughan Drm. J. King J. Myles Am. J. Hunter A. Taylor Plon. O. Bradley Pte. Mublerly J. Gray</p> <p>NO. 2 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. Jas. Mason Lt. A. M. Irving 2nd Lt. John D. Hay Col. Sgt. Johnston Thos. Lane Sgt. W. Metcalf Wm. Jack Geo. Nelson Cpl. Geo. C. Moody James Wishart D. Faingher John Shiehr W. H. Coxon David Anderson Pte. Richard Cooke James Richardson Thos. A. Williams Reynolds John Smith John Moss Louis Stead M. J. Cantwell Charles W. Rogers Frank Rogers Arthur Ward Robert A. Stanley George Crowther Philip Hargill John Griffin Fred Petty Christ. Steira Thomas Blake Benj. Pearson Albert Bruce</p>	<p>Pte. Thomas Dean William Gibson Oscar Freeman Samuel Dawney Thomas Milne Wm. Blythe D. Snell John Mitchell George Soutley John Blighurst Andrew Murdoch Robert Thorpe Robert Newman Wallace Dossitt Patrick Crupin Wm. Richardson James Baxter Arthur Atkins Eli Jeffries Ernest Wardell Thomas Stanley Albert Roberts John Reid James Marshall John Streeton Ernest Newman D. Whiting Amb. Cps. S. Fearn J. Bee Pion. J. Shepherd Bug. Thos. Cuthbert George Baker Drm. Wm. Cuthbert Fifer Hugh Baker</p> <p>NO. 3 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. O. L. Spence Lt. W. C. Fitch 2nd Lt. John Morrow Sgt. Sgt. J. Hutchin- son Col. Sgt. Wm. Dale Sgt. G. Knight John Nolan John Jamieson Cpl. Robert Moore Robert Whiteacre Thomas Johnston W. G. Fowler W. Taylor W. Marsh Robert Ewins George Dickson Wm. Butcher Lee. Cpl. Jno. Coulter George Brennan Alfred Burridge James Campbell Albert Goburn Richard Cook William Drake Henry Fletcher Alfred Hambleton Arthur Hatch Thomas Hick Thomas Hunter Robert March Alfred Meade George Meade Thomas McCallie William Mitchell Thomas Moore John Polhard Walter Randall Henry Riddle Henry Roberts Alfred Seavell C. Spice John Stayne Robert Studham Thomas Taylor Adam Trotter Richard Tyler Richard Wyler John Wdby A. Woodward James Woodward Pion. Lawrence Helz Am. Cpl. C. Hamilton Percy Scharsmidt Drm. John McDonald Wm. Holden Bug. Frank Nixon Walter Impey</p> <p>NO. 4 COMPANY.</p> <p>Cpt. C. G. Haraton Lt. G. P. Elliot 2nd Lt. F. M. Michie Col. Sgt. F. W. Curzon N. Cusick Sgt. J. Deni T. W. Mitchell F. Kitchener Cpl. F. Godfrey F. W. Dent E. C. Currie T. McMillen J. Stahusky W. Jeffries Lee. Cpl. L. Judge Pte. H. Watson A. G. Ross H. Brishanet R. Tipson W. J. Urquhart G. Tansley K. F. Simmons W. J. Lachant J. Davis A. 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